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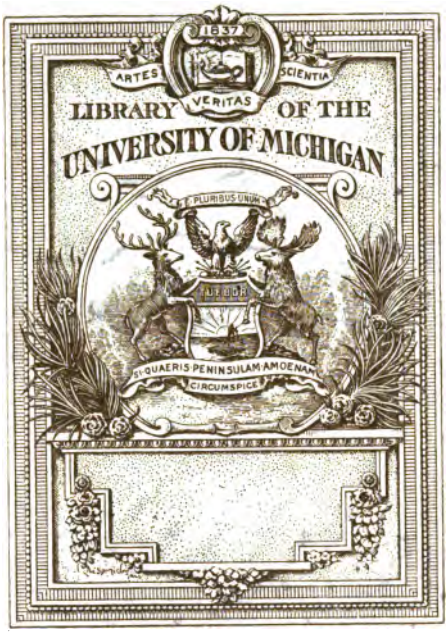

THE GIFT OF
Prof. Henry Kraemer

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MATERIA MEDICA,

INCLUDING THE STANDARD REMEDIES OF THE LEADING PHARMACOPŒIAS AS WELL AS THOSE ARTICLES OF THE

NEWER MATERIA MEDICA

MORE RECENTLY BROUGHT BEFORE THE MEDICAL PROFESSION, WITH SHORT NOTICES OF THEIR THERAPEUTICS AND DOSAGE COLLATED FROM THE MOST RELIABLE SOURCES; AND OF THE PREPARATIONS MADE THEREFROM BY

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.,

WITH WHICH ARE INCORPORATED NUMEROUS FORMULÆ FOR THE EXTEMPORANEOUS PREPARATION OF TINCTURES, SYRUPS, OINTMENTS, ETC., FROM THESE PRODUCTS. WITH AN APPENDIX CONTAINING A COMPLETE LIST OF THEIR CAPSULE, ELIXIR AND PILL FORMULÆ, ETC., PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALTIES, FINE CHEMICALS AND ALKALOIDS; WITH TABLES OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, POSOLOGY, ETC.

SECOND EDITION.

DETROIT, MICH., U. S. A.
1890.

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GEORGE S. DAVIS.
1888.

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PREFACE.

In the following pages are enumerated the crude drugs and such other articles of materia medica as are of organic nature and which at the same time are marketed by us either in the form of the crude article, or preparations therefrom, or both. Attached to the name of each is a brief statement of its reputed medicinal properties and its dose, together with a descriptive list of the derivative pharmaceutical preparations and compounds into which it enters as a therapeutic factor. At a glance can be thus seen almost all the methods or combinations known to modern pharmacy by which the exhibition of any desired remedy is made available. So far as is practicable, however, decoctions and infusions have been discarded since they are universally acknowledged to be obsolete. Some preparations indicated are not listed by us, but in these cases the formulæ are given by which they may be prepared extemporaneously with others which are listed. A complete and classified list of all our preparations and pharmaceutical specialties will be found in the appendix.

As Parke, Davis & Company, Manufacturing Pharmacists, we claim that all products of our Laboratory, chemical and pharmaceutical, are prepared in the most conscientious manner by the latest and most approved processes, and from most carefully selected drugs.

Of the various classes of pharmaceutical preparations mentioned special notes on fluid extracts, normal liquids and concentrations are alone considered necessary —these will be found below.

Fluid Extracts—There is an urgent and general demand that the relative strengths of the fluid preparations of pharmacy be simplified and that many of the dilute ones be dropped altogether. Tinctures, infusions, wines, syrups, etc., have no uniform and well-understood ratio of strength either dosimetric or pharmametric, and the recollection of dose, etc., is burdensome to the memory. The use of fluid extracts does away with this inconvenience. Having a strength so adjusted that each mimim represents a grain, all that remains for a prescriber to know is the dose of the standard crude drug. Tinctures, wines, etc., may be thereupon made by simply using the proper diluent and to the amount necessary to exhibit a desired therapeutic effect, or to extemporaneously prepare a weaker preparation. This method, if generally adopted, would much simplify pharmacy and also—a much more important matter—relieve the physician and pharmacist of the burden of carrying so many different preparations of the same drug; and, by retaining one only and that the most accurate and scientific one, the probability of dispensing stale and deteriorated fluids would be at a minimum. We cannot here, however, do more than merely point out the economic and scientific advantages to be gained from a more extended use of this class of preparations.

It is occasionally a matter of some importance with physician and druggist to know the behavior of certain fluid extracts on mixing them with water—the fluid which is generally used as a diluent. When an option is allowed between the use of

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two or more, if other things be equal, that one will preferably be taken which will make the most elegant compound. For the convenience and reference of prescribers and dispensers there is attached to the name of each fluid extract mentioned in the following pages an index of its miscibility with water. There are four different grades of classification indicated, namely: 1. Miscible with water; 2. Miscible with water without material precipitation; 3. Not miscible with water without some precipitation; 4. Not miscible with water.

NORMAL LIQUIDS.—The U. S. Pharmacopœia has omitted to provide for a scientific standard in the determination of the strength of the official fluid extracts. It is not sufficient that, prepared by its directions, one cubic centimeter of any fluid extract should represent one gramme of the drug employed. A crude drug, supposed to be of prime quality judged by its physical appearance, may be found to be either much above the average or notoriously inert when tested for the presence of its active principle, and since no test for the quality of the drug in this respect is demanded, it follows that the therapeutic exhibition of the average fluid extract must be accompanied with a similar uncertainty and variation in effects.

In this connection we particularly emphasize the fact that by the introduction of our normal liquids the superior standard of our fluid extracts is in no wise affected. As heretofore, they are prepared from full quantities and of the best materials, and manufactured with the utmost care and accuracy. Indeed, as an extra precaution over and above the requirements of the U. S. P., we test all crude drugs by assay wherever practicable. Whatever of discrimination is asked in favor of normal liquids is based solely upon the omission of the Pharmacopœia to recognize the fact that the only true and scientific test of a fluid extract is the presence of a standard amount of active principle actually ascertained in the finished product,—strength should not alone be determined, as at present, by the quantity of drug employed. Normal liquids were introduced by us to satisfy the demand for fluid extracts that could be depended upon to represent a definite and uniform alkaloidal strength and to possess a definite and invariable basis of therapeutic value.

CONCENTRATIONS.—These had their origin in the demand on the part of physicians for vegetable remedies of concentrated strength, in the form of permanent powders, in order that a well assorted supply might be carried in the pocket or saddle case. This class of preparations then was naturally introduced to notice by manufacturers, and their use extended rapidly among the profession who were not slow to perceive their unquestionable merits.

The nomenclature of concentrations, so-called, has been formed by adding the affix "*in*" to the root of the botanical name of the plant from which it is derived, thus conveying the impression that the preparation is the active principle of that plant, since chemists had already adopted this method of designating principles peculiar to any plant or genus of plants. Chemists now also distinguish further between alkaloids and neutral principles (glucosides, etc.) by adding in the former case a final *e* to the termination.

The names which have been adopted for the concentrations are, therefore, either wholly inappropriate and misleading, or they have a dangerous similarity to those of the active principles themselves of the same drugs, of which they actually contain only 5 to 10 per cent. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the present

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nomenclature, and a radical change therein can only be made by concerted action between the manufacturers and the medical profession. We have ventured in some cases to adopt certain innovations, not for the sake of distinguishing preparations of our own manufacture from others in the market, but simply as a safeguard against serious mistakes in dispensing. Thus we label the concentrations from aconite and belladonna, ACONAPELLIN, *not aconitin*, and BELLADONNIN, instead of *atropin*, since these latter in the ordinary nomenclature might easily be taken for the alkaloids aconitine and atropine, articles at least ten times as powerful. We do not claim for these names any exclusive proprietorship.

The advantages offered by concentrations over other preparations of vegetable drugs are sufficiently obvious. They are, briefly: 1st. Concentration of strength; 2d. The form of a permanent powder; 3d. Convenience for dispensing at the bedside of the patient.

Valid objections are urged against them on the ground of their unscientific nomenclature and of the lack of any authoritative standard to which even their physical properties must conform. Preparations from different manufacturers bearing the same label are totally unlike in properties and composition, each one being a law unto himself. We have aimed in our concentrations to present all the active constituents of each drug, excluding as far as possible, inert matter; and when our preparations differ from those of other manufacturers, we are willing that they should be judged by their therapeutic efficiency.

Connected with our Laboratory is a Scientific Department of experts in the various branches of the science of pharmacology the members of which are devoting a life-time to the careful study of the physical, chemical and therapeutic properties of drugs. The object of this department is also to interest men of science abroad in the investigation of new therapeutic agents, for which we have frequently donated the material for experimentation, in order that they might be introduced on a scientific basis with as full and correct physiological reports as possible, for the prescriber's guidance. We can point with satisfaction to the results as published in reports on investigations made with our assistance by such men as Professors Dragendorff, Podwissotzki, Gerhardt, Schatz, Liebreich, Langgaard, Senator, Kobert, etc , and to the numerous drugs of value which we have been instrumental in introducing, such as Black-haw, Cascara sagrada, Kava-kava, Grindelia robusta, Pichi, Yerba santa, etc. In the compilation of this book the dosage of our preparations, botanical nomenclature employed, and other information contained have received special and careful revision by our Scientific Department and we trust, in presenting this to our friends, to have rendered them a service by placing in their hands a book of reference to which they may frequently and confidently refer for information.

Parke, Davis & Co.

DETROIT, MICH., U. S. A., MARCH 1, 1890.

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MATERIA MEDICA.

NOTES.

Any article sought for under a synonym or alphabetical arrangement other than that in which it is hereinafter described may be at once located by referring to General Index.

Authorities are quoted with reference to many of the Newer Materia Medica in order that the value of the statements given may be determined by the professional eminence of the originators.

A complete and numbered list of Capsule, Elixir and Pill Formulæ, and to which frequent reference is made in the following pages, will be found in appendix.

ABSCESS ROOT. Polemonium reptans, *Linné.* (Root.)

Synonyms.—American Greek Valerian, False Jacob's Ladder, Sweat-root.

Properties.—Alterative, astringent, diaphoretic and expectorant. The fluid extract taken in warm water will produce copious perspiration; it will be found serviceable in pleurisy, bronchial and laryngeal affections, also in febrile and inflammatory diseases.

Abscess Root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Abscess Root. Miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

ACONITE. Aconitum, U.S.P. (rt.) Aconitum Napellus, *Linné.* (Lvs: rt.)

Synonyms.—Monkshood, Wolfsbane; Aconit, Coqueluchon, Fr.; Eisenhut, Sturmhut, Ger.

Properties.—Poisonous. A powerful nervous and (indirectly) arterial sedative. Employed in fevers as a diaphoretic, to reduce temperature, and to decrease the heart's action. These effects are best secured by minute doses. It is also employed with advantage in cardiac hypertrophy, neuralgia. rheumatism, gout, etc.

Antidotes—None reliable known. Use strong emetics or the stomach-

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ACONITE—Continued.

pump, promptly. Sustain vitality by stimulants—whisky, ammonia, strong coffee, the battery, etc. Digitalis has been found useful as an antidote.

N. B.—Aconite *leaves* are no longer recognized by the U. S. P. Physicians should specify the root in prescribing, to prevent mistakes, the root being five times more active than the leaves.

Aconite Leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

Aconite Root, U.S.P., compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLES.

Aconitine, pure alkaloid (amorphous).
Dose, 1-500 to 1-100 grain (.00013 to .00065 Gm.).

Aconitine, pure alkaloid (crystals, Duquesnel's). A specific in facial neuralgia. Solubility, 1 part dissolves in 150 of cold water; sufficient to admit of its use hypodermically. 1-100 grain is equal to about 1 grain Aconite root.
Dose, 1-500 to 1-100 (.00013 to .00065 Gm.).

Napelline.—An alkaloid obtained from Aconitum Napellus, more soluble in water than Aconitine, but its physiological and therapeutic action are not yet sufficiently differentiated from those of Aconitine; claimed however to possess hypnotic as well as analgesic properties.*
Dose, 1-100 grain (.0006 Gm.), cautiously increased.

PREPARATIONS.

Abstract Aconite, U. S. P. See below for formula.
Dose, 1-6 to 1 grain (0.01 to 0.065 Gm.), 1 part equals 2 of root.

Aconapellin, a so-called **Concentration**†—a powdered preparation from aconite root.
Synonym.—Aconitin. Dose, 1-25 to 1-12 grain (0.003 to 0.006 Gm.)

Collodion, Aconite.—Each fl. oz. represents 15 grs. Aconite root.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Aconite Leaves.
Dose, 2 to 5 minims (0.13 to 0.33 C.c.), diluted.

Fluid Extract Aconite, U. S. P. (root.)
Dose, 1-3 to 2 minims (0.02 to 0.13 C. c.)

} Not miscible with water without some precipitation.

Powdered Extract Aconite Leaves.—Made of a uniform strength by assay. Prepared by evaporating at a low temperature the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered aconite leaves.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.065 Gm.)

Powdered Extract Aconite Root.—1 part equals 5 of root, made of a uniform strength by assay, and equal to solid extract aconite root. Prepared by evaporating at a low temperature the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered aconite root.
Dose, 1-20 to 1-5 grain (0.003 to 0.013 Gm.)

Solid Extract Aconite Leaves.—1 part equals 5 of the leaves, made of a uniform strength by assay.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.064 Gm.)

Solid Extract Aconite, U. S. P. (root).—1 part equals 5 of the root, made of a uniform strength by assay.
Dose, 1-20 to 1-5 grain (0.003 to 0.013).

Hypodermic Tablet. Aconitine (crystals, Duquesnel's), 1-120 gr.
A safe and ready means of exhibiting this powerful alkaloid in subcutaneous injection.

Liniment, Aconite, B. P. See below for formula.

Normal Liquid* Aconite Root.
Standard; contains 0.75 % alkaloid estimated by Mayer's reagent and Squibb's physiological test; made of a uniform strength by assay.
Dose, 1-3 to 2 minims (0.02 to 0.13 C. c.)

Ointments.

Aconite, P., D. & Co.'s. (1 part solid extract aconite root in 8.)

Aconitine, B. P. See below for formula.

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* Dujardin-Beaumetz, "New Medications," p. 274. (edition of Geo. S. Davis, 1886).
† See note in Preface on Concentrations.

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ACONITE—Continued.

Oleate Aconitine (in solution) containing 2% of the alkaloid. Advantageously employed where the local effect of aconite is desired; more cleanly in exhibition than the ointment.

Pills.

Aconite Extract (leaves), 1-4, 1-2, 1 grain.

Aconite Root, 1-20 grain.

Aconitine (crystals, DUQUESNEL'S), 1-500, 1-200 grain.

Neuralgic, Dr. Gross', 2 1-2 grains.

Quinine sulph., 2 gr.	Ext. Aconite leaves, 1-2 gr.
Morphine sulph., 1-20 gr.	Strychnine, 1-30 gr.
Arsenious Acid, 1-20 gr.	

Neuralgic Idiopathic, Brown-Sequard's, 3 1-2 grains.

Ext. Henbane, 2-3 gr.	Ext. Conium seed, 2-3 gr.
Ext. Ignatia, 1-2 gr.	Ext. Opium, 1-2 gr.
Ext. Aconite leaves, 1-3 gr.	Ext. Cannabis Indica, 1-4gr.
Ext. Stramonium seed, 1-5 gr.	Ext. Belladonna, 1-6 gr.

Consult numbers 415, 417, 451, 697, in appended Pill Formulæ list for other pills containing Aconite.

Tablet Triturates. Aconite (fluid extract), 1-10 and 1 minim.

Aconitine (crystals, Duquesnel's), 1-500 and 1-200 grain.

Tinctures.

Aconite, B. P. (root). See below for formula.
Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 0.92 C. c.)

Aconite, Fleming's (root). See below for formula.
Dose, 1-2 to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.18 C. c.)

Aconite "German Tincture."—We import this tincture of the green plant; it is not the official Ger. Pharmacopœial preparation, however; for the latter see below, Aconite, P. G.
Dose, 10 to 35 minims (0.6 to 2.16 C. c.)

Aconite Leaves, U. S. P. 1870. See below for formula.
Dose, 10 to 40 minims (0.65 to 2.6 C. c.)

Aconite, P. G. (root). See below for formula.
Dose, 7 to 18 minims (0.42 to 1.12 C. c.)

Aconite, U. S. P. (root). See below for formula.
Dose, 1 to 6 minims (0.06 to 0.4 C. c.)

Veterinary Hypodermic Tablets. Aconitine, crystals, 1-40 and 1-20 grain.

FORMULÆ.

Abstract Aconite, U. S. P.
Normal liquid aconite root, P., D. & Co.'s.....1 fl. oz.
Sugar of milk, q. s. to make.....228 grains.
Evaporate the fluid extract nearly to dryness by a very gentle heat; add 175 grains of the sugar of milk; incorporate thoroughly with the extract; reduce to complete dryness; weigh, and add sufficient sugar of milk to bring the weight to 228 grains; finally powder the product. Keep in a well corked bottle.

Liniment Aconite, B. P.
Fluid extract aconite root, P., D. & Co.'s.....20 fl. ozs.
Camphor.....1 oz.

Ointment Aconitine, B. P.
Aconitine.....8 grains.
Alcohol.....1-2 fluidrachm.
Benzoated lard.....1 oz. av.
Dissolve the Aconitine in the alcohol and mix solution thoroughly with the lard.

Plaster Aconite.
Solid extract aconite root, P., D. & Co.'s.....2 ozs.
Resin plaster.....14 ozs.
Thin the extract with sufficient alcohol, then add to plaster, (previously melted) mix intimately, and stir till cold.

* See note in Preface on Normal Liquids.

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ACONITE—Continued.

Tinctures.

Aconite, B. P.
Fluid extract aconite root, P., D. & Co.'s .....1 fl. oz.
Alcohol.....7 fl. ozs.

Aconite, Fleming's.
Fluid extract aconite root, P., D. & Co.'s..... ..2 fl. ozs.
Alcohol.....1 fl. oz.

Aconite Leaves, U. S. P. 1870.
Fluid extract aconite leaves, P., D. & Co.'s.....2 fl. ozs.
Dilute alcohol .....14 fl. ozs.

Aconite, P. G.
Fluid extract aconite root, P., D. & Co.'s.....1 fl. oz.
Dilute Alcohol.....9½ fl. ozs.

Aconite, U. S. P. (root.)
Fluid extract aconite root, P., D. & Co.'s.....6 fl. ozs.
Alcohol.....11½ fl. ozs.

ADDER'S TONGUE. Erythronium americanum, *Smith*, (Leaves,).

Synonyms.—Dog's Tooth Violet, Yellow Snake Leaf; Dent de chien jaune, Fr.; Amerikanischer Hundszahn, Ger.

Properties.—Alterative and in large doses emetic. Useful as a poultice to inflamed scrofulous tumors; and internally to remove impurities of the blood.

Adder's Tongue Leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

ADONIS VERNALIS, *Linné*, (Herb.)

Synonym.—False Hellebore.

Properties.—Poisonous. It owes its medicinal activity to the glucoside, adonidin, the physiological action of which seems to be identical with that of digitalin. Like digitalis, it is employed in dropsy and heart disease. A recent study of its therapeutic properties, made in the wards of Prof. Botkin, at St. Petersburg, shows that under its use the heart's action becomes slower, more regular, and more forcible, the urinary secretion being at the same time greatly increased. Dr. Bubnow, who reports these experiments, believes that Adonis is positively preferable to digitalis in organic heart disease, and he finds that it is not cumulative in action.

Antidotes.—Emetics if sufficiently early. Alcoholic stimulants, opium, rest in recumbent position.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.

Adonidin. Resembles Digitalin and employed almost exclusively for its action upon the heart.
Dose, 1-10 to 1-3 grain (.006 to .021 Gm.)*

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Adonis Vernalis.
Miscible with water without material precipitation.
Dose, 1 to 2 minims (0.065 to 0.13 C. c.), cautiously increased.

Pill Adonidin, 1-10 grain.
A convenient and exact means of exhibiting Adonis.

ADRUE. Cyperus articulatus, *Linné*, (Rhizome.).

Synonym.—Anti-emetic root.

Properties.—"Adrue is of surprising worth in checking emesis, be it the vom

* Durand, Bulletin General de Therapeutique, January 30, 1885.

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ADRUE—Continued.

iting of pregnancy, of yellow fever, or indigestion."* It has a fine aromatic flavor and produces a general feeling of warmth and comfort in the stomach. In atonic dyspepsia it will be found a pleasant and efficient remedy.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Adrue.
Miscible with water without material precipitation.
Dose, 30 minims (2 C. c.)

AGRIMONY. Agrimonia Eupatoria, *Linné.* (Herb.)

Synonyms.—Cocklebur, Stickwort; Odermennig, Leberklette, Ger.

Properties.—Mild corroborant and astringent. Recommended in bronchial disorders, bowel complaints—especially chronic diarrhœas, and in passive hæmorrhages. Prescribed in leucorrhœa and catarrhal diseases of the mucous membranes. Employed as a gargle in ulcerations of the mouth and throat.

Agrimony herb, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Agrimony.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, from 1-2 to 2 drachms (2 to 8 C. c.)

AILANTUS GLANDULOSA, *Desfontains.* (Bark.)

Synonyms.—Tree of Heaven, Chinese Sumach; Götterbaum, Ger.

Properties.—A powerful nervous depressant; purgative, anthelmintic and neurotic. Used in palpitation of the heart, obstinate hiccough, spasmodic asthma, twitching of the muscles. and epilepsy. Given in small doses it is "the Chinese remedy for diarrhœa" and dysentery.† In Europe it has been used to advantage as an anthelmintic, especially for tape worm.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Ailantus Glandulosa.
Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, from 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 C. c.)

AJOWAN. Carum copticum, *Benth.* (Seeds.)

Synonyms.—Bishop's Weed, Ajava; Ajwain, Hind.

Properties.—Carminative, antiseptic: Contains much thymol, to which it probably owes it medical properties. Dr. Waring regards this, of all umbelliferous seeds, as the most efficient carminative, and bespeaks for it a trial in cholera, in which, it is alleged, even in East Indian empirical practice it has done wonders. Strongly recommended as a remedy for dipsomania or alcoholism. Applied externally, as a constituent of poultices, it relieves pain.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Ajowan.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 C. c.)

ALKANET. Alkanna tinctoria, *Tausch.* (Root.)

Properties.—Astringent, but now used exclusively for coloring purposes.

ACTIVE OR COLORING PRINCIPLE.

Alkannin, a convenient preparation for coloring tinctures, ointments, oils, etc. Insoluble in water.

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* Morse, "New Therapeutical Agents." p. 187.
† Dolan, "New Remedies," p. 15.

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ALLIGATOR PEAR. Persea gratissima. *Gærtner.* (Seeds.)

Synonyms.—Aguacate, Avocado Pear.

Properties.—Recommended highly by the residents of Southern Mexico, in intercostal neuralgia and as an anthelmintic: In *Intercostal Neuralgia.*—Rub the chest and back with a dry towel until a good superficial circulation is obtained, then apply from 1 1-2 to 2 ounces of the fluid extract, using gentle friction, and cover the part with a dry flannel to protect the clothing from stain.

Great anthelmintic properties are claimed for the seeds by the natives of Tehuantepec. A case is reported by Dr. Henry Frœhling, of Baltimore, in which a tapeworm with head attached, was expelled from a man within five hours. Give three separate doses, of a fluid drachm each, in space of one hour, and follow with a dose of castor oil.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Alligator Pear Seeds.
Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 C. c.)

ALOES. Aloe, U. S. P. Inspissated juice of Aloe Socotrina. *Lamarck.*

Synonyms.—Socotrine Aloes, Aloés, Fr.

Properties.—Tonic, purgative, emmenagogue, anthelmintic, and cholagogue. Useful in constipation, combining tonic with laxative action; habitual use does not sensibly diminish its activity. Useful in jaundice from hepatic torpor, in ammenorrhœa, in menorrhagia arising from debility, etc. It has a special tendency in its action to the lower portion of the intestinal canal.

NOTE.—A very much larger dose of Aloes can be given in solution than in the solid form.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.

Aloin.
Twice the strength of a fair sample of Aloes.
Dose, 1-2 to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.13 Grm.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULÆ.

Extracts.—Fluid Aloes.
16 fluidounces imperial represent 5 1-4 ozs. av. of Socotrine Aloes.
Not miscible with water; incompatible with acid solutions.
Dose, 3 to 20 minims (0.2 to 1.3 C. c.)

Fluid Aloes and Myrrh.—One pint represents 6 2-5 ozs. av. each of Aloes and Myrrh; 4 times stronger than Tincture of Aloes and Myrrh, U. S. P., for the extemporaneous preparation of which it is specially adapted.
Not miscible with water; incompatible with acid solutions.
Dose, 15 to 30 minims (1 to 2 C. c.)

Powdered Extract Aloes.—Of the same strength as the recent extract; produced by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Sugar of Milk.
Dose, from 1 to 5 grains (.06 to .3 Gm.)

Solid Extract Aloes, U. S. P.
Dose, from 1 to 5 grains (.06 to .3 Gm.)

Pills.

Aloes U. S. P., 4 gr.
Purified Aloes, 2 gr. — Soap, 2 gr.

Aloes and Asafetida, U. S. P., 4 gr.
Purified Aloes, 1 1-3 gr. — Soap, 1 1-3 gr.
Asafetida, 1 1-3 gr.

Aloes and Iron,
Purified Aloes, 1 gr. — Jamaica Ginger, 1-2 gr.
Iron sulph. exsic., 1 gr. — Ext. Conium seed, 1-2 gr.

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ALOES—Continued.

Aloes and Mastich, U. S. P.
Purified Aloes, 2 gr. Powd. Red Rose, 1-2 gr.
Mastich, 1-2 gr.

Aloes and Myrrh, U. S. P., 3 1-2 gr.
Purified Aloes, 2 gr. Myrrh, 1 gr.
Aromatic Powder, 1-2 gr.

Aloes and Nux Vomica, 2 gr.
Purified Aloes, 1 1-2 gr. Ext. Nux Vomica, 1-2 gr.

Aloes Nux Vomica and Belladonna, 2 1-4 gr.
Purified Aloes, 1 1-2 gr. Ext. Nux Vomica, 1-2 gr.
Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 gr.

Aloin, 1-10, 1-5, 1-4, 1-2, 1 gr.

Aloin Co., 1-2 gr.
Aloin, 1-8 gr. Ext. Belladonna, 1-4 gr.
Podophyllin, 1-8 gr.

Aloin Comp. and Strychnine 1-2 gr.
Aloin, 1-8 gr. Strychnine, 1-80 gr.
Podophyllin, 1-8 gr. Oleoresin Capsicum, 1-10 gr
Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 gr.

Aloin and Strychnine, 1-4 gr.
Aloin, 1-5 gr. Strychnine, 1-60 gr.

Aloin Strychnine and Belladonna, No. 1.
Aloin, 1-5 gr. Strychnine, 1-60 gr.
Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 gr.

Aloin Strychnine and Belladonna Comp.
Aloin, 1-5 gr. Strychnine, 1-60 gr.
Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 gr. Ext. Rhamnus Purshiana, 1-2 gr.

Eccoprotic, 2 1-2 gr.
Ext. Soc. Aloes, 2 gr. Podophyllin, 3-10 gr.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-5 gr. Oil Cloves, 1-10 gr.

Lapactic,
Aloin, 1-4 gr. Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 gr.
Strychnine, 1-60 gr. Ipecac, 1-16.

The above represent the principal aloetic pills; for other combinations see appended Pill Formulæ list for numbers 13, 28, 42, 49, 51, 59-61, 158, 159, 164, 176, 197, 224, 254-256, 268-271, 280, 281, 288, 326, 363, 373, 374, 438, 439, 452-454, 485, 569, 570, 634, 635.

Tablet Triturates.—Aloin, 1-10, 1-4 and 1-2 grain.

Tinctures.

Aloes and Canella (Hiera Picra.)
Fluid Aloes, P., D. & Co.'s.....2 fl. ozs.
Fluid Extract Canella, P., D. & Co.'s.....1 fl. oz.
Dilute Alcohol.....13 fl. ozs.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.)

Aloes and Myrrh, U. S. P. (Elixir proprietatis.)
Fluid Aloes and Myrrh, P., D. & Co.'s.....4 fl. oz.
Alcohol.....12 fl. ozs.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.)

Aloes U. S. P.
Fluid Aloes, P., D. & Co.'s.....6 fl. ozs.
Fluid Extract Licorice, P., D. & Co.'s.....10 fl. ozs.
Dilute Alcohol.....5 fl. ozs.
Dose, 10 to 60 minims (0.6 to 4 C. c.)

Wine Aloes U. S. P.
Fluid Aloes, P., D. & Co.'s.....2 1-2 fl. ozs.
Fluid Extract Cardamon, P., D. & Co.'s.....1 fl. drachm.
Fluid Extract Ginger, P., D. & Co.'s.....1 fl. drachm.
Stronger White Wine.....10 fl. ozs.
Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C. c.)

ALSTONIA CONSTRICTA, *F. Mueller.* (Bark.)

Synonym.—Australian fever bark.

Properties.—Tonic, antiperiodic. Useful in those cases of remittent fever which will not yield to the salts of Cinchona bark. It strengthens the heart's action.

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ALSTONIA CONSTRICTA—Continued.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Alstonia Constricta.
Not miscible with water without some precipitation
Dose, from 2 to 8 minims (0.13 to 0.50 C. c.)

ALUM ROOT. Heuchera americana, *Linné.* (Root.)

Synonym.—Amerikanische Sanickel-Wurzel, Ger.

Properties.—A most powerful astringent. Useful, in small doses, in all cases where astringents are indicated. Externally, in hæmorrhages, epistaxis, wounds, foul and indolent ulcers, etc. As a gargle for aphthous sore mouth, and for sore throat. Internally, in diabetes and in bleeding piles; in the last complaint in the form of an injection.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Alum-root.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, from 10 to 20 drops (0.65 to 1.3 C. c.)

ALVELOZ MILK. The milky juice of the plant Euphorbia heterodoxa. *Müller.*

Synonyms.—Aveloz, Arveloz.

Properties.—"Exhibits the combined action of a caustic and of papaine. In cancroid ulceration it promptly destroys the affected tissues, layer by layer."* A profuse suppuration follows its application to a granular surface. The action is irritating, producing a spreading dermatitis without much pain, and said to result in the destruction of the morbid tissue, which is replaced by healthy granulations, doing the work, in fact, of the chloride of zinc paste. "Destined to play a considerable rôle in the therapeutics of cancroid and syphilitic ulcers."†

AMERICAN BLUE VERVAIN. Verbena hastata, *Linné.* (Herb, root.)

Synonyms.—Blue Vervain, Vervain, Wild Hyssop, Simpler's Joy.

Properties.—Tonic, emetic, expectorant and sudorific. The hot infusion is employed as a sudorific in colds, obstructed menstruation, etc.

American Blue Vervain herb, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

American Blue Vervain root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract American Blue Vervain.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.)

AMERICAN CENTAURY. Sabbatia angularis, *Pursh.* (Herb.)

Synonyms.—Centaury, Rose Pink, Bitter Clover, Wild Succory, Red Centaury.

Properties.—Long and popularly employed as a prophylactic and remedy in our autumnal intermittent and remittent fevers. Certain physicians express themselves strongly in favor of its use as a substitute for quinine in malarial diseases, especially remittents. Particularly applicable to that condition existing between the paroxysms when the remission is such

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* New York Medical Times (Medical Age, 1885, p. 240).

† Dr. Clemente Ferreira, of Rezende, Brazil, in the Bulletin Général de Thérapeutique, Dec. 15, 1885.

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AMERICAN CENTAURY—Continued.

as to call for tonics. Useful as a tonic in slow convalescence, and in dyspepsia and other diseases of debility.

American Centaury herb, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract American Centaury.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.)

AMERICAN COLUMBO. Frasera carolinensis, *Walter.* (Root.)

Properties.—Tonic and slightly aperient. In overdoses purgative and emetic. Useful in stomachic and general debility, and in all cases where a mild tonic is indicated, particularly in irritated conditions of the digestive organs.

American Columbo root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract American Columbo.
Miscible with water without material precipitation.
Dose, 20 drops to a fluidrachm (1.3 to 4 C. c.)

Fraserin, a so-called **Concentration,*** a powdered preparation from American Columbo root.
Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.19 Gm.)

AMERICAN HELLEBORE. Veratrum viride (U. S. P.), *Aiton.* (Rhizome.)

Synonyms.—Green Hellebore, Swamp Hellebore, Itch Weed, Indian Poke; Veratre Vert., Fr.; Grüner Germer, Ger.

Properties.—POISONOUS. The chief use of this agent is to depress the action of the heart and to lower the vaso-motor tonus. Very favorable results are claimed in the treatment of simple cardiac hypertrophy, irritable heart, aneurism, and in acute parenchymatous congestions; indicated in cerebral hyperæmia. The hypertrophy of the heart and the abdominal arterial tension which accompany the chronic form of albuminuria, are said to be alleviated by its use. When there are valvular lesions, and when the heart is enfeebled from any cause, this agent is inadmissible.—Bartholow.

ADMINISTRATION.—As the effect of the drug quickly reaches its maximum, the dose must not be at longer intervals than two hours. *The recumbent posture must be rigidly enforced*, and the drug should only be given by competent hands.

ANTIDOTE.—Morphine and laudanum, in full doses, given in strong coffee, and alcoholic stimulants.

American Hellebore Root, U. S. P., compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULÆ.

Extracts.

Fluid Ext. Amer. Hellebore, U.S.P.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1 drop (0.03 C. c.), gradually increased until the desired effect on the circulation is produced.

Solid Extract American Hellebore.—1 part equals 5 of root.
Dose, 1-8 to 1-4 grain (.008 to .016 Gm.)

Normal Liquid† American Hellebore.
Standard, 10 C. c. of the Normal Liquid require for complete precipitation of the alkaloids 3 C. c. of Mayer's solution.
Dose, one drop (0.03 Gm.) gradually increased if necessary.

Pills Veratrum Viride Extract, 1-4, 1-2 grain.
American Hellebore is also an ingredient of pills, numbers 373 and 374, see list of Pill Formulæ appended.

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AMERICAN HELLEBORE—Continued.

Tablet Triturate, Veratrum viride tincture, 1 minim.

Tincture, American Hellebore, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract American Hellebore, P. D. & Co.'s.....10 fl. ozs.
Alcohol.....13 fl. ozs.
Dose, to commence 2 minims (0.13 C. c.)
This preparation is sometimes known as Norwood's Tincture.

Veratrin, a so-called **Concentration,*** a powdered preparation from American Hellebore root.
Synonym.—Veratrin (not to be confounded with Veratrine, the active principle of Cevadilla seed.)
Dose, 1-16 to 1-2 (0.004 to 0.032.)

AMERICAN IVY. Vitis quinquefolia, *Lamarck.* (Bk. of rt.)

Synonyms.—Ampelopsis quinquefolia, *Michaux;* Woodbine, Virginia Creeper, Five-leaves, False Grape; Vigne Vierge, Fr.; Amerikanischer Epheu, Ger.

Properties.—Alterative, tonic, astringent and expectorant. It has been found very useful in dropsy, by promoting absorption. Recommended also in bronchitis and other pulmonary complaints.

American Ivy, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Ampelopsin, a so-called **Concentration,*** a powdered preparation from American Ivy.
Dose, 2 to 4 grains (.12 to .25 Gm.)

Fluid Extract American Ivy.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.)

AMERICAN SARSAPARILLA. Aralia nudicaulis, *Linné.* (Rhizome.)

Synonyms.—False Sarsaparilla, Wild Sarsaparilla, Small Spikenard, Shotbush; Aralia nude, Fr.; Nackte Aralienwurzel, Ger.

Properties.—Alterative. Frequently substituted in practice for Sarsaparilla (smilax officinalis). It also acts as a gentle stimulant and diaphoretic.

American Sarsaparilla Root, compressed in ounce and also in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract American Sarsaparilla.
Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C. c.)

AMERICAN WORMSEED. Chenopodium, U. S. P. Chenopodium ambrosioides, *Linné;* var. anthelminticum, *Gray.* (Seed.)

Synonyms.—Jerusalem Oak; Chenopode anthelmintique, Fr.; Amerikanischer Wurmsamen, Ger.

Properties.—Anthelmintic and antispasmodic; one of the most efficient indigenous remedies for the expulsion of the round worms in children. A dose of it is usually given before breakfast in the morning, and at bed time in the evening, for three or four days successively and then followed by some brisk cathartic. Repeat this procedure if necessary.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULA.

Capsule, Wormseed Oil, in soft Gelatin.
Oil American Wormseed.....2 minims.
Olive Oil.....8 minims.

Fluid Extract American Wormseed.
Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C. c.)

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* See note in Preface on Concentrations.
† See note in Preface on Normal Liquids.

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AMMONIAC. Ammoniacum, U. S. P. Gum-resin from Dorema Ammoniacum. *Don.*

Properties.—Antispasmodic, stimulant of circulation and nutrition, expectorant. Useful in chronic catarrh, bronchitic affections and asthma. Externally as a rubifacient in plasters for the relief of chronic rheumatism and where indicated for a superficial and sustained irritation of the skin.

PREPARATIONS.

Pills.

Ipecac and Squill, 3 gr.
Powd. Ipecac, co , 2 gr. Ammoniac, 2-3 gr.
Powd. Squill, 2-3 gr.

Squill Comp. 3 gr.
Powd. Squill, 3-8 gr. Powd. Soap, 1 1-8 gr.
Powd. Jamaica Ginger, 3-4 gr. Ammoniac, 3-4 gr.

Plasters. In half-pound rolls or cans.

Ammoniac, U. S. P.

Ammoniac with Mercury, U. S. P.

Applied as a discutient in syphilitic cases.

ANGELICA. (American) Archangelica atropurpurea, *Hoffmann.* (Lvs., Seed.) (European) Archangelica officinalis, *Hoffmann.* (Root.)

Synonyms.—(Root.) Masterwort, Garden Angelica, Engelwurzel, Ger.; Angelica archangelica, *Linné.*

Synonyms.—(Leaves, Seed.) Masterwort, High Angelica.

Properties.—Aromatic, stimulant, diaphoretic and emmenagogue. Used in flatulent colic and is a popular remedy, in infusion, to promote menstruation. "Useful in the chronic bronchial catarrh of aged and feeble persons, under circumstances where Senega is usually prescribed." *

Angelica leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

Angelica root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Angelica root.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c)

Fluid Extract Angelica seed.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 5 to 30 minims (0.3 to 2 C. c.)

ANGUSTURA. Galipea Cusparia, *St. Hilaire.* (Bark.)

Synonyms.—Cusparia trifoliata, *Willdenow;* Galipea officinalis, *Hancock;* Cusparia febrifuga, *Humboldt.*

Properties.—A stimulant tonic, with febrifuge properties, in large doses emetic and cathartic. Said to be peculiarly efficacious in bilious diarrhœas and dysenteries, and recommended in dyspepsia and other diseases requiring tonic treatment.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Angustura, not miscible with water.
Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.65 to 2 C. c.).

ANISE. Anisum, U.S.P. Pimpinella Anisum, *Linné.* (Fruit.)

Synonyms.—Anisum Vulgare, *Clusius;* Aniseed, European Anise; Anis, Fr. and Ger.

Properties.—A grateful aromatic carminative. Said to have the property, in

* Napheys, "Modern Medical Therapeutics," p. 179.

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ANISE—Continued.

warm infusion, of increasing the flow of milk. Used in flatulency, flatulent colic of infants, and to remove nausea.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Anise.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 10 to 20 minims (0.6 to 1.3 C. c.)
NOTE.—It enters into several preparations as a flavoring agent merely.

APPLE-TREE. Pyrus malus, *Linné.* (Bark.)

Synonym.— Apfelbaumrinde, Ger.
Properties.—Tonic and febrifuge; used with advantage in intermittent, remittent and bilious fevers.
Apple-tree bark, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Apple-tree bark.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.).

ARBOR VITÆ. Thuja (U.S.P.). Thuya occidentalis, *Linné.* (Tops.)

Synonyms.—False white cedar, arbre de vie, Fr.; Lebensbaum, Ger.
Properties.—Expectorant, febrifuge, emmenagogue, anthelmintic, resembles savin in its general character. Recommended in intermittent and remittent fevers, cough, scurvy and rheumatism.
Arbor Vitæ leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Elixir Arbor Vitæ, each fl. oz. represents 120 grs.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.)
Fluid Extract Arbor Vitæ.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, ¼ to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C. c.)
Glycerole Arbor Vitæ.—Each fluidounce represents 120 grains.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

ARECA. Areca Catechu, *Linné.* (Seeds.)

Synonyms.—Betel Nut; Noix d'Arec, Fa.; Arekanüsse, Ger.
Properties.—Astringent and vermifuge. Successfully used for the expulsion of tape worm in doses of from four to six drachms. The *Forest and Farm* recommends it highly as a vermifuge for young dogs, as both effective and safe—the dose being graded to two grains (or two minims of the fluid extract) to each pound of the animal's weight. Whether used as a vermifuge for man or animal, the bowels should be first cleansed by fasting and castor oil.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Areca Nuts.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, as a vermifuge, 2 fluidrachms (8 C.c.) and upwards.

ARNICA. { Arnicæ flores, U S.P. / Arnicæ radix, U.S.P. } Arnica montana, *Linné.* (Flowers, Rhizome.)

Synonyms.—Leopard's Bane, Mountain Tobacco; Fallkraut, Ger.; Arnique, Fr.
Properties.—Stimulant; in large doses irritant. Has been employed as a remedy in typhoid and other adynamic fevers, and in dysentery which often presents a typhoid type.
Preparations of the flowers are employed externally for the relief of pain from bruises, sprains, etc., and to prevent or remove ecchymosis.
Arnica flowers, U.S.P., compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.
Arnica root, U.S.P., compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

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ARNICA—Continued.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULÆ.

Collodion Arnica.—Each fl. oz. represents 24 grains arnica root

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Arnica flowers.
Miscible with water without material precipitation.
Dose, from 5 to 25 minims (0.3 to 1.5 C. c.)

Fluid Extract Arnica root, U.S.P.
Miscible with water without material precipitation.
Dose, 5 to 20 minims (.3 to 1.3 C.c.).

Solid Extract Arnica flowers.—One part equals 5 of the flowers.
Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.065 to 0.33 Gm.)

Solid Extract Arnica root, U.S.P.—One part equals 5 of the root.
Recently made official in place of the extract of the flowers, which is more irritating.
Dose, 1 to 5 grains (.065 to .33 Gm.)

Infusion Arnica flowers.
Fluid Extract Arnica flowers, P. D. & Co.'s.....1 fl. oz.
Hot water .....4 fl. ozs.
This strength is considered the best for local use; preferably made from the flowers themselves.

Pill Arnica flowers, 1-5 grain.

Plaster Arnica, U.S.P.—In half pound rolls or cans. May be prepared extemporaneously as follows:
Solid Extract Arnica root, P., D. & Co.'s.....1 oz.
Resin plaster .....2 ozs.
Thin the extract with sufficient alcohol, then add to plaster (previously melted) mix intimately and stir till cold.

Soap, Arnica Medicated, contains 10 per cent. Extract Arnica. Useful in cleansing boils, carbuncles, and in many of the pustular skin affections. An elegant bath application for abrasions, wounds, and bruises of the integument.

Tinctures.

Arnica flowers, U.S.P.
Fluid Extract Arnica flowers, P., D. & Co.'s.....3 fl. ozs.
Dilute Alcohol .....13 fl. ozs.
Dose, 10 to 30 minims (.6 to 2 C.c.).
NOTE.—Uniform in strength with that of the Fr. Cod., double that of the Pharm. Ger.

Arnica Root, "German Tincture."—An imported unofficial preparation of the green root.
Dose, 12 to 15 minims (.7 to 3 C.c.).

Arnica root, U.S.P.
Fluid Extract Arnica root, P., D. & Co.'s.....2 fl. ozs.
Dilute Alcohol.....19½ fl. ozs.
Dose, 20 to 60 minims (1.25 to 4 C.c.).
NOTE.—Double the strength of the B. P. tincture.

AROMATIC.

Fluid Extract Aromatic, U.S.P.—Not miscible with water.
Each pint represents 5¾ oz. each of cinnamon and ginger, and 2½ oz. each of cardamom and nutmeg; presents in fluid form the well-known aromatic powder. Carminative, and gently stimulant; employed for the relief of nausea, flatulence, colic or diarrhœa, and with other remedies as a corrigent and adjuvant.
Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.65 to 2. C.c.).

Wine Aromatic, U.S.P.
One part in 100 of Lavender, Origanum, Peppermint, Rosemary, Sage, Wormwood.
Only used externally—as a vulnerary to recent wounds, or to stimulate indolent ulcers. Almost similar to the Tincture Vulneraria (Alcoolature Vulnéraire), Fr. Cod., which has the same range of application. A preparation now seldom used.

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ASAFETIDA, U.S.P. Gum-resin from Ferula Narthex, *Boissier.*

Properties.—A general and local tonic stimulant, carminative and antispasmodic. Useful in all hysterical affections, chorea, whooping cough; in chronic bronchitis, for the relief of tympanites and constipation, and as a soothing remedy for infants.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULÆ.

Fluid Asafetida.—Not miscible with water.
Each pint represents 8 ounces of select drug.
Dose, 6 to 30 minims (0.4 to 2 C.c.).

Mixtures.

Asafetida, U.S.P.
Fluid Asafetida, P., D. & Co.'s.....1 fl. oz.
Water.....11 fl. ozs.
Dose, ½ fl. oz. (15 C.c.) and upwards.

Magnesia and Asafetida, U.S.P. DEWEE'S Carminative.
Fluid Asafetida, P., D. & Co.'s.....40 minims.
Tincture Opium.....14 minims.
Simple Syrup.....2½ fluidrachms.
Magnesium Carbonate.....70 grains.
Water sufficient to make.....5 fluidounces.
Dose, for an infant, 20 minims (1.3 C. c.).

Pills.

Aloes and Asafetida, U.S.P., 4 gr.
Purified Aloes, 1 1-3 g. Soap, 1 1-3 gr.
Asafetida, 1 1-3 gr.

Asafetida, 2, 3, 4, and 5 gr.

Asafetida Comp., 2 1-2 gr.
Opium, 4-5 gr. Asafetida, 4-5 gr.
Ammonium carb., 4-5 gr.

Asafetida and Iron, 3 gr.
Asafetida, 2 gr. Iron sulph. exsic., 1 gr.

Asafetida and Nux Vom., 3 1-4 gr.
Asafetida, 3 gr. Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 gr.

Asafetida and Rhubarb, 3 Gr.
Asafetida, 1 gr. Iron by hydrogen, 1 gr.
Powd. Rhubarb, 1 gr.

Galbanum Co., U.S.P., 3 1-2 gr.
Galbanum, 1 1-2 gr. Myrrh, 1 1-2 gr.
Asafetida, 1-2 gr.

Syrup Asafetida.
Fluid Asafetida, P., D. & Co.'s.....5 fluidrachms.
Simple Syrup, q. s. to make.....8 fluidrachms.
Dose, for an infant, ½ to 1 teaspoonful (2 to 4 C.c.).

Tincture Asafetida, U.S.P.
Fluid Asafetida, P., D. & Co.'s.....6 fluidounces.
Alcohol.....11 fluidounces
Dose, ½ to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).
NOTE.—Uniform in strength with those of the Pharm. Ger. and Fr. Cod.

ASPARAGUS. Asparagus officinalis, *Linné.* (Rhizome.)

Synonyms.—Asperge, Fr.; Spargel, Ger.

Properties.—Diuretic, aperient, deobstruent and slightly diaphoretic.

"Asparagus is undeniably a cardiac sedative and is palliative in all heart diseases attended with severe action."* In overdoses it is liable to irritate the mucous membrane of the urinary passages, but useful, however, as an adjunct to other diuretics.

Asparagus root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Asparagus.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.)

* Morse, "New Therapeutical Agents," p. 60.

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BAEL. Ægle marmelos, *Correa de Serra.* (Fruit.)

Synonyms.—Bengal quince, Cratæva marmelos, *Linné.*

Properties.—Claimed to be almost a specific in chronic diarrhœa. It has remarkable astringent properties which render it useful in diarrhœa, dysentery with debility of the mucous membrane, and other diseases of the bowels with relaxation, all of which it relieves without constipation. It is much used in India.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Bael Fruit.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.)

BALMONY. Chelone glabra, *Linné.* (Leaves.)

Synonyms. — Turtle Head, Turtle Bloom, Snake Head, Shell-flower, Salt-Rheum Weed.

Properties.—Tonic, cathartic and anthelmintic. Useful in the treatment of jaundice, hepatic disorders, debility of the digestive organs, and during convalescence from febrile and inflammatory diseases. Popularly used as an application to painful and inflamed tumors, inflamed breasts, piles, etc.

Balmony leaves. compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Chelonin, a so-called **Concentration.***—A powdered preparation from Balmony leaves.
Dose, 1 to 4 grains (0.06 to 0.25 Gm.).

Fluid Extract Balmony. — Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

BALSAM FIR. Abies balsamea, *Miller.* (Bark.)

Synonym.—Balsam Spruce.

Balsam of Fir or Canada balsam, oleoresin obtained from same.

Properties.—The bark is stimulant, diuretic and anthelmintic, in large doses laxative. From its direct stimulating action on the mucous tissues, it has been recommended in gonorrhœa, gleet, chronic inflammation of the bladder, etc. The oleoresin is used successfully in the treatment of chronic bronchitis.

PREPARATIONS.

Capsules, Balsam of Fir, 10 minims. In soft gelatin.

Fluid Extract Balsam Fir bark.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.)

BALSAM OF PERU. Balsamum Peruvianum, U. S. P. Obtained from Myroxylon Pereiræ, *Klotzsch.*

Properties.—Stimulant to the circulation with special tendency to mucous membranes. Useful in limiting the secretion in chronic bronchitis. Has been of service in asthma, chronic dysentery, gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa and other discharges from mucous surfaces. Externally is much used in Europe in the treatment of scabies as being equally effective and more agreeable than sulphur in its application.
Dose, 8 to 30 minims (.5 to 2 C.c.)

Capsules, Balsam of Peru, 10 minims. In soft gelatin.

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* See note in Preface on Concentrations.

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BALSAM POPLAR. Populus balsamifera, *Linné*; var. candicans, *Gray*. (Buds.)

Synonyms.—Balm of Gilead; Balsampappel, Ger.

Properties.—Stimulant to mucous membranes, diuretic and anthelmintic. An efficacious remedy in subacute gonorrhœa, gleet, chronic inflammation of the bladder, as also in chronic bronchitis.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Balsam Poplar (Balm of Gilead) buds.—Not miscible in water.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

BAMBOO BRIER. Smilax Pseudo-China, *Linné*. (Rhizome.)

Synonym.—Virginia Sarsaparilla.

Properties.—Alterative and tonic. By many physicians it is preferred to the imported sarsaparillas in constitutional syphilis.

PREPARATIONS.

Extracts.

Fluid Alterative Compound.—Not miscible with water.
Synonyms.—Bamboo Brier Comp., Succus Alterans, Mist. Smilacis Comp.
Seventeen fl. ozs. (imperial) represent 4 ozs. Av. each of Bamboo Brier, Stillingia, Burdock and Poke roots and 1 oz. Prickly Ash bark.—A combination of alteratives which was once extensively used in the treatment of syphilitic cases
Dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 15 C. c.) in water.
NOTE.—We have recently introduced a preparation known as Syrup Trifolium Compound, which is deemed superior to the above for the purposes indicated; for formula, etc., see Red Clover.

Fluid Extract Bamboo Brier Root.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C. c.)

Solid Extract Alterative Compound.
For formula see Fluid Bamboo Brier Comp. above. One grain is equivalent to five minims of fluid Alterative Co.
Dose, 10 to 40 grains (0.65 to 2.6 Gm.).

Pill Alterative Compound, 3 grains. Dose, 3 pills.
Ext. Bamboo Brier rt, 2-3 gr. Ext. Poke Root, 2-3 gr.
Ext. Stillingia sylvat, 2-3 gr. Ext. Prickly Ash bark, 1-3 gr.
Ext. Burdock, 2-3 gr.

Syrup Alterative Compound.
Each fluidounce contains two drachms Fluid Alterative Comp.
Dose, 2 fluidrachms (8 C.c.) and upwards.

BANANA. Musa sapientum, *Linné*. (Root.)

Properties.—Said to have valuable alterative properties, and is used in the treatment of strumous affections.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Banana root.—Miscible with water
Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.65 to 2 C. c.).

BARBERRY. Berberis vulgaris, *Linné*. (Bark.)

Synonyms.—Epine-vinette, Fr.; Saurach, Ger.

Properties.—Stomachic, tonic, cholagogue, laxative, anti-periodic. It increases the secretion in the intestinal mucous membrane and its glandular appendages, hence it is useful in atonic dyspepsia. From its alterative action on the mucous membrane, it is especially indicated in all torpid conditions of the liver. Useful in jaundice and chronic malarial poisoning.

Barberry Bark, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

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BARBERRY—Continued.

PREPARATIONS.

Berberin a so-called **Concentration.***—A powdered preparation from Barberry bark.
One grain contains the alkaloidal principles, berberine and oxyacanthine, representing ten grains of the root bark of barberry.
Dose, 1 to 3 grains (.06 to 0 2 Gm.).

Fluid Extract Barberry.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, ½ to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C.c.)

BASSWOOD. Tilia americana, *Linné.* (Bark.).

Synonyms.—Tilia glabra, *Ventenat;* Linden, Lime-tree, Whitewood.

Properties.—Emollient, mucilaginous, vulnerary.

Basswood bark, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

BAYBERRY. Myrica cerifera, *Linné.* (Bark.)

Synonyms.—Candle berry, Wax-myrtle; Arbre á suif, Fr.; Wachsbaum, Wachsgagel, Ger.

Properties.—Astringent, acrid, in large doses emetic, anti-spasmodic, errhine. Useful in bowel complaints, jaundice and scrofula; employed, in decoction, as a gargle for sore mouth and throat, and as an injection in leucorrhœa.

Bayberry bark, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Bayberry.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 15 to 30 minims (1 to 2 C.c.)

Myricin a so-called **Concentration.***—A powdered preparation from Bayberry bark.
Valuable as a catarrh snuff in addition to its other properties.
Dose, 1 to 5 grains (.06 to .3 Gm.)

BAY LAUREL (1). Laurus nobilis, *Linné.* (Leaves.)

Synonyms.—Bay tree, Sweet Bay; Laurier commun, Fr.; Lorbeer, Ger.

Properties.—Stimulant, narcotic, astringent; at one time a favorite remedy in scalp eruptions and as an injection in vaginal relaxation with leucorrhœa.

Bay Laurel leaves, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

BAY LAUREL (2). Myrcia acris, *DeCandolle,* (Leaves)

Synonyms.—Bay, Wild Clove, Wild Cinnamon

Properties.—Only used for its fragrance.

PREPARATION AND FORMULA.

Bay Rum, Spirit Myrcia, U. S. P.

Extract Bay Laurel, concentrated, P., D. & Co.'s	2 fl. ozs.
Alcohol	½ gallon
Water	½ gallon

Dissolve the extract in half of the alcohol and allow the solution to stand 24 hours before adding the remainder of the alcohol and water previously mixed.
Used chiefly as a refreshing perfume and lotion in the sickroom and elsewhere.

Extract Bay Laurel Concentrated.
For the extemporaneous preparation of the above, q. v.

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* See note in Preface on Concentrations.

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BAYCURU. Statice brasiliensis, *Boissier.* (Root.)

Synonym.—Biacuru.

Properties.—One of the most powerful of astringents. It may be used wherever Kino and Catechu are employed, but its special indication is as an application to aphthous and ulcerative affections of the mouth and pharynx, to ulcers and scrofulous sores, and as an injection in leucorrhœa.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Baycuru.—Not miscible with water.
Incompatible with the mineral acids, salts of iron and lead, opium, etc.
Dose, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 C.c.)

BEARSFOOT. Polymnia Uvedalia, *Linné.* (*Root.*)

Synonyms.—Leaf Cup, Yellow Leaf Cup.

Properties.—Laxative, stimulant, tonic, and secernant; increases nutrition. Externally it seems to combine valuable discutient and anodyne properties particularly in glandular enlargements. It is highly esteemed in enlargement of the spleen, the result of malaria, "ague cake," and caked breast. For these purposes it is employed in ointment form and used freely two or three times daily.

Bearsfoot root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULA.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Bearsfoot.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 3 drops every three hours, gradually increased.

Solid Extract Bearsfoot.—One part equals 5 parts of root.
Dose, 1-2 to 2 grains (.03 to .13 Gm.).

Ointment Bearsfoot, Benzoated.
May be extemporized as follows:
Solid Extract Bearsfoot, P., D. & Co.'s.....1 oz.
Benzoated Lard.....9 ozs.
Thin the solid extract with alcohol q. s. and mix thoroughly with the lard.

BEECH. Fagus ferruginea, *Aiton.* (Bark, leaves.)

Synonyms. — American Beech; Hetre ferrugineux, Fr.; Americanische Buche, Ger.

Properties.—Astringent and slightly tonic. Useful in mild diarrhœa.

Beech bark, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

Beech leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

BEECH-DROP. Epiphegus virginiana, *Barton.* (Plant.)

Synonyms.—Cancer root; Orobanche de Virginie, Fr; Krebswurz, Sommerwurz, Ger.

Properties.—Astringent; used with benefit in hemorrhages of the bowels and uterus, and in diarrhœa. In erysipelas, it may be given freely and the parts bathed with a decoction of the plant. The decoction is also useful as a topical application in leucorrhœa, gleet, etc.

Beech-drop, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Beech-drop (Cancer-root).—Not miscible with water.
Dose, from 10 to 30 minims (0.65 to 2 C.c.).

BELLADONNA. { Belladonnæ folia, U.S.P. / Belladonnæ radix, U.S.P. } Atropa Belladonna, *Linné.* (Lvs., rt.)

Synonyms.—Deadly Nightshade, Dwale, Black Cherry; Tollkirsche, Ger.

Properties.—Poisonous. Mydriatic, anodyne, excito-motor; suppresses the

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BELLADONNA—Continued.

secretions. A physiological antidote to opium in opium poisoning, stimulating the respiratory centre. Used in incontinence of urine, in night sweats of hectic fever, in whooping cough, croup, chronic constipation, etc.; applied externally may be used to diminish the secretion of milk—to dilate the pupil of the eye, etc.

ANTIDOTES.—In cases of poisoning, the stomach should be promptly emptied by emetics (sulphate of zinc or copper), and the nervous disturbances combatted, as they arise, by pilocarpine or morphia.

NOTE.—Incompatible with caustic alkalies.

Belladonna lvs., compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

Belladonna root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLES.

Atropine, U. S. P. (pure; crystals.) Its therapeutic uses are identical with those of the crude drug. Generally administered in the pill form, being only sparingly soluble in water (1 in 600).
Dose, 1-200 to 1-50 grain (.0003 to .0013 Gm.).

Atropine Sulphate, U. S. P. (neutral; crystals.) Freely soluble in water. While the pure alkaloid may be administered medicinally in the form of pills or may easily be brought into solution in mixtures containing free acid, some soluble salt like the sulphate must be employed for neutral solutions for application to the eye, etc. The medicinal properties are the same as those of the pure alkaloid.
Dose, 1-200 to 1-50 grain (.0003 to .0013 Gm.).

Homatropine Hydrobromate. This alkaloid dilates the pupil of the eye promptly and powerfully, but the effect is not so enduring as that of atropine; hence oculists employ it in making ophthalmoscopic examination of the eye.
Generally used in a 3 grains to the ounce solution.

PREPARATIONS.

Abstract Belladonna root, U. S. P. See below for formula.
Dose, ½ a grain as a commencing dose (.03 Gm.). One part equals 2 of the root.

Belladonnin, a so-called **Concentration,*** a powdered preparation from Belladonna leaves.
Synonym.—Atropin.
Dose, 1-24 to 1-4 grain (0.003 to 0.016 Gm.).

Collodion Belladonna.—Each fl. oz. represents 20 grs. Belladonna lvs.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Belladonna leaves.—Miscible with water; contains 0.4 % atropine by weight.
Dose, 1 to 4 minims (0.06 to 0.25 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Belladonna root, U.S.P.—Miscible with water without material precipitation; contains 0.5 % atropine by weight.
Dose, 1 to 3 minims (0.06 to 0.2 C.c.).

Powdered Extract Belladonna leaves.—One part equals 5 parts of leaves; made of a uniform strength by assay, and equal to Solid Extract Belladonna leaves.
Prepared by evaporating the solid extract at a low temperature and replacing the moisture with powdered Belladonna leaves.
Dose, from ⅛ to ½ grain (.008 to .03 Gm.).

Solid Extract Belladonna alcoholic, U. S. P. (leaves.)—One part equals 5 of leaves; made of uniform strength by assay.
Dose, ⅙ to ½ grain (0 008 to 0.03 Gm.).

Solid Extract Belladonna leaves, strictly alcoholic.
N. B.—This preparation is about half as strong again as the U. S. P. Extract Belladonna, with which it must not be confounded.
One part equals about 7½ parts of leaves.
Dose, 1-12 to 1-3 grain (.005 to .02 Gm).

Hypodermic Tablets.

Atropine Sulphate, 1-100 and 1-50 grain.

Morphine and Atropine, No. 1.
Morphine sulph., ⅛ gr. Atropine sulph,, 1-200 gr.

Morphine and Atropine, No. 2
Morphine sulph., ¼ gr. Atropine sulph., 1-150 gr.

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BELLADONNA—Continued.

Liniment Belladonna. U. S. P. See below for formula.
An efficient preparation for allaying the local pain of neuralgic rheumatism; advantageously combined with aconite.

Normal Liquids.*

Belladonna leaves.—Standard, 0.4 % atropine by weight.
Dose, 1 to 4 minims (.06 to .25 C.c.).

Belladonna root.—Standard, 0.5 % by weight atropine, or one-fourth higher than that adopted for normal liquid belladonna leaves.
Dose, 1 to 3 minims (0.06 to 0.18).

Oleate Atropine. A 2-per-cent. solution of the alkaloid in oleic acid. More active from its deeper penetration, and more cleanly in application, than the ointment.

Pills.

Aloin, Strych. and Belladonna Comp., 1 gr.
Aloin, 1-5 gr. Strychnine, 1-60 gr.
Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 gr. Ext. Cascara Sagrada, 1-2 gr.

Atropine, 1-120, 1-100 and 1-60 gr.

Belladonna Extract, 1-8, 1-4, 1-2 and 1 gr.

Cascara Sagrada, Nux vomica and Belladonna, 2 1-4 gr.
Ext. Cascara Sagrada, 2 gr. Ext. Belladonna, 1-16 gr.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-8 gr.

Morphine and Atropine, 1-8 gr.
Morphine sulphate, 1-8 gr. Atropine sulphate, 1-100 gr.

Morphine Sulphate and Belladonna, 1-2 gr.
Morphine sulph., 1-4 gr. Ext. Belladonna, 1-4 gr.

Phosphorus and Belladonna, 1-8 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-100 gr. Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 gr.

Quinine and Extract Belladonna, 1 1-2 gr.
Quinine sulph., 1 gr. Ext. Belladonna, 1-2 gr.

Consult numbers 18, 24, 25, 27, 48, 52 150, 207, 362, 408, 418, 456, 508, 509, 512, 663 and 668 in appended Pill Formula List for other pills containing belladonna.

Solution Atropine Sulphate, B. P. See below for formula.
Dose, 1 to 4 minims = 1-100 to 1-25 grain (.0006 to .0026 Gm.).
Excellent for ophthalmic use. The camphor water employed prevents decomposition better than distilled water.

Tablet Triturates.

Atropine Sulphate, 1-500, 1-200 and 1-100 grain.

Belladonna, Fluid Extract, 1-2 and 1 minim.

Morphine and Atropine, No. 1.
Morphine sulph., 1-8 gr. Atropine sulph. 1-150 gr.

Morphine and Atropine, No. 2.
Morphine sulph., 1-4 gr. Atropine sulph., 1-120 gr.

Morphine and Atropine, No. 3.
Morphine sulph., 1-6 gr. Atropine sulph., 1-180 gr.

Tinctures.

Belladonna "German Tincture."
We import this tincture of the green root; it is not a German Pharmacopœial preparation.
Dose, 2 to 10 minims (.12 to .6 C.c.).

Belladonna, U. S. P. (Leaves.) See below for formula.
Dose 4 to 15 minims (.24 to 1 C.c.).

Veterinary Hypodermic Tablets.

Atropine Sulphate, 1-4 and 1-2 grain.

Morphine and Atropine.
Morphine sulph., 1½ gr. Atropine sulph., ⅙ gr.

FORMULÆ.

Abstract Belladonna root, U. S. P.
Normal liquid or fl. extract Belladonna root, P., D. & Co.'s. .....1 fl. oz.
Sugar of milk, q. s. to make.....228 grains.
Evaporate the normal liquid nearly to dryness by a very gentle heat; add 175 grains of the sugar of milk; incorporate thoroughly with the extract;

* See note in Preface on Normal Liquids.

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BELLADONNA—Continued.

reduce to complete dryness; weigh, and add sufficient sugar of milk to bring the weight to 228 grains; finally powder the product. Keep in a well corked bottle.

Liniment Belladonna, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract Belladonna root.....9 fl. ozs.
Camphor ..... ½ oz.

Plaster Belladonna, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract Belladonna root, P., D. & Co.'s. .....16 fl. ozs.
Resin Plaster sufficient to make.....16 ozs. av.
Evaporate the fluid extract at a temperature not exceeding 50° C. (122° F.) to consistence of a soft, solid extract, add the plaster at an equally low temperature and mix thoroughly.

Solution Atropine Sulphate, B. P.
Atropine sulphate.....9 grains.
Camphor water .....16 1-2 fluidrachms.

Tincture Belladonna, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract Belladonna leaves. P., D. & Co.'s.....2 fl. ozs.
Dilute Alcohol.....12 fl. ozs.
NOTE.—The B. P. tincture is 1-3 this strength.

BENNE. Sesamum indicum, *DC.* (Leaves.)

Synonyms.—Sesame leaves; Sesamé, Fr.; Sesamblätter, Ger.

Properties.—Benne leaves abound in a bland rich mucilage, yielded readily to cold water, and which is highly esteemed as a demulcent drink in cholera infantum, dysentery and other bowel complaints.

Benne Leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Benne Leaves.—Not miscible with water.
The fluid extract is hardly a substitute for the fresh leaf, as it needs the addition of alcohol or glycerin as a preservative. It, however, has the advantage of convenience and permanency.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.), in water.

BENZOIN. Benzoinum, U. S. P. Balsamic resin from Styrax Benzoin, *Dryander.*

Synonyms.—Gum Benjamin; Benjoin, Fr.; Benzoe, Ger.

Properties.—Internally, stimulant and expectorant; used in chronic bronchitis, chronic diarrhœa and dysentery. Externally, as a styptic and protective for wounds, bed-sores, etc.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULÆ.

Fluid Benzoin.—Not miscible with water.
Each pint represents 12 ozs. Benzoin, or 4 times the strength of the official U. S. P. tincture, for preparing which it is especially adapted.
Dose, 5 to 15 minims (.3 to 1 C.c.).

Fluid Benzoin Compound.—Not miscible with water.
Each pint represents:

7 ozs. Benzoin,	4 2-3 ozs. Storax.
1 1-6 ozs. Purified Aloes.	2 1-3 ozs. Balsam Tolu.

Just 4 times the strength of the Tincture Benzoin Compound, U. S. P.
Dose, 5 to 15 minims (.3 to 1 C.c.).

Inhalant Tincture Benzoin Comp. (No. 5 of P., D. & Co.'s series of Inhalants.)
(Equal parts of Tinct. Benzoin Comp., Glycerin and Alcohol.)
The use of this Inhalant is stated to be "particularly commendable in cases of acute and chronic nasal catarrh." *

Ointment Benzoin. Adeps benzoinatus, U. S. P Benzoated Lard.
(Prepared by digesting 1 of Benzoin in 50 of Lard over water bath.)

* Beverley Robinson, "Inhalers, Inhalations and Inhalants," p. 52.

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BENZOIN—Continued.

Tinctures.

Benzoin, U. S. P.
Fluid Benzoin, P., D. & Co.'s..... 4 fl. ozs.
Alcohol.....12 fl. ozs.
Dose, 1-3 to 1-2 fluidrachm (1.25 to 2 C.c.)

Benzoin Compound, U. S. P.
Fluid Benzoin compound, P., D. & Co.'s.....4 fl. ozs.
Alcohol.....12 fl. ozs.
Known as Friar's balsam, Jesuits' drops, Turlington's balsam, etc.
Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C.c.) well diluted.

BERBERIS AQUIFOLIUM, *Pursh.* (Root.)

Synonyms—Oregon Grape-root, Mountain Grape, Holly-leaved Barberry.

Properties.—Berberis Aquifolium is one of the most powerful alteratives and tonics. It stimulates digestion and assimilation, and excites absorption. "Advantageously combined with Cascara Sagrada in the treatment of constipation." † See Cascara (Cordial).

In constitutional syphilis and in scrofulous complaints its use is attended with remarkably good resulis, and pityriasis, psoriasis and other cutaneous diseases of like type often yield to its influence.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULÆ.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Berberis Aquifolium.—Miscible with water without material precipitation.
Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 C.c.), three or four times a day.

Powdered Extract Berberis Aquifolium.—Of same strength as the solid extract; produced by evaporating at a low temperature the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered drug.
Dose, from 2 to 6 grains (0.13 to .4 Gm.).

Solid Extract Berberis Aquifolium.—One part equals 5 of root.
Dose, 2 to 6 grains (.13 to .4 Gm.).

Malt Extract Combinations.

Berberis Aquifolium, 1-2 drachm Berberis in each fl. oz.
Dose, 2 to 4 fluidrachms (8 to 15 C.c.).

Cascara Sagrada and Berberis Aquifolium, 1-2 drachm each of Cascara and Berberis in each fluidounce.
Dose, 2 to 4 fluidrachms (8 to 15 C.c.).

Pills.

Berberis Aquifolium Extract, 3 grains.

Berberis Comp., 3 grains.
Ext. Berberis aquifol., 2 gr. Ext. Cascara Sagrada, 1 gr.

BETH-ROOT. Trillium erectum, *Linné.* (Rhizome.)

Synonyms.—Bath Fower, Ground Lily, Birth Root, Lamb's Quarter, Wake-robin.

Properties.—Astringent and tonic. Good results are reported from its use in hæmoptysis and in bronchorrhœa. Said to facilitate parturition when given for some time prior to the event.

Beth-root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Beth-root.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 C.c.).

Pill, Trillin, 1-8 grain.

Trillin, a so-called **Concentration,*** a powdered preparation of Beth-root.
Dose, 2 to 4 grains (0.12 to 0.25 Gm.).

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* See note in Preface on Concentrations.

† Morse, "New Therapeutical Agents," p. 177.

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BISTORT. Polygonum bistorta, *Linné.* (Rhizome.)

Synonyms.—Snake weed; couleuvrine, Fr.; Natterwurz, Ger.

Properties.—A simple, mild astringent, employed in the same complaints as other vegetable astringents. Thus it is prescribed in hemorrhages, passive diarrhœas, leucorrhœa, and as a local application in relaxed conditions of the throat, anus, vagina, etc.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Bistort.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 20 to 40 minims (1.3 to 2.6 C.c.).

BITTER BUGLEWEED. Lycopus europæus, *Linné.* (Herb.)

Synonyms.—Bitter Bugle, European Bugleweed.

Properties.—Tonic and alterative, exercising its influence most markedly in the glandular enlargements and splenic engorgement resulting from chronic malarial poisoning. Valuable as a prophylactic in exposure to malaria.

Bitter Bugleweed, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Bitter Bugleweed.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

BITTER ORANGE. Aurantii Amari cortex, U. S. P. Rind of the fruit of Citrus vulgaris, *Risso.*

Synonym.—Pomeranzenschale, Ger.

Properties.—A mild tonic, carminative and stomachic. A pleasant and useful addition to preparations of the bitter tonics, such as quassia, gentian, columbo, etc.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULÆ.

Fluid Extract Bitter Orange Peel, U. S. P.—Miscible with water without material precipitation.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.).

Syrup Bitter Orange Peel, B. P.
Fluid Extract Bitter Orange Peel, P., D. & Co.'s.....1 fluidrachm.
Syrup .....7 fl. ozs.
Dose, ad libitum; a flavoring agent only.

Tincture Bitter Orange Peel, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract Bitter Orange Peel, P., D. & Co.'s.....2 fl. ozs.
Dilute Alcohol.....8 fl. ozs.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C c.).
NOTE.—Double the strength of the B. P. tincture.

BITTER-ROOT. Apocynum androsæmifolium, *Linné.* (Root.)

Synonyms.—Dog's Bane, Wandering Milkweed.

Properties.—Tonic, diaphoretic, laxative, and in large doses emetic. Has been found valuable in the treatment of chronic hepatic torpidity, and in conjunction with Yellow Parilla in dyspepsia and amenorrhœa. As a diaphoretic it should be combined with opium.

Bitter-root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Apocynin, a so-called **Concentration,*** a powdered preparation from Bitter-root.
Dose, 1-2 to 2 grains (.03 to .13 Gm.).

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* See note in Preface on Concentrations.

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BITTER-ROOT—Continued.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Bitter-root. — Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, as an emetic, 1-2 fluidrachm (2 C.c.); tonic and diaphorètic, 10 to 20 minims (0.6 to 1.3 C.c.).

Solid Extract Bitter-root.—One part equals 5 of root.
Dose, 1 to 4 grains (.06 to .26 Gm.).

BITTERSWEET. Dulcamara, U. S. P. Solanum Dulcamara, *Linné.* (Leaves, twigs.)

Synonyms.—Woody Nightshade; Douce-amere, Fr.; Bittersüss-Stengel, Ger,

Properties.—In large doses narcotic, but used principally as an alterative diuretic, diaphoretic and discutient. Employed in the treatment of cutaneous eruptions, particularly those of a scaly nature. It is also prescribed in chronic rheumatism and chronic catarrh, and it is said to have useful anaphrodisiac properties.

Bittersweet leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

Bttittersweet twigs, U. S. P., compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULÆ.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Bittersweet twigs, U. S. P.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

Solid Extract Bittersweet.—One part equals 5 of the twigs.
Dose, 5 to 15 grains (.3 to 1 Gm.).

Ointment Discutient, prepared after King's formula; contains in 10 parts of ointment 1 each of Bittersweet, Stramonium, Conium leaves, Belladonna, Yellow Dock and 2 parts of Venice Turpentine.

BLACK ALDER. Prinos, U. S. P. Ilex verticillata, *Gray.* (Bark.)

Synonyms.—Prinos verticillatus, *Linné;* Winterberry, Fever-bush.

Properties.—Tonic, astringent and alterative. Used with success in intermittent fevers and in diarrhœa, and is recommended as an alterative in cases of skin diseases. Properly diluted it forms a useful application for gangrenous and ill conditioned ulcers, and some cutaneous eruptions.

Black Alder bark, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Black Alder.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

BLACK ASH. Fraxinus sambucifolia, *Lambert.* (Bark)

Properties.—Tonic and astringent. May be used for all internal and external purposes, where a combination of astringency with tonic influence is indicated.

Black Ash bark, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Black Ash.—Miscible with water without material precipitation.
Dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 15 C. c.).

Solid Extract Black Ash.- One part equals 5 of bark.
Dose, 10 to 20 grains (.65 to 1.3 Gm.).

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BLACKBERRY. Rubus, U. S. P. Rubus villosus, *Aiton.* (Root, bark of root.)

Properties.—Astringent and tonic. Used in diarrhœa, dysentery, and as an ingredient in compounds for cholera infantum and in a relaxed condition of the bowels of children; also as an astringent gargle and lotion.

Blackberry, bark of root, U. S. P., compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

Blackberry root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULÆ.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Blackberry, U. S. P.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Blackberry Compound. (Blackberry Aromatic.)—Not miscible with water.
Each pint represents: 14 ozs. Blackberry root; 1 1-3 ozs. Cloves; 1 1-3 ozs. Cassia.
Particularly adapted to the treatment of the diarrhœa of infants and young persons.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.).

Powdered Extract Blackberry.—One part equals 5 parts of the root bark; of the same strength as the solid extract.
Prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered blackberry root.
Dose, 3 to 10 grains (.19 to .65 Gm.).

Solid Extract Blackberry.—One part equals 5 of the root bark.
Dose, 3 to 10 grains (.19 to .65 Gm.).

Syrups.

Blackberry, U. S. P.—Each fl. oz. represents 120 grs. of root bark.
May also be made extemporaneously as follows:
Fluid Extract Blackberry, P., D. & Co.'s. .....4 fl. ozs.
Syrup.. .....12 fl. ozs.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

Blackberry Aromatic.—Each fl. oz. represents 120 grs. Blackberry root bark combined with aromatics.
May also be made extemporaneously as follows:
Fluid Extract Blackberry Compound, P., D. & Co.'s.....4 fl. ozs.
Syrup.....12 fl. ozs.
Dose, 1 to 3 fluidrachms (4 to 12 C.c.).

BLACK BIRCH. Betula lenta, *Linné.* (Bark.)

Synonyms.—Cherry birch, Sweet birch.

Properties.—Popularly used to prepare diaphoretic infusions.

Black Birch bark, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

BLACK COHOSH. Cimicifuga, U. S. P. Cimicifuga racemosa, *Nuttall.* (Rhizome.)

Synonyms.—Actæa racemosa, *Linné;* Black Snake Root, Rattle-snake Root, Squaw Root; Actée à grappes, Fr.; Schwarze schlangenwurzel, Ger.

Properties.—Tonic, nervine and antispasmodic. Cimicifuga has acquired no little reputation in the treatment of chorea, convulsions, nervous excitability, asthma, and other spasmodic diseases, in remittent and intermittent fevers, and in acute and chronic rheumatism. A valuable uterine tonic, and useful in the headaches attendant on uterine derangement.

Black Cohosh root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULÆ.

Cimicifugin, a so-called **Concentration,*** a powdered preparation from Black Cohosh root.
Synonym.—Macrotin.
Dose, 1 to 4 grains (0.06 to 0.26 Gm.).

* See note in Preface on Concentrations.

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BLACK COHOSH—Continued.

Elixirs.

Cimicifuga (120 grains Black Cohosh in each fl. oz).
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

Cimicifuga Compound.—Each fluidounce represents: 30 grains Black Cohosh; 8 grains Seneka; 10 grains Licorice root; 4 grains Ipecac; 8 grains Cherry bark.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Black Cohosh, U. S. P.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Black Cohosh Compound.—Not miscible with water.
Each pint represents: 8 ozs. Black Cohosh; 2 ozs. Seneka; 3 ozs. Licorice; 1 oz. Ipecac; 2 ozs. Cherry bark.
Nervous and arterial sedative; in larger doses acting as a diaphoretic and causing increased secretion from the bronchial mucous membrane. Useful in chronic rheumatism, both articular and when existing in the form of lumbago; in atonic amenorrhœa; chronic bronchitis.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.).

Powdered Extract Black Cohosh.—One part equals five of the root; of the same strength as the solid extract. Prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Black Cohosh.
Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.19 to 0.65 Gm.).

Solid Extract Black Cohosh.—One part equals 5 parts of root.
Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.19 to 0.65 Gm.).

Pills.

Cimicifugin, 1 gr.

Dysmenorrhœa, Alvord's, 1 1-2 gr.
Morphine sulph., 1-10 gr. Quinine sulph., 2-3 gr,
Cimicifugin, 2-3 gr.

Female, Amenorrhœa, 4 grs.
Ext. Black Cohosh, 1 gr. Ext. Cotton root, 1 gr.
Iron sulph. exsic., 1 gr. Purified Aloes, 1 gr.

Podophyllin Co., Eclectic, 1-2 gr.
Podophyllin, 1-8 gr. Leptandrin, 1-16 gr.
Juglandin, 1-16 gr. Macrotin (Cimicifugin) 1-32 gr.
Oleo-resin Capsicum, 1-32 gr.

Tinctures.

Black Cohosh, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract Black Cohosh, P., D. & Co.'s.....4 fl. ozs.
Alcohol.....14 fl. ozs.
Water.....5 fl. ozs.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

Black Cohosh, B. P. (Tincture of Actæa.)
Fluid Extract Black Cohosh, P., D. & Co.'s.....1 fl. oz.
Dilute Alcohol.....7 fl. ozs.
Dose, 1 fluidrachm and upwards (4 C.c.).

BLACK HAW. Viburnum, U. S. P., Viburnum prunifolium, *Linné.* (Bark of root)

NOTE.—The bark is the part directed for use by the U. S. P.; we employ the bark of the root since experience has demonstrated it to be more efficient.

Properties.—Held in high esteem as a uterine tonic and sedative, especially valuable in threatened abortion and as a corrective of the chronic disposition to miscarry. In the latter class of cases it should be given continuously in moderate doses for at least a month prior to the usual time at which the miscarriage takes place. In dysmenorrhœa due to almost every cause, in may be prescribed with benefit, commencing its administration some days before the menstrual crisis. In after-pains it is also valuable.

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BLACK HAW—Continued.

Black Haw bark of root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Black Haw.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.), several times a day.

Powdered Extract Black Haw.—Of the same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Black Haw.
Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.65 Gm.).

Solid Extract Black Haw.—One part equals 5 of bark of root.
Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.65 Gm.).

Pill Black Haw Extract, 3 grains.

BLACK HELLEBORE. Helleborus niger, *Linné.* (Rhizome.)

Synonyms—Christmas Rose; Ellébore noir, Fr.; Schwarze Nieswurzel, Weinachtswurzel, Ger.

Properties.—Poisonous. Drastic cathartic, anthelmintic and emmenagogue. In overdoses a violent gastro-intestinal irritant, producing death by hyper-catharsis with convulsions and collapse.

Antidotes.—Evacuate the stomach, administer stimulants and external heat. Opium may be given to allay the irritation of the intestines.

Black Hellebore root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULÆ.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Black Hellebore.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, as a purgative, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.3 C.c.).

Powdered Extract Black Hellebore.—Of the same strength as the solid extract. Prepared by evaporating the solid extract, at a low temperature, to dryness, and replacing the moisture with powdered black hellebore.
Dose, 1 to 4 grains (0.06 to 0.25 Gm.).

Sold Extract Black Hellebore.—One part equals 5 of root.
Dose, 1 to 4 grains (0.06 to 0.25 Gm.).

Pills.

Black Hellebore Extract, 1 gr.

Emmenagogue, Improved, 4 1-2 gr.

Ergotin, 1 gr.	Ext. Black Hellebore, 1 gr.
Purified Aloes, 1 gr.	Iron sulph. exsic., 1 gr.
Oil Savin, 1-2 gr.	

Female, Hooper's, 2 1-2 gr.

Purified Aloes, 1 gr.	Gum Myrrh, 1-4 gr.
Iron sulph. exsic., 1-2 gr.	Castile Soap, 1-8 gr.
Ext. Black Hellebore, 1-4 gr.	Powd. Canella, 1-8 gr.
Powd. Jam. Ginger, 1-8 gr.	

BLACK OAK. Quercus tinctoria, *Bartram.* (Bark.)

Synonym—Quercitron bark.

Properties.—Astringent and tonic. Generally used externally as a wash in prolapsus ani and hæmorrhoidal affections and as an injection in leucorrhœa.

Black Oak bark, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

BLACK PEPPER. Piper, U. S. P. Piper nigrum, *Linné.* (Fruit.)

Properties.—Well-known as a condiment; a powerful stimulant to the stomach and intestinal canal. In intermittents it may be used as an adjuvant

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BLACK PEPPER—Continued.

to more powerful febrifuges, when the stomach is not acted upon by Quinine, as in the case of drunkards. Useful in colic, cholera morbus, and flatulency.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Black Pepper.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 5 to 20 minims (.3 to 1.25 C.c.), diluted with water.

Pills.

Ague, 3 grs.
Chinoidin, 2 grs.
Ext. Coloc co., 1-3 gr.
Oleoresin Black Pepper, 1-6 gr.
Iron sulph. exsic., 1-2 gr.

Anti-Chill, 4 grs.
Chinoidin, 1 gr.
Iron ferrocyanide, 2 gr.
Arsenious Acid, 1-20 gr.
Oleoresin Black Pepper, 1 gr.

Also the above Anti-chill 1-16th strength ("Pink Granule").

Anti-Malarial, McCaw's, 2 grs.
Quinine sulph., 1 gr.
Iron sulph. exsic., 1-4 gr.
Arsenious Acid, 1-80 gr.
Gelsemperin, 1-4 gr.
Podophyllin, 1-8 gr.
Oleoresin Black Pepper, 1-16 gr.

Chinoidin Comp., 3 1-2 grs.
Chinoidin, 2 grs.
Piperin, 1-2 gr.
Iron sulph. exsic., 1 gr.

Piperin, 1-20 gr.

BLACK WALNUT. Juglans nigra, *Linné.* (Bark, leaves.)

Properties.—Alterative and deobstruent. It modifies favorably all chronic cachectic conditions, such as those of scrofula and syphilis, and promotes the healing of indolent ulcers, specific and non-specific. It is employed freely in the form of infusion as a local application, and is also taken internally, the effect in chronic cases becoming manifest sometimes only after its persistent use for some weeks. It may frequently be combined to advantage with mercurial alteratives or with iodide of potassium.

Black Walnut bark, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

Black Walnut leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Black Walnut Leaves.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 20 to 30 minims (1.25 to 2 C.c.).

BLACK WILLOW. Salix nigra, *Marshall.* (Bark, buds.)

Properties—Willow bark is a tonic and antiperiodic, depending for its activity on the salicin it contains.

The buds are a bitter tonic and they are also said to possess pronounced anaphrodisiac action and to exert a peculiar sedative influence upon the whole sexual apparatus.

Black Willow bark, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Black Willow buds.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C. c.).

BLADDER-WRACK. Fucus vesiculosus, *Linné.* (Plant.)

Synonyms.—Sea-wrack, Kelp-ware, Black-tang, Varech versiculeux, Fr.; Blasentang, Ger.

Properties.—This plant has long had the reputation of a deobstruent and resolvent, and been given in goitre and scrofulous swellings—its virtues possibly depending on the iodide which it contains. Has been employed

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BLADDER-WRACK—Continued.

with benefit in some cases of morbid obesity. Its use must be persisted in for some weeks before its effects are apparent, and in some instances even after a faithful trial of the drug no benefit has been derived from it. The remedy has proved efficient in so many cases, however, that it is worthy of a trial where obesity appears to be associated with serous plethora.

"The cases in which Fucus vesiculosus shows its most decided beneficial effects are women, in whom there exists usually some menstrual derangement, as menorrhagia and leucorrhœa, owing to an atonic and flabby condition of the uterine tissue. In such cases an improvement in these local derangements usually precedes the general reduction of fat and the improved tonicity of the general system." *

PREPARATIONS.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Bladder-wrack.—Miscible with water without material precipitation.
Dose, 1-2 to 4 fluidrachms (2 to 15 C. c.) three times a day.

Powdered Extract Bladder-wrack.—Of the same strength as the solid extract. Prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Bladder-wrack.
Dose, 5 to 30 grains (0.3 to 2 Gm.).

Solid Extract Bladder-wrack.—One part equals 5 of the plant.
Dose, 5 to 30 grains (.3 to 2 Gm.).

Pill, Fucus vesiculosus ext., 3 grs.

BLESSED-THISTLE. Centaurea benedicta, *Linné.* (Herb.)

Synonyms.—Cnicus benedictus, *Linné*; Chardon bénit, Fr.; Benedictendistel, Ger.

Properties.—Tonic, diaphoretic and emetic. In small doses as a mild tonic in debility of the stomach, principally in dyspepsia where there is hepatic congestion; in larger doses, administered in warm water, will produce copious perspiration to the patient in bed; in maximum dose, it is said to be emetic.

Blessed-Thistle herb, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Blessed-Thistle.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C. c.)

Solid Extract Blessed-Thistle.—One part equals 5 of the herb.
Dose, 3 to 10 grains, (.2 to .6 Gm.).

BLOOD-FLOWER. Asclepias curassavica, *Linné.* (Herb.)

Synonym.—Bastard ipecacuanha.

Properties.—Astringent, styptic and vermifuge. Given on an empty stomach it acts as a very prompt tænicide. Also used with benefit as an injection in vaginal leucorrhœa.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Blood-flower.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).

BLOOD-ROOT. Sanguinaria, U. S. P. Sanguinaria canadensis, *Linné.* (Rhizome.)

Synonyms.—Red puccoon, Tetterwort, Indian paint; Blutwurzel, Ger.

Properties.—In small doses tonic, increasing secretions; in larger doses

* Mulheron, J. J., "Obesity: a few thoughts on its Nature and Treatment," p. 2.

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BLOOD-ROOT—Continued.

nauseates and reduces pulse, and acts as an expectorant; if medicinal dose is exceeded, it produces sometimes emesis, oftener burning in the stomach, vertigo, impaired vision, alarming prostration, etc. Principally used as a stimulating expectorant in bronchitis, croup and asthma, and as a remedy in atonic dyspepsia.

Blood-root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLE, Sanguinarine.

Sanguinarine Nitrate.—Salt of alkaloid. Expectorant, nauseant, deobstruent, etc., used especially as a stimulating expectorant in chronic bronchitis and asthma.
Dose, 1-10 to 1-4 grain (.006 to .016 Gm.).

Sanguinarine Sulphate.—Resembles closely in physical and therapeutic properties the nitrate, being, however, somewhat more soluble in water.
Dose, 1-10 to 1-4 grain (.006 to .016 Gm.).

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULÆ.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Blood Root, U. S. P.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, as an emetic, 10 to 20 minims (0.6 to 1.3 C. c.); as an expectorant, 2 to 5 minims (0.12 to 0.3 C.c.).

Solid Extract Blood Root.—One part equals 5 of the root.
Dose, 1 to 5 grains (.06 to .3 Gm.).

Pills.

Bilious, Junge's, 2 grs.
Manganese Iod., 1-2 gr.
Leptandrin, 3-10 gr.
Juglandin, 3-10 gr.
Sanguinariin, 1-5 gr.
Ext. Henbane, 3-5 gr.

Eucalyptus Comp., 1 5-8 grs.
Ext. Eucalyptus, 1 gr.
Sanguinariin, 1-8 gr.
Ext. Canadian Hemp, 1-2 gr.

Sanguinaria Ext., 1-2 gr.

Sanguinariin (conc.), 1-2 and 1 gr.

Sanguinariin, a so-called **Concentration.***—A powdered preparation from Blood root.
Dose, 1-8 to 1 grain (0.008 to 0.065).

Tincture Blood Root, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract Blood Root, P., D. & Co.'s .....3 fl. ozs
Dilute Alcohol. .....19 fl. ozs
Dose, as an expectorant, 10 to 40 minims (0.6 to 2.5 C.c.)

Vinegar Blood Root, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract Blood Root, P., D. & Co.'s .....2 fl. ozs
Dilute Acetic Acid. .....18 fl. ozs
Dose, as an alterative and expectorant, 10 to 40 minims (0.6 to 2.5 C.c.).

BLUE CARDINAL-FLOWER. Lobelia syphilitica, *Linné* (Leaves.)

Synonyms.—Great Lobelia; Gemeine Lobelie, Ger.

Properties.—Cathartic and emetic. Useful in dropsy to assist the removal of fluids.
Dose, a wineglassful (60 C.c.) of an ounce to the pint infusion.

Blue Cardinal-flower leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

BLUE COHOSH. Caulophyllum, U.S.P. Caulophyllum thalictroides, *Michaux.* (Rhizome.)

Synonyms.—Papoose Root, Squaw Root, Blueberry Root.

Properties.—Diuretic, diaphoretic and anthelmintic. Used principally as an emmenagogue, parturient and anti-spasmodic.
It is used in rheumatism, dropsy, colic, cramps, hiccough, epilepsy,

* See note in Preface on Concentrations.

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BLUE COHOSH—Continued.

hysteria, uterine inflammation, uterine leucorrhœa, amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, etc. Used in decoction for several weeks previous to delivery, it is said to facilitate parturition.

Blue Cohosh root, U. S. P., compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Caulophyllin, a so-called **Concentration.***—A powdered preparation of Blue Cohosh root.
Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 Gm.).

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Blue Cohosh.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.65 to 2 C. c.).

Fluid Extract Blue Cohosh Comp.—Not miscible with water.
Nine fl. ozs. (imperial) represents 4 ozs. av. Blue Cohosh, 2 ozs. each of Ergot and Water Pepper, and 1 oz. of Savin.
A useful emmenagogue remedy.
Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.35 to 1.3 C.c.).

Solid Extract Blue Cohosh.—One part equals 4 of the root.
Dose, 2 to 4 grains (.13 to .26 Gm.).

Pill, Caulophyllin, 1-8 gr.

BLUE FLAG. Iris, U.S.P. Iris versicolor, *Linné.* (Rhizome.)

Synonyms.—Flag Lily, Liver Lily, Snake Lily; Verschiedenfarbige schwertlilie, Ger.

Properties.—Cathartic, cholagogue and alterative. The experiments of Dr. Rutherford have demonstrated that Blue Flag is one of the most direct cholagogues of the materia medica. Indicated in all affections depending directly or indirectly upon hepatic torpor. Combined with podophyllin, in the form of a pill, it is recommended for dropsy and chronic visceral affections.

Blue Flag, U. S. P., compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Elixirs.—Active ingredients stated per fluidounce.

Blue Flag, 2 drachms.

Wahoo and Blue Flag, 80 grs. Wahoo, 40 grs. Blue Flag.

Stillingia Compound: Stillingia, 30 grs.; Turkey corn, 30 grs.; Pipsissewa, 15 grs.; Elder flowers, 15 grs.; Blue flag, 15 grs.; Prickly ash berries, 7½ grs.; Coriander seed, 7½ grs.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Blue Flag, U.S.P.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 10 to 20 minims (0.65 to 1.3 C. c.).

Fluid Extract Stillingia Comp.—Not miscible with water.
Ingredients in same proportion as Elixir Stillingia above, but 4 times stronger.

Solid Extract Blue Flag, U.S.P.—One part equals 5 of root.
Dose, 2 to 4 grains (.13 to .26 Gm.)

Irisin, a so-called **Concentration.***—A powdered preparation of Blue Flag root.
Dose. 1 to 3 grains (.06 to 0.2 Gm.).

Pills.

Hepatic Eclectic, 1 1-2 gr.
Podophyllin, 1-4 gr.
Leptandrin, 1-2 gr.
Irisin, 1-4 gr.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-16 gr
Powd. Capsicum, 1-3 gr.

Irisin, 1-2 and 1 gr.

Irisin Comp., 1-2 gr.
Irisin, 1-4 gr.
Strychnine, 1-40 gr.
Podophyllin, 1-10 gr.

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* See note in Preface on Concentrations

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BLUE FLAG—Continued.

Irisin Comp. and Henbane.

Irisin, 1-4 gr.	Popophyllin, 1-10 gr.
Strychnine, 1-100 gr.	Ext. Henbane, 1-2 gr.

Leptandrin Comp., 1 3-8 gr.

Leptandrin, 1 gr.	Irisin, 1-4 gr.
Podophyllin, 1-8 gr.	

Syrup Stillingia Comp.—Active ingredients same as Elixir Stillingia Comp. above.

BLUE GENTIAN. Gentiana puberula, *Michaux.* (Root.)

Synonyms.—American Gentian, Gentiana Catesbæi, *Elliott.*

Properties.—Tonic and stomachic in impaired digestion and anorexia. It may be profitably employed in convalescence from acute diseases and in chronic debility of the system.

Blue Gentian root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Blue Gentian.—Miscible with water.
Dose, from 10 to 40 minims (.6 to 2.5 C.c.).

BOLDO. Peumus Boldus, *Molina.* (Leaves.)

Synonym.—Boldoa fragrans, *Gay.*

Properties.—Employed chiefly as a tonic. By virtue of its essential oil it acts as a stimulant and antiseptic. It is also an anthelmintic. Especially valuable in atonic dyspepsia and in blenorrhagia and chronic catarrh of the bladder it has been found useful.

Employed in cases of chronic hepatic torpor, and atony of various organs where quinine cannot be tolerated. Large doses produce emesis, and act as an irritant to the bowels.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Boldo.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1 to 4 minims .065 to .25 C.c.) gradually increased.

BONESET. Eupatorium, U. S. P. Eupatorium perfoliatum, *Linné.* (Leaves and Tops.)

Synonyms.—Thoroughwort, Indian sage; Durchwachsener Wasserhanf, Ger.

Properties.—Tonic, diaphoretic and, in large doses, emetic and laxative. A favorite remedy, especially when given in warm infusion, for colds accompanied with febrile symptoms.

As a tonic it is useful in the convalescent stages of remittent, intermittent and typhoid fevers, and in dyspepsia and general debility.

Boneset herb, U. S. P., compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Eupatorin, a so-called **Concentration.***—A powdered preparation from Boneset.
Dose, 1 to 3 grains (.06 to .2 Gm.)

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Boneset, U. S. P.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.)

Solid Extract Boneset.—One part equals 5 of the herb.
Dose, 10 to 25 grains 0.6 to 1.6 Gm.).

BORAGE. Borago officinalis, *Linné.* (Leaves.)

Properties.—Somewhat diuretic and refrigerant. Contains much mucilage and is valuable as a demulcent, emollient and protective.

Borage leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

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BORAGE—Continued.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Borage.—Miscible with water without material precipitation.
Dose, 1 fluidrachm (4 C. c.)

BROOM. Scoparius, U. S. P. Cytisus scoparius, *Link.* (Tops and Twigs.)

Synonyms.—Scotch, or Irish Broom; Sarothamnus scoparius, *Koch;* Genêt à balais, Fr.; Besenginster Pfriemenkraut, Ger.

Properties.—Diuretic, laxative, and in larger dose, cathartic. A valuable remedy in dropsical complaints, especially those of cardiac origin and also in anasarca of chronic kidney disease. Used successfully in scarlatinal albuminuria.

Broom tops, U. S. P., compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.

Sparteine Sulphate.—Sparteine is a volatile alkaloid obtained from broom tops. The sulphate is a crystallizable salt, readily soluble in water. Its properties are similar to those of digitalin or convallamarine; "Sparteine seems especially to be a regulator of the beatings of the heart."*
Dose, 1-10 to 1-3 grain (0.007 to 0.022 Gm.).

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Broom-tops.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.)

BUCHU, U.S.P. Barosma betulina, *Bartling.* (Short-leaved.) (Lvs.)

Properties.—Buchu stimulates the appetite, relieves nausea and flatulence, increases perspiration and augments the flow of the urine. Hence it is largely used in gastric debility, dyspepsia, colic, etc. Principally recommended in chronic irritation and catarrh of the bladder, hæmaturia, incontinence of urine, gravel, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous affections and dropsy.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULA.

Barosmin, a so-called **Concentration.**†—A powdered preparation from Buchu leaves.
Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.065 to 0.20 Gm.).

Capsule; Copaiba, Cubeb and Buchu, in soft gelatin.
Copaiba, Para, 6 minims; Oleoresin Cubeb, 2 minims; Ext. Buchu, 2 grs.

Elixirs.

Buchu, 1-4 strength of Fluid Extract Buchu.

Buchu Compound, 1-4 strength of Fluid Extract Buchu Comp.

Buchu, Juniper and Potassium Acetate.—Each fluidounce contains: Buchu, 45 grs.; Juniper, 12 grs.; Potassium acetate, 16 grs.

Buchu and Pareira Brava, 1-8 strength of Fluid Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Buchu, U. S. P.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 15 to 30 minims (1 to 2 C.c.) diluted.

Fluid Extract Buchu Compound.—Not miscible with water. Sixteen fluidounces, imperial, of this fluid extract represents: Buchu, 8 ozs.; Cubebs, 2 ozs.; Juniper berries, 2 ozs.; Uva Ursi, 2 ozs.; with 2 fl.ozs. Spirit of Nitrous Ether.
Principally used in chronic catarrhal diseases of the genito-urinary organs.
Dose, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 C.c.).

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* Dujardin-Beaumetz, "New Medications," p. 41. (edition of Geo. S. Davis, 1886.)

† See not in Preface on Concentrations.

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BUCHU—Continued.

Fluid Extract Buchu and Juniper with Potassium Acetate.—Not miscible with water.
Fifteen fluidounces, imperial, represents: Buchu leaves, 12 ozs.; Juniper berries, 3 ozs.; Potassium acetate, 432 grs.
A very efficient diuretic. Has proved valuable in leucorrhœa, dropsy, chronic inflammation of the bladder and urinary passages, etc.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

Fluid Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava.—Not miscible with water.
Each pint represents: Buchu, 8 ozs., troy; Pareira Brava, 2 ozs.; Stone root, 2 ozs.; Juniper Berries, 4 ozs.
An efficacious combination in general chronic affections of the genito-urinary mucous membrane.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

Solid Extract Buchu.—One part equals 5 of Buchu leaves.
Dose, 3 to 10 grains (.2 to .6 Gm.)

Tincture Buchu, B. P.
Fluid Extract Buchu, P., D. & Co.'s.....1 fl. oz.
Alcohol.....7 fl. ozs.
Dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 15 C.c.) diluted.

BUCKBEAN. Menyanthes trifoliata, *Linné*. (Leaves, rhizome.)

Synonyms.—Bogbean, Marsh trefoil, Trefle d'eau (de marais), Fr.; Fieberklee, Bitterklee, Ger.

Properties.—Tonic, purgative, anti-scorbutic, emmenagogue and vermifuge; in larger dose emetic. Much used in chronic cutaneous eruptions and also with advantage in dyspepsia attending the digestive disturbances common to malarial districts.

Buckbean leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

Buckbean root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Buckbean root.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C. c.).

BUCKEYE. Æsculus glabra, *Willdenow*. (Bark.)

Properties.—Has a special action on the portal circulation and the liver. "It is especially valuable in the constipation attending hemorrhoids. It relieves hepatic congestion admirably and seems to promote the biliary secretions."*

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Buckeye bark.
Miscible with water without material precipitation.
Dose, 3 to 5 minims (.2 to .3 C. c.).

BUCKHORN BRAKE. Osmunda regalis, *Linné*. (Root stock.)

Synonyms.—Buckhorn, Royal Flowering Fern.

Properties.—Demulcent, tonic and styptic. Useful in coughs, diarrhœa and dysentery. Also as a tonic during convalescence from exhausting diseases and in leucorrhœa.

Buckhorn Brake, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Buckhorn Brake.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 1 to 3 fluidrachms (4 to 12 C.c.).

* Morse, "New Therapeutical Agents," p. 82.

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BUCKTHORN BARK. Frangula, U. S. P. Rhamnus Frangula, *Linné.*

Synonyms—Alder buckthorn; Bourdaine, Fr.; Faulbaumrinde, Ger.

Properties.—A mild, but not a very certain, laxative or cathartic. On account of its freedom from drastic and nauseating properties it is recommended as a substitute for senna as a cathartic for children. Especially valuable in the treatment of hemorrhoids, given in full laxative doses at bed time.

NOTE.—There are three species of Rhamnus in the market, viz: Rhamnus Frangula, Rhamnus cathartica and Rhamnus Purshiana (Cascara Sagrada), and it is important that they be not confounded.

Buckthorn bark, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Elixir Buckthorn bark.—Each fl. oz. represents 120 grs. of bark. Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Buckthorn bark.—Not miscible with water. Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c..)

Solid Extract Buckthorn bark.—One part equals 5 of bark. Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.64 Gm.).

BUCKTHORN BERRIES. Rhamnus cathartica, *Linné.*

Synonyms.—Cervispina cathartica, *Moench;* Nerprun, Fr.; Kreuzdornbeeren, Ger.

Properties.—Powerfully cathartic, and useful as a hydragogue in dropsy, rheumatism and gout, but apt to cause griping and nausea. The best method of administration is in the form of syrup, or in combination with aromatics to modify its action.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULA.

Fluid Extract Buckthorn berries.—Miscible with water. Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.).

Syrup Buckthorn berries.—Each fluidounce represents 120 grains of the berries in combination with aromatics.
Dose, for a child, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C c.).
This syrup may be prepared extemporaneously as follows:

Fluid Extract Buckthorn berries, P., D. & Co.'s	2 fl. ozs.
Fluid Extract Ginger, P., D. & Co.'s	1 ½ fl. drms.
Fluid Extract Pimento, P., D. & Co.'s	1 ½ fl. drms.
Simple Syrup	15 fl. ozs.

BUGLEWEED. Lycopus virginicus, *Linné.* (Herb.)

Synonyms.—Sweet Bugle, Paul's Betony, Water Horehound.

Properties.—Narcotic and astringent. Valuable in pulmonary hemorrhage. It diminishes the frequency of the pulse, quiets irritation, and allays cough.

Bugleweed herb, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Bugleweed.—Miscible with water. Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C.c.).

Solid Extract Bugleweed.—One part equals 5 of herb. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.32 to 1 Gm.).

Lycopin, a so-called Concentration,* a powdered preparation from Bugleweed.
Dose, 1 to 4 grains (0.06 to 0 26 Gm.).

* See note in Preface on Concentrations.

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BURDOCK. Lappa, U. S. P. Arctium Lappa, *Linné.* (Leaves, Root, U. S. P., Seeds.) *Synonym.*—Lappa officinalis, *Allioni.*

Properties.—Alterative, aperient, diuretic and sudorific. Used in gout, rheumatism, syphilis, leprosy, and other similar disorders, and is preferred by some to sarsaparilla.

Burdock seed, according to Dr. Reiter, of Pittsburg, has almost a specific effect in curing certain chronic skin diseases, especially psoriasis. A reprint of his article sent on application.

Burdock Leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

Burdock root, U. S. P., compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Alterative Comp.—Miscible with water.
Synonyms.— Bamboo Brier Comp., Succus Alterans, Mist. Smilacis Comp.
Seventeen fluidounces imperial represent 4 ozs. av. each of Bamboo Brier, Stillingia, Burdock and Poke root, and 1 oz. Prickly Ash bark.
Dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 15 C.c.) in water.
NOTE.—Syrup Trifolium Comp. is rapidly supplanting this formula as an alterative, see below.

Fluid Extract Burdock root. — Miscible with water without material precipitation.
Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Burdock seed.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, as a tonic, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 C.c.; as an alterative, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 C.c.), well diluted, half an hour before meals.

Solid Extract Alterative Comp.—One grain is equivalent to 5 minims Fluid Extract Alterative Comp., see above for formula.
Dose, 10 to 40 grains (0.65 to 2.6 Gm.).

Solid Extract Burdock root.—One part equals 5 of root.
Dose, 6 to 20 grains (0.4 to 1.3 Gm.).

Pill, Alterative Compound, 3 gr.
Ext. Smilax Sarsap., 2-3 gr.
Ext. Stillingia sylvat., 2-3 gr.
Ext. Burdock, 2-3 gr.
Ext. Poke root, 2-3 gr.
Ext. Prickly ash bark, 1-3 gr.

Syrups.—Each fluidounce representing ingredients mentioned.

Syrup Alterative Compound, 2 drachms Fluid Extract Alterative Comp.; see above for formula.
Dose, 2 fluidrachms (8 C.c.) and upwards.

Syrup Trifolium Comp.
Red clover, 32 grs.; Stillingia, 16 grs.; Burdock root, 16 grs.; Poke root, 16 grs; Berberis aquifolium, 16 grs.; Cascara amarga, 16 grs.; Prickly ash bark, 4 grs.; Potassium iodide, 8 grs.
Recommended by Dr Rush as superior in efficacy to the combination of alteratives that has recently acquired considerable notoriety under the name of Bamboo Brier root compound, Succus Alterans or Alterative compound. Its restorative action in secondary syphilis is prompt and unequivocal.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.) three times a day.

BUTTERNUT. Juglans, U.S.P. Juglans cinerea, *Linné.* (Bark of root, U. S. P., leaves)

Synonyms.—White Walnut, Oil Nut; Noyer gris, Fr.; Graue Wallnussrinde, Ger.

Properties.—A gentle and agreeable cathartic, causing no griping, nor subsequent weakness of the intestines. Is valuable in cases of habitual constipation, colo-rectitis and several other forms of intestinal derangement attended by hepatic torpor.

Butternut bark of root, U. S. P., compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

Butternut leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

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BUTTERNUT—Continued.

PREPARATIONS.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Butternut.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C.c.).

Powdered Extract Butternut.—Of the same strength as the official extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Butternut.
Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.65 Gm.).

Solid Extract Butternut, U.S.P.—One part equals 5 of the bark.
Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.65 Gm.).

Juglandin, a so-called **Concentration,*** a powdered preparation from Butternut.
Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.32 Gm.).

Pill, Anti-Constipation, Goss', 2 1-4 gr.

Podophyllin, 1-4 gr.	Ext. Henbane, 1-8 gr.
Ext. Coloc., 1-4 gr.	Ext. Gentian, 1-4 gr.
Ext. Butternut, 1-2 gr.	Ext. Cascara sagrada, 1-4 gr.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-8 gr.	Powd. Canadian Hemp, 1-2 gr.

Consult Nos. 95 and 513 in Pill Formulæ list appended for other pills containing Butternut.

BUTTON-BUSH. Cephalanthus occidentalis, *Linné.* (Bark.)

Synonyms.—Pond dogwood, Globe flower, Button-wood, Crane willow.

Properties.—Tonic, febrifuge, aperient and diuretic. Also claimed to be expectorant and diaphoretic. It has been used with asserted success in intermittent and remittent fevers, and in gravel. It seems to exert a special influence over the respiratory and digestive organs, relieving the former by promoting digestion and assimilation, effecting a healthy action of the skin, and relieving any local congestion of the lungs or bronchi—hence its use in consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, whooping-cough, croup, and coughs and colds generally.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Button-bush.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

BUTTON SNAKEROOT. Liatris spicata, *Willdenow.* (Root.)

Synonyms.—Gay Feather, Devil's Bit.

Properties.—Diuretic, with tonic, stimulant and emmenagogue properties. It is very efficacious in gonorrhœa, gleet and nephritic diseases. Said to be beneficial in scrofula, dysmenorrhœa, amenorrhœa, after-pains, etc.; also in Bright's disease, in connection with bugleweed and unicorn. May be used as a gargle in sore throat, or as an injection in leucorrhœa.

Button Snakeroot, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Button Snakeroot.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C.c.).

CALABAR BEAN. Physostigma, U.S.P. Physostigma venenosum, *Balfour.* (Seeds.)

Synonyms.—Ordeal Bean; Fève de Calabar, Fr.; Kalabarbohne, Ger.

Properties.—Poisonous. Spinal sedative, acting especially on the motor centers. Employed with success in traumatic tetanus, and in strychnine poisoning, also in cerebro-spinal meningitis, and in constipation due to

* See note in Preface on Concentrations.

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CALABAR BEAN—Continued.

torpor of the bowels, in which case it is advantageously combined with Belladonna and Nux vomica. Contracts the pupil.

ANTIDOTES.—Give emetics (apomorphine, zinc sulphate, mustard); in severe cases, atropine hypodermically (1-60 grain, every 15 minutes, until pupils dilate), chloral, strychnine, stimulants, artificial respiration.

NOTE.—Incompatible with vegetable astringents and caustic alkalies.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLE AND DERIVATIVES.

Physostigmine.—Alkaloid (pure crystals). *Synonym.*—Eserine. Insoluble in water, and on this account the sulphate or salicylate is preferred in most cases
Dose, 1-300 to 1-100 grain (0.0002 to 0.0006 Gm.).

Physostigmine Salicylate, U. S. P.—This has the advantage over the sulphate in that it forms permanent crystals, and its solutions in water are more stable. Chiefly employed as an application to the eye, but may be used wherever Calabar bean is indicated.
Dose, 1-300 to 1-100 grain (0.0002 to 0.0006 Gm.).

Physostigmine Sulphate.—An extremely deliquescent salt, which is rapidly giving place to the more manageable salicylate
Dose, 1-300 to 1-100 grain (0.0002 to 0.0006 Gm.).

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULÆ.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Calabar bean.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1 to 4 minims (0.06 to 0.25 C.c.), cautiously increased.

Powdered Extract Calabar bean.—Of same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered drug.
Dose, 1-8 grain (0.008 Gm.), cautiously increased.

Solid Extract Calabar bean, U. S. P., Assayed.—One grain represents 25 grains of calabar bean, and contains 5 per cent. alkaloid.
Dose, 1-8 grain (0.008 Gm.), cautiously increased.

Hypodermic Tablet, Physostigmine Sulphate, 1-100 grain.

Pills.

Calabar Bean Extract, 1-12 gr.

Physostigmine Salicylate, 1-100 gr.

Podophyllin, Belladonna and Calabar, 3-4 gr.
Podophyllin, 1-4 gr. Ext. Calabar bean, 1-4 gr.
Ext. Belladonna, 1-4 gr.

Tablet Triturates, Physostigmine Salicylate, 1-500, 1-400, 1-300, 1-200, 1-100 grain.

Tincture Physostigma, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract Calabar Bean, P., D. & Co.'s.....1 fl. oz.
Alcohol .....11 fl. ozs.
Dose, 10 to 40 minims (0.65 to 2.6 C.c.).

CALENDULA, U. S. P. Calendula officinalis, *Linné.* (Flowers.)

Synonyms.—Marigold; Souci, Fr.; Ringelblume, Ger.

Properties.—Slightly stimulant and diaphoretic. It was formerly employed in spasmodic affections, strumous maladies, etc.; but its chief use is as a local application to ulcers and wounds, as it is claimed to promote cicatrization.

Dr. Clary says: "As a local remedy after surgical operations it has no equal in the Materia Medica."

Calendula flowers, U.S.P., compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULA.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Calendula flowers.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, internally, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

Solid Extract Calendula flowers.—One part equals 5 of flowers.
Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 9.6 Gm.).

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CALENDULA—Continued.

Glycerole Calendula.—Each fluidounce represents 120 grs. Calendula.

Tincture Calendula, U. S. P.

Fluid Extract Calendula, P., D. & Co.'s.....4 fl. ozs.
Alcohol .....10 fl. ozs.
Water .....7 fl. ozs.
After standing for a day or two decant the clear tincture.

CALIFORNIA FEVER-BUSH. Garrya Fremontii, *Torrey*. (Lvs.)

Properties.—Used as a cure for chills and fever since the occupation of California by Americans. Dr. Q. C. Smith, of Cloverdale, Cal., says, concerning it: "I consider Garrya leaves a valuable remedy, deserving of notice by the medical world, and simply invaluable as a remedy for remittent fevers, chills, etc., and other malarial ailments." He reports cases which had resisted the ordinary treatment, but which yielded promptly to this remedy. It contains a bitter alkaloid closely resembling quinine in its physiological and therapeutic action. As a tonic, Garrya is valuable in chronic diseases connected with debility.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract California Fever-bush (Garrya).—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.65 to 2 C. c.).

CALIFORNIA LAUREL. Umbellularia californica, *Nuttall*. (Lvs.)

Synonym.—Spice Tree.

Properties.—The use of this drug in neuralgic headache, and in cerebro-spinal meningitis is followed by favorable results. In atonic diarrhœa and intestinal colic it is said to possess curative properties.* Is used externally in rheumatism.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract California Laurel.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.65 to 2 C.c.).

CAMPHOR. A stearopten from the wood of Cinnamomum camphora, *Fr. Nees & Ebermaier*.

Properties.—An efficient remedy in summer diarrhœa. It will allay cough and promote expectoration, and is serviceable as a stimulant in chronic bronchitis, capillary bronchitis, typhoid pneumonia, etc. In larger dose it allays maniacal and sexual excitement. Externally it is a mild counter-irritant. Solubility 1 in 900 of water.
Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.3 Gm.).

DERIVATIVE.

Camphor Monobromated.—Almost insoluble in water, freely in alcohol. Has been used to advantage in whooping cough, neuralgia, chorea and hysteria.
Dose, 1 to 10 grains, (0.065 to 0.56 Gm.).

PREPARATIONS.

Pills.

Blennorrhagic.
Terebinth. alb., 1 1-2 gr.
Ext. Humuli, 3-4 gr.
Camphor monobr., 3-4 gr.
Podophyllin, 1-8 gr.

Camphor, 1-20 gr.

Camphor Comp., 3 grs
Camphor, 1 gr.
Powdered opium, 1 gr.
Powd. Kino, 1 gr.
Ext. Capsicum, 1-16 gr.

* Morse, "New Therapeutical Agents," p. 152.

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CAMPHOR—Continued.

Camphor and Henbane, 2 gr.
Camphor, 1 gr. Ext. Henbane, 1 gr.

Camphor monobromated, 1, 2 and 3 grs.

Camphor and Opium, 1-4 gr.
Camphor, 1-6 gr. Powd. Opium, 1-12 gr.

Camphor and Opium, 3 gr.
Camphor, 2 grs. Powd. Opium, 1 gr.

Diaphoretic, 1 1-2 gr.
Morphine acetate, 1-25 gr. Powd. Potass. nitrate, 1 gr.
Powd. Ipecac, 1-4 gr. Powd. Camphor, 1-4 gr.
See Nos. 140-143, 673, in appended Pill Formulæ list for other pills containing camphor.

Soap, Medicated Camphor—Containing 10 per cent. or 168 grains of Camphor. This soap has primarily a stimulant, and at times an irritant action, which is succeeded by an anodyne effect. It is most frequently used for the relief of pruritus that attends eczema, chilblains, and other irritable affections of the skin.

CANADA THISTLE. Cnicus arvense, *Hoffmann.* (Rhizome.)

Synonym.—Cirsium arvense, *Scopoli.*

Properties.—Popularly employed for its astringent action in diarrhœa, dysentery and leucorrhœa.

Canada Thistle root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

CANADIAN HEMP. Apocynum, U. S. P. Apocynum cannabinum, *Linné.* (Root.)

Synonyms.—Black Indian Hemp; Chanvre du Canada, Fr; Canadische Hanfwurzel, Gr.

Properties.—Powerfully emetic and cathartic, possessing marked diaphoretic, expectorant and diuretic powers. It produces much nausea, diminishes the frequency of the pulse, and appears to induce drowsiness. Acting as a powerful hydragogue cathartic, it is of value in dropsy, especially the anasarca of Bright's disease and in ascites, but is recommended also in intermittent and remittent fevers, and pulmonary affections. Dr. Cawthorn considers its anti-periodic powers scarcely inferior to those of quinine.

NOTE.—The name Indian Hemp ought not to be applied to this drug, since this name is officially recognized as the designation of Cannabis Indica (U, S. P., 1880). It is better, in prescribing either of these drugs, to write the Latin name in full.

Canadian Hemp, U. S. P., compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Canadian Hemp.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.32 to 1.2 C.c); and as an emetic, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C. c.).

Powdered Extract Canadian Hemp.—Of the same strength as the solid extract: prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Canadian Hemp.
Dose, 1 to 4 grains (0.06 to 0.25 Gm.).

Solid Extract Canadian Hemp.—One part equals 5 of root.
Dose, 1 to 4 grains (0.06 to 0.25 Gm.).

Pills.

Apocynum Extract, 2 grs.

Eucalyptus Comp., 1 5-8 gr.
Ext. Eucalyptus, 1 gr. Sanguinarin, 1-8 gr.
Ext. Canadian Hemp, 1-2 gr.
See also No. 50 in Pill Formulæ list appended.

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CANELLA. Canella alba, *Murray*. (Bark.)

Properties.—Aromatic and stimulant. Used as an adjuvant to tonics and purgatives.

PREPARATION AND FORMULA.

Fluid Extract Canella.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.).

Tincture Aloes and Canella (Hiera Picra).
Fluid Aloes, P., D. & Co.'s .....2 fl. ozs.
Fluid Extract Canella, P., D. & Co.'s .....1 fl. oz.
Dilute Alcohol .....13 fl. ozs.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

CANTHARIDES. Cantharis, U.S.P. Cantharis vesicatoria, *De Geer*. (The insects.)

Properties.—Poisonous. Internally, Catharides is a powerful stimulant, with a peculiar direction to the urinary and genital organs. In moderate doses it sometimes acts as a diuretic, and generally excites some irritation in the urinary passages, which, if its use be persevered in, often amounts to violent strangury. In larger doses it is a violent poison, 20 grains of the powder having been known to cause death. Medicinally it has been used with success in the treatment of dropsy, amenorrhœa, obstinate gleet, leucorrhœa, seminal weakness, diabetes and incontinence of urine. Externally it is only used for blistering purposes.

Antidotes.—Emetics or the stomach-pump, promptly; opiates by the stomach and rectum; animal charcoal in fine powder, mucilaginous or albuminous drinks. To relieve strangury, warm sitz baths, etc.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULÆ.

Cerates.

Cantharides, U. S. P. (Emplastrum Cantharides, B. P.)

Cantharides Extract, U. S. P.

Collodion Cantharidal, U. S. P. (Blistering Collodion.)
Each fluidounce represents 240 grs. cantharides.

Fluid Extract Cantharides.—Used externally as a blistering fluid; the Tincture only is suited for internal use, see below.

Liniment Cantharides, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract Cantharides, P., D. & Co.'s .....1 fl. oz.
Oil Turpentine .....7 fl. ozs.

Ointment Cantharides, U. S. P., 1870.
A dilution (1 in 3) of Cerate Cantharides Extract, U.S.P., 1880, is a much more elegant substitute.

Pills.

Cantharides, 1-50 gr.

Phosphorus and Cantharides Comp., 2 grs.
Phosphorus, 1-50 gr. Powd. Nux vomica, 1 gr.
Cantharides, 1 gr.

Phosphorus and Cantharides Comp., Formula "B." 2 grs.
Phosphorus, 1-33 gr. Powd. Nux vomica, 1 gr.
Cantharides, 1 gr.

Plasters.

Calefaciens (Emp. Picis c. Cantharide, U. S. P.).—In half pound rolls or cans.

Issue Plasters.—A valuable counter-irritant which may be used in acute cases as a simple epispastic, but superior to the common fly blister in their remarkable uniformity of action and non-liability to produce strangury, nor to exhibit unwonted harshness.
In chronic cases the plasters may be applied daily to the same spot, thus maintaining with little if any pain, an issue or suppurating ulcer. This is the use to which they are particularly adapted.
Cantharides (active constituent).....6 parts.
Camphor (active constituent) .....6 parts.
Powd. Opium (active constituent).....2 parts.
Ext. Mezereum (active constituent) .....4 parts.
White Wax and Cocao butter, q. s. to make .....42 parts.

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CANTHARIDES—Continued.

Tincture Cantharides, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract Cantharides, P., D. & Co.'s.....1 fl. ozs.
Alcohol.....23 fl. ozs.
Dose, 3 to 20 minims (0.2 to 1.3 C.c.) employed cautiously.

NOTE.—This is 4 times the strength of the B. P. tincture, but only half the strength of the P. G. and Fr. Cod. tinctures.

CAPSICUM, U. S. P. Capsicum fastigiatum, *Blume.* (Fruit.)

Synonyms.—Bird Pepper, Cayenne Pepper, Red Pepper; Spanischer Pfeffer, Ger.

Properties.—Stimulates the mucous lining of the stomach, and promotes secretion of gastric juice. It is useful in cases of enfeebled and languid stomach, dyspepsia, atonic gout attended with flatulence and in flatulent colic. An excellent addition to quinine in intermittents; used with some success in Asiatic cholera; and is a sovereign remedy in delirium tremens. Externally it is a rubefacient.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULÆ.

Collodion Capsicum.—Each fluidounce represents 16 grs. Capsicum.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Capsicum, U. S. P.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 C.c.), diluted with sweetened water.

Solid Extract Capsicum.—One part equals 4 of the drug.
Dose, 1-2 to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.13 Gm.).

Pills.

Anti-Periodic, 2 grs.

Cinchonidine sulph., 1 gr.	Strychnine sulph., 1-33 gr.
Iron sulph. exsic., 1-2 gr.	Gelsemperin, 1-20 gr.
Podophyllin, 1-20 gr.	Oleoresin Capsicum, 1-10 gr.

Capsicum, 1 gr.

Capsicum Extract, 1-2 gr.
See Nos. 25, 43, 134, 150, 157, 373-4, 513, 661, in Pill Formulæ list appended for other pills containing capsicum.

Tablet Triturate, Capsicum, 1 gr.

Tincture Capsicum, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract Capsicum, P., D. & Co.'s.....1 fl. oz.
Alcohol.....22 fl. ozs.
Water.....1 fl. oz.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).

NOTE.—Half the strength of the P. G. tincture.

CARAWAY. Carum, U. S. P. Carum Carvi, *Linné.* (Seed.)

Properties.—Chiefly used as a flavoring agent, but also efficient in the flatulent colic of children.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Caraway seed.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 20 to 60 minims (1.3 to 4 C.c.).

CARDAMOM. Cardamomum, U. S. P. Elettaria Cardamomum, *Maton.* (Seeds.)

Properties.—An agreeable carminative and stomachic. Frequently added to tonic and stimulant preparations but chiefly employed as a flavoring agent.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULÆ.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Aromatic Powder.—Not miscible with water.
Each pint represents: Cinnamon and Ginger, 5 3-4 ozs. each; Cardamom and Nutmeg, 2 1-2 ozs. each.
Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.65 to 2 C.c.).

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CARDAMOM—Continued.

Fluid Extract Cardamom seed.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 C.c).

Fluid Cardamom Comp.—Not miscible with water. Sixteen fluidounces, imperial, represent: Cardamom seeds and Cinnamon, 7 ozs. each; Caraway, 3 1-2 ozs.; Cochineal, 1 3-4 ozs.
Dose, 3 to 6 minims (0.2 to 0.4 C. c.).

Tinctures.

Cardamom, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract Cardamon Seed, P., D. & Co.'s.....2 fl. ozs.
Alcohol.....9 fl. ozs.
Water.....3 fl. ozs.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

Cardamom Compound, U. S. P.
Fluid Cardamom Comp., P., D. & Co.'s.....1 fl. oz.
Dilute Alcohol.....20 fl. ozs.
Glycerin.....1 fl. oz.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).
A favorite remedy for flatulent colic.

CARICA PAPAYA, *Linné.*

Synonyms—Melon tree, Papaw (true Papaw, and wholly different from the common Papaw, Asimina triloba, of the southern States).

Properties.—The inspissated juice of the unripe fruit possesses the remarkable power of digesting albuminous substances just as pepsin does, and it is employed as a substitute therefore, especially in the treatment of diphtheria. A committee of the Royal Society of New South Wales appointed to investigate the properties of this drug report recently,* and claim without reserve, the greatest efficiency for carica papaya as a galactagogue. Their experiments show that the mammary secretion could be stimulated, in cases where the flow had commenced to fail, either by internal administration of the drug or by topical application. They also report noticeing its action as an abortifacient when administered to pregnant patients; its use therefore requires caution.

PREPARATIONS.

Papain.—(Papaw juice.) A true digestive ferment. A ten-per-cent. solution in water and glycerin, equal parts, applied to the diphtheritic membrane with a camel's-hair pencil frequently causes it to speedily soften and become detached. It may be employed to assist digestion, and also as a galactagogue.
Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.065 to 0.35 Gm.).

Papayotin.—The active principle of Papaw juice. Its uses are the same as those of the crude juice.
For use in diphtheria, mix one part of papayotin with 4 parts of water and 4 parts of glycerin, and apply hourly with brush or feather.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.065 Gm.).

CARNAUBA. Copernicia cerifera, *Martius.* (Root.)

Properties.—Alterative. Used in Brazil, to which country it is indigenous, for the same purposes for which Sarsaparilla, Stillingia, etc., are employed with us. It is, however, regarded as a more pronounced alterative than these.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Carnauba.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.).

CAROBA. Jacaranda procera, *Sprengel.* (Leaves.)

Properties.—A valuable and effective anti-syphilitic. It is said to possess alterative, diuretic, sudorific and tonic properties, to a marked degree. Hence its value in the treatment of syphilis in all its forms.

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*Australian Medical Gazette, Feb., 1887 (Therapeutic Gazette, May 16, 1887.).

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CAROBA—Continued.

Caroba may be combined with iodide of potassium with good results, in cases distinguished by pains in the limbs. Its principal effect seems to be directed to the cure of old syphilitic ulcers, to which it may be applied topically, in addition to internal treatment.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Caroba.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C. c.).

CARPENTER'S SQUARE. Scrophularia nodosa, *Linné*. (Herb.)

Synonyms.—Figwort; Knotenwurz, Ger.

Properties.—Alterative, diuretic and anodyne. It is highly beneficial in hepatic diseases, scrofula, cutaneous diseases, dropsy and as a general deobstruent to the glandular system. The warm infusion given freely is said to restore lochial discharges when suppressed, and to relieve the pains attending difficult menstruation.—King.

Carpenter's Square (Figwort) herb, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Carpenter's Square (Figwort).—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

CARRION-FLOWER. Smilax herbacea, *Linné*. (Leaves.)

Synonym.—Jacob's Ladder.

Properties.—Alterative. Popularly employed in scrofulous diseases, and as a general purifier of the blood.
Dose, a wineglassful (60 C.c.), of an ounce to the pint infusion.

Carrion-flower (Jacob's Ladder) leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

CASCARA AMARGA. Picramnia (Sp. indetermined). (Bark.)

Synonym.—Honduras bark.

Properties.—Alterative; credited with achieving cures in chronic cases of syphilitic eruptions, syphilitic tubercles, chronic eczema and gummy tumors. The discovery, in our laboratory, of an alkaloid in this drug, confirms us in our belief that it is in reality a valuable remedy, and the clinical evidence in its favor is accumulating.

"Though it is a drug of slow action, it is almost a specific for syphilis. The remedy seems to eliminate the specific poison from the system. It is equally as good in chronic nephritis."*

PREPARATIONS.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Cascara Amarga.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

Powdered Extract Cascara Amarga. One part equals 5 of bark; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Cascara Amarga.
Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 1 Gm.).

CASCARA SAGRADA. Rhamnus Purshiana, *DeCandolle*. (Bk.)

Synonyms.—Sacred Bark, Sacred Tree Bark.

Properties.—Laxative, cathartic and intestinal tonic. This drug has been aptly called a "Tonic Laxative," because of its physiological action, which seems to be directed, as a tonic, to the vaso-motor nervous system,

* Morse: "New Therapeutical Agents," p. 179.

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CASCARA SAGRADA—Continued.

stimulating the secretory apparatus of the alimentary canal, and increasing the peristaltic action of the intestines, thus restoring to the bowels their normal activity. Its use is not attended with the unpleasant after effects following the employment of cathartics; neither does it, as a rule, cause griping or other unpleasant symptoms. It is as nearly a specific for chronic constipation as any article of the materia medica is a specific for any disease. To be of service, however, it must not be given in cathartic doses, but frequently, as the persistence in administration seems to produce the desired tonic effects. It relieves constipation indirectly by restoring tonicity to the bowels.

"The effects are quite satisfactory... this new medicine deserves to retain a place in therapeutics as a remedy in habitual constipation."*

PREPARATIONS.

Capsules, in soft gelatin.

Cascara Sagrada, Solid Ext., 1, 2, and 3 grs.

Cascara Cordial.—An elegant and palatable combination for the exhibition of the remedies composing it, and, unlike many preparations of this character, intended solely for use on the prescription of the physician.
The great desideratum in the treatment of chronic constipation has heretofore been a remedy which possessed not only a temporary specific action on the bowels, but which would be followed by no reaction and no repression of secretion, and which could be administered for a sufficient length of time to permit of restoration of normal function. This preparation of Cascara sagrada fully meets these indications.
Each litre contains: Cascara sagrada bark (true Rhamnus Purshiana), 100 grms.; Berberis aquifolium, true, 37 grms.: Diluted Alcohol, 233 grms.; Sugar, 288 grms.; Water, q. s. ad. 1 litre. Elegantly flavored with carminative aromatics.
Dose, as a laxative, 1 fluidrachm (4 C.c.) twice a day, night and morning; as a cathartic, 1-2 fluidounce (15 C. c.) twice a day, night and morning; for constipation and dyspepsia, from 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C. c.) four times a day for a week. If no improvement ensues, increase the dose till a normal or laxative passage is obtained, when the dose should be gradually decreased in amount and frequency until the benefit is permanent.

Cascara Cordial has also become widely known to the profession as a vehicle for nauseous medicines. It not only effectually disguises the taste of such inherently bitter medicines as quinine, but, on account of its laxative properties, is a most valuable adjuvant or corrigent to any prescription containing drugs, such as iron or opium, the continued administration of which tends to constipate.

Elixirs.

Cascara Sagrada, 120 grs. (in each fluidounce).

Cascara Sagrada Compound.

Cascara sagrada, 60 grs.	Berberis aquifolium, 30 grs.
Licorice, 60 grs.	Aromatics, q. s.

Cathartic Compound.

Senna, 16 grs.	Butternut, 16 grs.
Cascara sagrada, 32 grs.	Rochelle salts, 32 grs.
Culver's root, 16 grs.	

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Cascara Sagrada, B. P. (Rhamnus Purshiana.)—Not miscible with water.
Dose, as a laxative, 3 to 15 minims (0.2 to 1 C. c.), 3 times a day; as a cathartic, 20 to 45 minims (1.3 to 3 C.c.), morning and evening; as a stomachic, 4 to 10 minims (0.3 to 0.6 C.c.), 4 times a day.

Malt Extract with Cascara Sagrada. (60 grs. in each fl. oz.)

Malt Ext. with Cascara Sagrada and Berberis Aquifol.
Each fluidounce represents: Cascara sagrada, 30 grs.; Berberis aquifolium, 30 grs.

* Dujardin-Beaumetz: "New Medications," p. 106 (edition of G. S. Davis, 1886.).

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CASCARA SAGRADA—Continued.

Powdered Extract Cascara Sagrada.—Of same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing moisture with powdered sugar of milk.
Dose, as a laxative, 1 to 2 grains (0.06 to 0.13 Gm.); as a cathartic, 3 to 8 grains (0.2 to 0.5 Gm.).

Solid Extract Cascara Sagrada, B. P.—One part equals 4 of the bark.
Dose, as a laxative, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 Gm.); as a cathartic, 3 to 8 grains (0.2 to 0.5 Gm.).

Pills.

Aloin, Strych. and Belladonna Comp., 2-3 gr.
Aloin, 1-5 gr. Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 gr.
Strychnine, 1-60 gr. Ext. Cascara sagrada, 1-2 gr.

Anti-Constipation, Carson's, 2 3-4 grs.
Ext. Cascara sagrada, 1 gr. Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 gr.
Ext. Rhubarb, 1 gr. Aloin, 1-3 gr.

Anti-Constipation, Goss', 2 1-4 gr.
Podophyllin, 1-4 gr. Ext. Henbane, 1-8 gr.
Ext. Coloc., 1-4 gr. Ext. Gentian, 1-4 gr.
Ext. Butternut, 1-2 gr. Ext. Cascara sagrada, 1-4 gr.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-8 gr. Powd. Canadian Hemp, 1-2 gr.

Berberis Compound, 2 grs.
Ext. Berberis aquifolium, 2 grs. Ext. Cascara sagrada, 1 gr.

Cascara Comp. Pellets, D'Ary's, 1 gr.
Cascara sagrada, 4-15 gr. Euonymin, 1-5 gr.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-30 gr. Xanthoxylin, 4-15 gr.
Ext. Belladonna, 1-60 gr. Oleo-resin Capsicum, 1-20 gr.

Cascara Sagrada Extract, 1, 2, and 3 grs.

Cascara Sagrada and Nux vomica, 2 1-5 grs.
Ext. Cascara sagrada, 2 grs. Ext. Nux vomica, 1-5 gr

Cascara Sagrada, Nux vomica and Belladonna, 2 1-4 grs.
Ext. Cascara sagrada, 2 grs. Ext. Belladonna, 1-16 gr.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-8 gr

CASCARILLA, U. S. P. Croton Eluteria, *Swartz.* (Bark)

Properties.—Aromatic, stimulant, tonic and febrifuge. Used advantageously with Cinchona in intermittent fever, in epidemic dysentery, and as an ingredient in tonic bitters. "Much used in Germany in the advanced stages of diarrhœa" *

Cascarilla bark, U.S.P., compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULA.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Cascarilla.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 teaspoonful (2 to 4 C.c.).
NOTE.—Incompatible with lime water and mineral acids.

Solid Extract Cascarilla.—One part equals 6 of bark.
Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.64 Gm.).

Tincture Cascarilla, B. P.
Fluid Extract Cascarilla, P., D. & Co.'s..... ....1 fl. oz.
Dilute Alcohol..... ....7 fl. ozs.

CASSIA. Cinnamomum, U. S. P. Cinnamomum of other species than C. zeylanicum, *Breyne.* (Bark.)

Synonym.—Chinese Cinnamon.

Properties.—Highly aromatic and somewhat astringent. Much used to check diarrhœa in combination with opium, chalk, or some vegetable infusion. Efficacious in internal hemorrhage.

* Napheys: "Medical Therapeutics," p. 354.

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CASSIA—Continued.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULA.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Aromatic, U. S. P.—Not miscible with water.
Each pint represents: Cinnamon and Ginger, 5 3-4 ozs. each; Cardamom and Nutmeg, 2 1-2 ozs. each.
Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.65 to 2 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Cassia.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 10 to 20 minims (0.65 to 1.25 C.c.).

Tincture Cinnamon, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract Cassia, P., D. & Co.'s.....2 fl. ozs.
Alcohol.....18 fl. ozs.
Water.....7 fl. ozs.
Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C. c.).

CASTOR OIL PLANT. Ricinus communis, *Linné.* (Seeds; oil, U. S. P., leaves.)

Synonyms.—Palma christi; Ricin, Fr.

Properties.—The leaves are galactagogue; used to accelerate or increase the secretion of milk in cases where it is tardy in appearing or deficient in quantity. They may be applied to the breast in poultice and a decoction or the fluid extract given internally at the same time, although Dr. D. S. Clark, of Rockford, Ill., states that he finds the fluid extract equally efficacious when administered alone.

The beans or seeds are powerfully cathartic in large doses, and sometimes emetic. The alcoholic fluid extract of the seeds is said to be superior to Castor Oil, as it acts in smaller doses, is more agreeable to the taste, and has less disposition to irritate the bowels, or to cause vomiting. It may be substituted for the oil in cases where the action of the alcohol is not detrimental.

Castor leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Capsules.—An efficient means of administering this otherwise "best of simple purgatives" without offending the palate.

Castor Oil, 10 minims. In both soft and hard gelatin.

Castor Oil and Podophyllin, in both soft and hard gelatin.
Castor Oil, 10 minims. Podophyllin, 1-8 grain.

Castor Oil, 2 1-2, 5, 10, and 15 grms. In soft gelatin.

Castor Oil and Oil of Fleabane, in soft gelatin.
Castor Oil, 5 minims. Oil Fleabane, 5 minims.

Male-fern and Castor Oil, 2 1-2 grms.
Oleoresin Male-fern, 1 grm. Castor Oil, 1 1-2 grm.

Santonin and Castor Oil, 2 1-2 grms.
Santonin, 1-4 gr. Castor Oil, 2 1-2 grm.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Castor beans.—Not miscible with water.
Dose. 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Castor leaves.—Miscible with water without material precipitation.
Dose, 1 fluidrachm (4 C. c.).

CATECHU, U. S. P. An extract from the wood of Acacia Catechu, *Willdenow.*

Synonyms.—Cutch, Terra japonica, Japonica; Cachou, Fr.; Katechu, Ger.

Properties.—Gently tonic and powerfully astringent. Employed locally as an application to relaxed or congested mucous membranes accompanied by excessive discharge, and for checking hemorrhages. Combined with opium it answers a good purpose as an internal remedy in chronic diarrhœa, chronic catarrh, colliquative diarrhœa and chronic dysentery.

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CATECHU—Continued.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULÆ.

Fluid Catechu.—Not miscible with water.
Each pint represents 8 1-2 ozs., av., of the crude drug—one-half the strength of a fluid extract.
Dose, 10 to 45 minims (0.6 to 3 C.c.).

Lozenge, Catechu, 2 grs.

Tinctures.

Catechu, Phar. Ger. and Fr. Cod.
Fluid Catechu, P., D. & Co.'s.....2 fl. ozs.
Dilute Alcohol.....3 1-2 fl. ozs.
Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C.c.).

Catechu Compound, U. S. P.
Fluid Catechu, P., D. & Co.'s.....3 fl. ozs.
Fluid Extract Cinnamon, P., D. & Co.'s.....1 fl. oz.
Dilute Alcohol.....9 fl. ozs.
Dose, 30 minims to 3 fluidrachms (2 to 12 C.c.).
NOTE.—The B. P. tincture is almost identical.

CATNEP. Nepeta cataria, *Linné.* (Leaves and Tops.)

Synonyms.—Catmint; Cataire, Fr.; Katzenminze, Ger.

Properties.—Antispasmodic and slightly tonic. Useful in nervous febrile derangements. Much used for the relief of flatulent colic in infants, and as a popular remedy in retarded or painful menstruation.

Catnep leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Catnep.—Miscible with water without material precipitation.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

CEDRON SEED. Simaba Cedron, *Planch.* (Seeds.)

Properties.—POISONOUS. Cerebral sedative, anti-spasmodic, anti-periodic; long valued in Central America and adjacent countries as a remedy for the bite of poisonous serpents and insects. Also used successfully in intermittent fevers, spasm of the stomach and bowels, and neuralgia of the face.* Dr. F. B. Thompson, of London, has found it useful in gout.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Cedron seed.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1 to 8 minims (0.06 to 0.5 C. c.).
For serpent bites it is recommended in six-drop doses, and also to dress the bite with fluid extract.

CELERY. Apium graveolens, *Linné.* (Seeds.)

Properties.—Carminative, stimulant, and slightly aperient. Used successfully, combined with guarana, in the treatment of sick-headache (migraine) and nervous irritability. Also used as a flavoring agent.

PREPARATIONS.

Elixir Celery and Guarana; 60 grains of each to the fluidounce.
Dose, 1 fluidrachm (4 C.c.).

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Celery.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1.25 C.c.).

Solid Extract Celery.—One part equals 5 of seed.
Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.065 to 0.2 Gm.).

* Morse, "New Therapeutical Agents," p. 171.

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CEVADILLA. Schœnocaulon officinale, *Gray.* (Seeds.)

Synonyms.—Asagrœa officinalis, *Lindley;* Veratrum Sabadilla, *Schlechtendal.*

Properties.—Poisonous. A drastic and irritant cathartic. It has been used in articular rheumatism, dropsies, and as a cardiac sedative, but it is somewhat uncertain in action and requires to be exhibited with caution. Externally it finds favor in superficial neuralgias, myalgia, sciatica, and in some forms of pruritus.

Antidotes.—None reliable known. Use emetics (zinc sulphate, apomorphine, mustard), stimulants, coffee; combat symptoms as they arise-recumbent position.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.

Veratrine.—This alkaloid is employed almost exclusively in the form of an oleate, as a topical application in neuralgias, especially in sciatica. Dose, 1-40 grain (0.0015 Gm.) cautiously increased.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Cevadilla.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 2 to 4 minims (0.13 to 0.26 C.c.).

Oleate Veratrine, containing 10 per cent. alkaloid.

Pills, Veratrine, 1-60, 1-32 and 1-12 gr.

Tablet Triturates, Veratrine, 1-32 and 1-12 gr.

CHAMOMILE. Anthemis, U. S. P. Anthemis nobilis, *Linné.* (Flwrs.)

Synonym.—Roman Chamomile.

Properties.—Anti-spasmodic, stomachic and tonic. It is useful in the spasmodic and pseudo-neuralgic affections of hysterical women. The warm infusion is largely employed as a stimulant diaphoretic in incipient inflammations of mucous tracts, and as an emmenagogue when the flow is absent or scanty owing to cold.

PREPARATIONS.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Chamomile.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

Solid Extract Chamomile.—One part equals 4 of flowers.
Dose, 8 to 12 grains (0.5 to 0.8 Gm.).

Pill, Anthemis Extract, 2 grains.

Soaps, Medicated.

Chamomile Soap, containing 10 per cent. or 168 grs. Ext. Chamomile. A mild stimulant and astringent, and particularly valuable both for its medicinal virtues and aromatic odor, in all conditions of excessive secretion and ill-smelling sores. An excellent soap to use in intertrigo or chafing, and in dermatitis, seborrhœa, hyperidrosis and bromidrosis.

Chamomile and Sulphur Soap, containing 10 per cent. or 168 grs. Ext. Chamomile, and 5 per cent. or 84 grs. Sulphur. Uses same as above, but frequently more effective by the addition of the sulphur. The greasy, shining complexion attended with numerous small elevations and pimples, a form of acne common to young women, from either gastric or menstrual disorders, often yields to applications of it, and it assists in restoring the skin to its healthy, transparent state.

CHARCOAL. Wood charred by exposure to a red heat without access of air.

Properties.—Absorbent of intestinal gases, antiseptic and deodorant. Useful in flatulent dyspepsia, epidemic dysentery, gastralgia, etc.

Dose, 20 grains (1.4 Gm.) and upwards.

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CHARCOAL—Continued.

PREPARATIONS.

Pill, Charcoal, (Willow) 3 grs.

Lozenges.

Bismuth and Charcoal, 2 grs.
Bismuth subnitrate, 1 gr Charcoal, (willow) 1 gr.

Charcoal, (Willow) 4 grs.

CHAULMOOGRA OIL. The fixed oil expressed from the seeds of Gynocardia odorata, *R. Brown.*

Properties.—This oil is said to be the most powerful alterative known to medical science, and the only reliable remedy for leprosy. In England it has been found of great service in many complaints, especially rheumatism, scrofulous swellings, sprains, lupus and various skin diseases.

"Is a very successful remedy in eczema of the third stage." *

Dose, 10 to 20 minims (0.6 to 1.3 C.c.).

PREPARATION.

Capsules, Chaulmoogra Oil, 10 minims. In soft gelatin.
A method of internal administration which does not offend the palate.

CHEKAN. Eugenia chequen, *Hooker & Arnott.* (Leaves)

Synonyms.—Cheken, Myrtus Chekan, *Molina.*

Properties.—Introduced from Chili as a remedy in chronic catarrhal inflammation of the respiratory mucous lining. Dr. Murrell, of London, especially commends it in winter cough, that annoying and intractable affection of elderly people. Dr. Dessaur, of the German hospital of Valparaiso, speaks highly of its effects in the purulent form of bronchitis, and others who have tested its virtues, recommend it as a valuable addition to the list of remedies in chronic bronchitis.

"A tonic expectorant with diuretic qualities." †

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Chekan.—Not miscible with water.
Dose. 1 to 3 fluidrachms (4 to 12 C.c.).

CHESTNUT. Castanea, U. S. P. Castanea vulgaris, *Lamarck,* var americana, *A. DeCandolle.* (Leaves.)

Synonyms.—Châtaignier, Fr.; Kastanienblätter, Ger.

Properties.—An efficient remedy in relieving the symptoms of whooping cough. It not only alleviates the severity of attacks, but even breaks up the paroxysms, leaving merely a cough, attended with mucous expectoration, which gradually yields to ordinary expectorants.

Chestnut leaves, U. S. P., compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Chestnut leaves, U. S. P.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 5 to 60 minims (0.33 to 4 C.c.).

CHEWSTICK. Gouania domingensis, *Linné.* (Bark.)

Properties.—Expectorant, tonic, laxative. A grateful aromatic, bitter tonic, useful in cases of debility, as a stomachic in feeble digestion, and also in gonorrhœa, from its tonic effect on the mucous membranes.

Diluted with water it may be used as a mouth-wash in cases of salivation

* Dymock, "Materia Medica of Western India, p. 727.

† Napheys, "Medical Therapeutics," p. 194.

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CHEWSTICK—Continued.

etc., being at once astringent and soothing in its effect; or as a dentifrice, imparting tone to the gums.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Chewstick.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

CHIAN TURPENTINE. Oleoresin of Pistacia terebinthus, *Linné.*

Properties.—Claimed to cure "cancer of the generative organs,"* and also mammary cancers. "It appears to act upon the periphery of the growth with great vigor, causing the speedy disappearance of what is usually termed the cancerous infiltration."
Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.3 Gm.).

PREPARATION.

Emulsion Chian Turpentine.—Prepared after the formula of Prof. Clay, its introducer, as a remedy in cancer. It is less liable to disturb the stomach in emulsion than when given in pill form, and is moreover more readily absorbed. Contains 5 grains Chian Turpentine in the fluidounce. Dose, 1 fluidounce (30 C.c.) three times a day.

CHICKWEED. Stellaria media, *Smith.* (Herb.)

Synonyms.—Stellaire, Fr.; Sternkraut, Ger.
Properties.—Demulcent and emollient. Used externally in the form of poultice in ophthalmia and in bruises, inflammations, etc.
Chickweed herb, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

CHIRATA, U. S. P. Swertia Chirata, *Hamilton.* (Herb.)

Synonym.—Ophelia Chirata, *Grisebach.*
Properties.—A simple bitter tonic. Recommended in dyspepia, in the debility of convalescence, and generally in cases where corroborant measures are indicated. In India it is held to be stomachic, tonic, febrifuge, cholagogue and deobstruent, as well as efficient in chronic bronchitis.
NOTE.—One of the drugs which may be prescribed with iron.

PREPARATION AND FORMULA.

Fluid Extract Chirata, U. S. P.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 15 to 30 minims (1 to 2 C.c.).

Tincture Chirata, U. S. P.

Fluid Extract Chirata, P., D. & Co.'s	2 fl. ozs.
Dilute Alcohol	19 fl. ozs.

Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

CHOKE CHERRY. Prunus virginiana, *Linné.* (Bark of tree.)

NOTE.—Not the P. virginiana of the U. S. P.; see Wild Cherry.
Properties.—Tonic, anti-spasmodic, mildly astringent, and anti-periodic. Employed in the treatment of intermittent fevers, and as a tonic in all conditions of debility, convalescence from acute diseases, etc.

PREPARATION.

Cerasin, a so-called **Concentration,**† a powdered preparation from Choke Cherry bark.
Synonym.—Cerasein.
Dose, 2 to 8 grains (0.13 to 0.52 Gm.).

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* Lancet, March 27; Therapeutic Gazette, 1880, p. 210.

† See note in Preface on Concentrations.

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CINCHONA. Pale. C. officinalis, *Hooker;* Red, Cinchona rubra, U. S. P., C. succirubra, *Pavon:* Yellow, Cinchona flava, U. S.P., C. Calisaya, *Weddell.* (Bark)

Synonyms.—Pale - Crown bark, Loxa bark, Pale Peruvian bark; Braune (graue) Chinarinde, Ger.
Red—Red bark; Quinquina rouge, Fr.; Rothe Chinarinde, Ger.
Yellow—Yellow Cinchona; Quinquina jaune, Fr.; Königschina, Ger.

Properties.—Tonic, febrifuge, anti-periodic. A tonic having a wide range of use, especially indicated wherever there is any malarious influence at work, and in convalescence from acute diseases. All the symptoms which result from marsh miasm are amenable to treatment by cinchona and its derivatives.

Any species is official which contains 3 per cent. total alkaloids
Pale bark contains most Cinchonine and least Quinine; Yellow bark contains most Quinine and least Cinchonine, while Red bark contains these in nearly equal proportions.
NOTE.—Cinchona salts are precipitated from solution by alkalies.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLE (derivative).

(For others see preparations below.)

Quinine and Urea Muriate.—(Quinia bimuriatica carbamidata.) This double salt is remarkable for its ready solubility in water, hence it has been selected for hypodermic use. The concentrated aqueous solution contains a grain in each minim, and, being perfectly neutral, causes comparatively little irritation. The effects produced are precisely those of the sulphate of quinine, and it is employed in the same doses.
Dose, 1 to 10 grains (0.065 to .65 Gm.).

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULÆ.

Capsules, in soft gelatin.

Cinchonidine Sulphate, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 grs.

Quinine Sulphate, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 grs.

"Warburg's Tincture," concentrated, 10 minims representing 2 fluidrachms of tincture.

Elixirs, each fluidounce represents ingredients stated.

Calisaya bark, 40 grs.

Calisaya and Iron Pyrophosphate.
Calisaya bark (alkaloids), 40 grs. Iron pyrophosphate, 8 grs.

Calisaya, Iron and Strychnine.
Calisaya bark (alkaloids), 40 grs. Iron pyrophosphate, 8 grs.
Strychnine, 8-100 gr.

Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Phosphates.
Iron phosphate, 16 grs. Strychnine phosphate, 8-60 gr.
Quinine phosphate, 4 grs.

Owing to the large number in which cinchona or its derivatives enter it is impossible to name here more than these leading elixirs; for others see appended Elixir Formulæ list numbers 9, 19, 21—23, 25—31, 33—40, 46, 51—54, 82—85, 87—91, 93, 114, 117, 122, 128, 132—135.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Cinchona Aromatic.—Not miscible with water.
Sixteen fluidounces, imperial, represents: Cinchona bark, 13 ozs; Sweet Orange peel, 2 1-6 ozs; Cardamom seeds and Cassia, 1-3 oz. each; Caraway seeds, 1-6 oz.
Combined with pleasant aromatics to modify the intense bitterness; can be used wherever the fluid extract of the bark is indicated.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Cinchona, Pale.—Not miscible with water.
Said to be superior to either Calisaya or Red bark as a tonic, being less obnoxious to the stomach and intestines.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Cinchona, Pale, Comp.—Not miscible with water.
Each pint represents: Cinchona bark (pale), 8 ozs.; Bitter Orange peel, 6 ozs.; and Serpentaria, 1 1-2 oz.
Suited for the extemporaneous preparation of Huxham's Tincture.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.).

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CINCHONA—Continued.

Fluid Extract Cinchona, Red.—Not miscible with water.
Prepared from the selected, true Red Cinchona.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c).

Fluid Extract Cinchona, Red, Comp.—Not miscible with water.
Each pint represents: Red Cinchona bark (true), 7 1-2 ozs.; Bitter Orange peel, 6 ozs ; and Serpentaria, 1 1-2 oz.
Five times the strength of the Compound Tincture Cinchona, U. S. P.
No preparation of Cinchona bark is more in demand than the compound tincture. According to the U. S. Pharmacopœia, 1880, this is now made from Red Cinchona bark.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C. c.).

Fluid Extract Cinchona, Red, Detannated.—Not miscible with water
The ordinary fluid extracts of Cinchona bark, containing much cincho-tannic acid, are wholly incompatible with the salts of iron. This detannated extract, therefore, will be found convenient for the extemporaneous preparation of elixirs, etc., in which it is required to combine cinchona bark with iron The resulting elixirs will be found much superior in flavor to those in which alkaloids are substituted for the bark.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C c).

Fluid Extract Cinchona, Yellow (Calisaya), U. S. P.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

Powdered Extract Calisaya bark.—Of the same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Calisaya bark.
Dose, 5 to 25 grains (0 3 to 1.6 Gm.).

Solid Extracts Cinchona, Pale, Red, and Yellow, U.S.P.
These extracts are made of a uniform strength by assay, one grain representing five grains of Cinchona bark.
Dose, 5 to 25 grains (0 3 to 1.6 Gm.).

Granular Effervescent Preparations containing Cinchona alkaloids.—Each drachm contains the quantity of ingredient specified.

Iron and Quinine Citrate, U. S. P., 3 grs.

Iron and Quinine Citrate with Arsenic.
Iron and quin. cit., U.S.P., 3 grs. Arsenious acid, 1-60 gr.

Iron Phosphate, Quinine and Strychnine.
Iron phosphate, 2 grs. Strychnine, 1-60 gr.
Quinine, 1 gr.

Quinine Citrate, 1 gr.

Normal Liquids.*

Cinchona Calisaya (Yellow bark).
Assayed standard 2 per cent. Quinine (U.S.P., 1880.).
Dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 C.c.).

Cinchona, Red.
Assayed standard 3.5 per cent. total alkaloids. Ten C.c. yields 0.35 Gm. mixed alkaloids (anhydrous) of which not more than 0.15 Gm. is Cinchonine.
Dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 C.c.).

Malt Extracts.—Each fluidounce represents ingredients specified.

Malt Extract Ferrated with Quinine.
Iron and Quinine citrate, 8 grs.

Malt Extract with Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.
Iron and Quinine citrate, 8 grs. Strychnine, 4-100 gr.

Malt Extract with Quinine.
Quinine sulphate, 2 grs.

Oleate Quinine, containing 25 per cent. of the alkaloid.
Readily absorbed in local application.

Pills containing Cinchona or derivatives.

Anti-Malarial, McCaw's, 2 grs.
Quinine sulph., 1 gr. Gelsemin, 1-4 gr.
Iron sulph. exsic., 1-4 gr. Podophyllin, 1-8 gr.
Arsenious acid, 1-80 gr. Oleoresin Black Pepper, 1-16 gr.

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*See note in Preface on Normal Liquids.

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CINCHONA—Continued.

Calisaya Alkaloids, 2 grs.
Quinine sulph., 1-2 gr. Quinidine sulph., 1-2 gr.
Cinchonine sulph., 1-2 gr. Cinchonidine sulph., 1-2 gr.

Chinoidin, 1-2, 1, 2, and 3 grs.

Cinchonidine Salicylate, 2 1-2 grs.

Cinchonidine Sulph., 1-2, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 grs.

Cinchonine Sulphate, 1 1-2 and 3 grs.

Quinidine Sulphate, 1. 2, and 3 grs.

Quinine Bisulphate, 1-4, 1-2, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 grs.

Quinine Bromide, 2 grs.

Quinine Sulphate, 1-10, 1-4, 1-2, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 grs.

Quinine Valerianate, 1-2 gr.

Tonic, Hæmatic, Andrews, 2 3-4 grs.
Quinine sulph , 1 gr. Powd. Ipecac, 1-8 gr.
Iron by hydrogen, 1 1-2 gr. Strychnine sulph., 1-40 gr.
Arsenious acid, 1-40 gr.

"Warburg's Tincture," each pill representing 1 fluidrachm.

For other combinations see appended Pill Formula list for numbers 8, 9, 47, 56, 63, 156, 175, 179-186, 191, 250, 260-262, 316, 335, 416, 470-472, 480, 481, 484-488, 531-564, 620, 631, 632, 662, 708, 742, 743.

Syrups.—Each fluidounce represents ingredients specified.

Hematic Hypophosphites, Improved.
A scientific and non-secret substitute for Fellow's Hypo-phos-phites and containing the same ingredients.
Adapted to a great variety of diseased conditions, in debility or depraved nutrition, anæmia, nervous prostration, and in all scrofulous and tubercular affections.
Potassium hypophos , 1 1-2 gr. Iron hypophos., 1 1-4 gr.
Manganese hypophos., 1 gr. Calcium hypophos., 1 gr.
Strychnine hypophos., 1-16 gr. Quinine hypophos., 7-16 gr.

Iron and Quinine Citrate, 10 grs.

Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Phosphates.
Iron phosphates, 16 grs. Strychnine phosphate, 8-60 gr.
Quinine phosphate, 8 grs.

Tablet Triturates.

Quinine Bisulphate, 1-4, 1-2, and 1 gr.

Quinine Sulphate, 1-4, 1-2, and 1 gr.

Tinctures.

Cinchona, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract or Normal Liquid Calisaya, P., D. & Co.'s.....4 fl. ozs.
Alcohol.....13 fl. ozs.
Water.....4 1-2 fl. ozs.
Glycerin.....1 fl. oz.
Dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 15 C. c.).
NOTE.—This is uniform in strength with the tinctures of the European pharmacopœias; the B. P. is made with Red Cinchona.

Cinchona Comp., U. S. P.
Fluid Extract Cinchona, Red, Comp., P., D. & Co.'s.....3 fl. ozs.
Alcohol.....10 fl. ozs.
Water.....1 fl. oz.
Glycerin.....1 fl. oz.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C c.).

"Huxham's Tincture," after the original formula is made from the Pale bark. Prepared extemporaneously by employing the formula of the U. S. P. compound tincture as above, but substituting Fluid Extract Cinchona, Pale, Comp.

"Warburg's Tincture."—Each fluidounce represents 12 grains of Quinine sulphate, 3 grains Camphor, in combination with numerous aromatics. Said to frequently prove successful in malarial fever where quinine alone has failed.
The rules for the use of the remedy, as given by Dr. Maclean, are as follows: "One-half ounce is given alone without dilution, after the bowels have been evacuated by any convenient purgative, all drink being withheld; in three hours another half ounce is administered in the same way. Soon afterwards, particularly in hot climates, profuse, but seldom exhausting, perspiration is produced; with this there

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CINCHONA—Continued.

is a rapid decline of temperature, immediate abatement of frontal headache—in a word, complete defervescence, and it seldom happens that more is required.

Wines.—Each fluidounce represents ingredients specified.

Calisaya Bark, true, 40 grs.

Calisaya and Iron.
Calisaya bark, 40 grs. Iron pyrophosphate, 8 grs.

Iron, Bitter, U. S. P.
Calisaya bark, alkaloids, 40 grs. Iron and Ammonium cit., 16 grs.

CLEAVERS. Galium Aparine, *Linné.* (Herb.)

Synonyms.—Goose Grass, Bedstraw; Caille-lait, Fr.; Labkraut, Ger.

Properties.—Aperient, diuretic, alterative. Used chiefly as a diuretic in dropsy, in jaundice, and in treating skin diseases of a scrofulous nature.

Cleavers herb, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Cleavers.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

CLOTBUR. Xanthium strumarium, *Linné.* (Leaves.)

Synonyms.—Cocklebur, Clotweed.

Properties.—Given internally as a hæmostatic where the bleeding surface can be reached only through the medium of the circulation. It is also a styptic when applied locally. Said to be an antidote to the bite of poisonous insects.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Clotbur (Cocklebur).—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).

CLOVES. Caryophyllus, U. S. P. Eugenia caryophyllata, *Thunberg.* (Flower-buds.) *Synonym.*—Caryophyllus aromaticus, *Linné.*

Properties.—Stimulant, anti-spasmodic, locally anæsthetic. Used as a corrective with griping purgatives, and as a flavoring article of diet and medicines.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Cloves.—Not miscible with water.
Incompatible with salts of iron and alkaloids.
Dose, 8 to 30 minims (0.5 to 2 C. c.).

COCA. Erythroxylon, U. S. P. Erythroxylon Coca, *Lamarck.* (Leaves.)

Properties.—The physiological effects of coca are due to the presence in the drug of the alkaloid cocaine, whose effects as a local anæsthetic have come into such prominence. Probably the drug owes to this anæsthetic action its power of preventing the sensation of fatigue under extraordinary exertion, etc., The drug produces in health effects analogous to those of tea or coffee, but more powerful.

A writer in the *Centralblatt für Klinische Medicine* summarizes its therapeutic applications thus: 1. As a stimulant, if one wishes to do extra physical or mental work. 2. In gastric indigestion 3. In the cachexiæ. 4. In combating the effects of morphine and alcohol. 5. In asthma. 6. As an aphrodisiac. 7. As a local anæsthetic.

Its utility has thus far been more fully demonstrated as a local anæsthetic than in any other rôle. It is certainly the best agent at the command of the physician in facilitating minor surgical procedures, examinations, and operations of all kinds.

"Cocaine remains thus far the only local anæsthetic of mucous membranes, and this fact renders the introduction of this alkaloid into medicine one of the most precious therapeutic acquisitions of this age."*

* Dujardin-Beaumetz, "New Medications," p. 310 (edition of Geo. S Davis, 1886).

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COCA—Continued.

Coca leaves, U. S. P., compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLE AND ITS SALTS.

Cocaine.—Crystals. The remarkable power of coca to sustain the system, under extraordinary exertion is due to this alkaloid. The drug itself, however, in the form of fluid extract, is better adapted in most cases than the alkaloid, for producing this effect.
Dose, 1-8 to 1 grain (0.008 to 0.065 Gm.), or more.

Cocaine Citrate, in 4 per cent. solution only; extremely hygroscopic.

Cocaine Hydrobromate, crystals, and also in 4 per cent. solution.

Cocaine Hydrochlorate, crystals, and also in 2 and 4 per cent. solutions.
The remarkable discovery has recently been made that this and other soluble salts of cocaine, have the property, when applied to the mucous membrane, of completely deadening sensibility. A few drops of a two-per-cent. solution when applied to the eye produce complete anæsthesia of the cornea and conjunctiva, so that operations can be performed without the need of chloroform or ether. The effect is transient, passing off within half an hour The pupil of the eye is at the same time dilated, so that under the influence of this agent, ophthalmoscopic examinations can be made, and this effect too passes off in a few hours.
Dose, 1-8 to 1 grain (0.008 to 0.065 Gm.) or more.

Cocaine Salicylate, in 4 per cent. solution only; extremely hygroscopic.

PREPARATIONS.

Coca-leaf Cigars and Cigarettes.
Coca smoked seems to produce the same effect on the system as coca taken internally, but the effects are not so marked. Used for the relief of hay-fever and many irritable throat affections.

Coca Cordial.—This cordial presents coca in palatable form, commending it especially to the large class of persons of delicate nervous organization, for whom it has most frequently to be prescribed. In its preparation the astringent and bitter constituents of the drug, which would exert only a disturbing influence, are rejected, while care is taken to retain the true active principle, cocaine. One fluidounce represents 60 grains of Coca leaves of good quality. Frequently advantageously combined with liquid acid phosphate (liquor acidi phosphorici).
Dose, 2 to 4 fluidrachms (8 to 16 C.c.).

Elixir Coca.—Each fluidounce represents 120 grs.
Dose, 2 fluidrachms (8 C.c.).

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Coca, U. S. P.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

Powdered Extract Coca leaves.—Of the same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Coca leaves.
Dose, 10 to 25 grains, (0.6 to 1.6 Gm.).

Solid Extract Coca.—One part equals 5 of leaves.
Dose, 10 to 25 grains (0.6 to 1.6 Gm.).

Hypodermic Tablet, Cocaine Hydrochlorate, 1-4 gr.

Normal Liquid Coca.*—So great is the variability in the coca leaves that reach this market, that little dependence can be placed on any preparation not known to be made from a standard drug, or to be adjusted to a fixed standard of strength. In this respect our Normal Liquid of Coca may claim superiority to the products of the majority of manufacturers; standard provisionally 0.5 per cent. cocaine.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

Oleate Cocaine, 5 per cent.

Pills.

Aphrodisiac Comp., 2 3-4 grs.

Ext. Coca, 1 gr.	Ext. Nux vomica, 1-8 gr.
Cinchonidine sulph., 1-2 gr.	Iron bromide, 1 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-200 gr.	

Coca Extract, 3 grs.

Cocaine Hydrochlorate, 1-16 and 1-8 gr.

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* See note in Preface on Normal Liquids.

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COCA—Continued.

Sedative, Mann's, 2 1-2 gr.

Ext. Coca, 1-2 gr.	Arsenious acid, 1-80 gr.
Ext. Valerian, 1-2 gr.	Strychnine 1-80 gr.
Ext. Cannabis Indica, 1-4 gr.	Codeine, 1-8 gr.
Vallet's Mass, 1 gr.	

Tablet Triturates.

Cocaine Hydrobromate, 1-16 and 1-8 gr.

Cocaine Hydrochlorate, 1-16 and 1-8 gr.

Wines.—Each fluidounce represents ingredients specified.

Coca, 60 grs.

Coca and Beef.

Coca, 60 grs.	Beef, 2 ozs.

Coca, Beef and Iron.

Coca, 60 grs.	Iron and Ammonium cit., 4 grs.
Beef, 2 ozs.	

COCILLANA. Guarea (sp. indet.) (Bark)

Synonym.—Sycocarpus Rusbyi, *Britton.*

Properties.—A new drug from Bolivia possessing powerful emetic and expectorant properties; somewhat similar to ipecac.

It has not yet been fully tested by the profession, and reports are solicited from physicians having clinical experience in its use.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Cocillana.—Miscible with water.

Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 C. c.), to be modified if further investigation necessitates.

COD-LIVER OIL. A fixed oil from the fresh livers of Gadus Morrhua, *Linné.*

Properties.—A supplementary food—nutrient and alterative. It is the most easily digested and also the most rapidly diffusible through animal membrane of any known oil or fat. In its use there is an increase of red blood-corpuscles and of the body weight, also general stimulation of healthy cell-formation. Externally it is successfully used to allay the itching of eczema and to assist in its cure.

PREPARATIONS.

Capsules, in soft gelatin.

Cod-Liver Oil, Norwegian: 10 minims (this size also in hard gelatin); 2 1-2, 5, 10, and 15 grms.

Cod-Liver Oil and Iodine: Oil, 10 minims; Iodine, 1-4 gr. (also in hard gelatin.)

Cod-Liver Oil and Iodoform: Oil, 10 minims; Iodoform, 2 grs.

Cod-Liver Oil and Iron: Oil, 10 minims; Iron iodide, 1-2 gr.

Cod-Liver Oil and Phosphorus (1-30): Oil, 10 minims; Phosphorus, 1-30 gr.

Cod-Liver Oil and Phosphorus (1-60): Oil, 10 minims; Phosphorus, 1-60 gr.

Emulsions.

Cod-Liver Oil with Dialyzed Iron, Glycerin and Catawba Wine, Dr. Stewart's formula.

Each 1-2 fluidounce, or ordinary dose, contains:

Cod-Liver Oil, 120 minims.	Dialyzed Iron (glyc'd), 7 1-2 mins.
Mucilage Gum Arabic, 22 1-2 mins.	Catawba Wine, 45 minims.
C. P. Glycerin, 45 minims.	Flavoring, 2 minims.

Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphite of Lime and Soda.

Each 1-2 fluidounce, or ordinary dose, contains:

Cod-Liver Oil, 2 fl. drms.	Sodium hypophosphite, 2 grs.
Calcium hypophosphite, 4 grs.	Gum, Sugar, Water, Flavor, q. s.

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COD-LIVER OIL—Continued.

Malt Extracts.—Each fluidounce represents ingredients specified.

Malt Extract with Cod-Liver Oil.
Malt ext. 320 minims. Cod-liver oil, 160 minims.

Malt Extract with Cod-Liver Oil and Hypophosphites.
Malt ext., 4 fluidrachms. Calcium hypophos., 4 grs.
Cod-liver oil, 2 2-3 fluidrachms. Sodium hypophos., 2 grs.

Malt Extract with Cod-Liver Oil and Iron Iodide.
Malt ext., 320 minims. Iron iodide, 4 grs.
Cod-liver oil, 160 minims.

Malt Extract with Cod-Liver Oil and Phosphorus.
Malt ext., 320 minims. Phosphorus, 1-25 gr.
Cod-liver oil, 160 minims.

COFFEE. Coffea arabica, *Linné.* (Seeds.)

Properties.—The physiological effects of coffee as a sustaining and restorative agent are well known, and depend mainly upon the caffeine contained in the seed. Indicated in all conditions in which caffeine is prescribed, particularly those of nervous headache, opium narcosis, spasmodic asthma, etc. More stimulating than coca, but less sustaining.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.

Caffeine Citrate, crystals.
Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.065 to 0.2 Gm.).

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULA.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Coffee (from freshly roasted Java coffee).—Miscible with water. Chiefly used to make coffee syrup for flavoring purposes, but may be used medicinally.

Fluid Extract Coffee (from the green berry).—Miscible with water without material precipitation. Originally introduced as a substitute for Fluid Extract Guarana, which is a much more expensive preparation, but also depending upon the caffeine contained therein for its medicinal quality.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 1-2 fluidrachms (2 to 6 C. c.).

Granular Effervescent Preparations.—Each drachm represents ingredients specified.

Caffeine and Potassium Bromide.
Caffeine, 1 gr. Potassium bromide, 5 grs.

Caffeine Citrate, 1-2 gr.

Pill, Caffeine Citrate, 1 gr.

Syrup, Coffee.
Fluid Extract Coffee P., D. & Co.'s.....2 fl. ozs.
Hot Syrup .....14 fl. ozs.

Tablet Triturates.

Caffeine, 1-2 and 1 gr.

Caffeine Citrate, 1-2 and 1 gr.

COLCHICUM. { Colchici radix / Colchici semen } U. S. P. Colchicum autumnale, *Linné.* (Corm, seed.)

Synonym.—Meadow Saffron.

Properties.—Poisonous. Almost specific in acute gout, combination with an alkali assisting its action. Small doses are nauseant, cathartic, diuretic, and diaphoretic, thus generally exciting the secretory organs. It increases tissue waste and promotes elimination of the products of such waste.

Antidotes.—Tannin, to prevent absorption. Emetics—zinc sulphate, Apomorphine, mustard. Demulcent drinks and opium, to allay irritation. Stimulants, to prevent collapse.

Colchicum root, U.S.P., compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

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COLCHICUM—Continued.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.

Colchicine, crystals. Uses the same as those of the crude drug, chiefly the treatment of gout and acute rheumatism. Soluble in water and in alcohol.
Dose, 1-50 to 1-10 grain (0.0013 to 0.006 Gm.).

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULÆ.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Colchicum root, U.S.P.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 2 to 8 minims (0.12 to 0.5 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Colchicum seed, U. S. P.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 2 to 8 minims (0.13 to 0.5 C.c.).

Powdered Extract Colchicum root, Acetic.—Of the same strength as the solid extract, prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered sugar of milk.
Dose, 1-3 to 1 1-2 grains (0.02 to 0.1 Gm.).

Solid Extract Colchicum root, U. S. P.—One part equals 5 of the corm.
Dose, 1-3 to 1 1-2 grains (0.02 to 0.1 Gm.).

Hypodermic Tablet, Colchicine, 1-30 gr.

Normal Liquids.*

Colchicum root, standard, 1 per cent. Colchicine.
Dose, 2 to 8 minims (0.12 to 0.5 C.c.).

Colchicum seed, standard, 1 per cent. Colchicine.
Dose, 2 to 8 minims (0.12 to 0.5 C.c.).

Pills.

Colchicine, 1-60 gr.

Colchicum Extract, 1-2 gr.

Rheumatic, 3 grs.
Ext. Coloc. co., 1 1-2 gr. Ext. Henbane, 1-3 g
Ext. Colch. acet., 1 gr. Calomel, 1-3 gr.

Tablet Triturates, Colchicine, 1-100 and 1-50 gr,

Tinctures.

Colchicum seed, P. G.
Fluid Extract Colchicum seed, P., D. & Co.'s.....1 fl. oz.
Dilute Alcohol.....10 fl. ozs.
Dose, 25 to 60 minims (1.5 to 4 C.c.).

Colchicum seed, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract Colchicum seed, P., D. & Co.'s.....2 fl. ozs.
Alcohol.....8 fl. ozs.
Water.....4 fl. ozs.
Dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 C.c.).

Wines.—Each fluidounce represents ingredients specified.

Colchicum root, U. S. P., 180 grs.
A medicinal equivalent may be extemporaneously prepared as follows:
Fluid Extract Colchicum root, P., D. & Co.'s.....4 fl. ozs.
Sherry (or native) Wine.....6 fl. ozs.
Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.33 to 1.33 C.c.).

Colchicum seed, U. S. P., 70 grs.
A medicinal equivalent may be extemporaneously prepared as follows:
Fluid Extract Colchicum seed, P., D. & Co.'s.....2 fl. ozs.
Stronger White Wine.....11 fl. ozs.
Dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 C.c.).

COLOCYNTH. Colocynthis, U. S. P. Citrullus Colocynthis, *Schrader.* (Fruit, pulp.)

Synonyms.—Cucumis Colocynthis, *Linné;* Bitter Apple, Bitter Cucumber, Coloquinte, Fr : Coloquintenaffel, Ger

Properties.—Poisonous. A powerful drastric hydragogue cathartic, producing, when given in overdoses, violent griping, with dangerous inflam-

* See note in Preface on Normal Liquids.

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COLOCYNTH—Continued.

mation. It is seldom given alone, but when given with other cathartics as an adjunct to ensure their action, it is considered a standard remedy. It has been employed alone in obstinate dropsy, amenorrhœa, and in cerebral derangements.

ANTIDOTES.—Emetics (zinc sulphate, apomorphine, etc.), if the case is seen early. Later, demulcents and opiates, with stimulants to combat the tendency to collapse.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.

Colocynthin.—Glucoside. Uses the same as those of the crude drug. Purgative in doses of 1-8 grain (0.008 Gm.) and upwards.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULA.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Colocynth.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 2 to 5 minims (0.13 to 0.33 C.c.).

Powdered Extract Colocynth, U. S. P.
Dose, 1 to 2 grains (0.06 to 0.12 Gm.).

Powdered Extract Colocynth Comp., U. S. P.—Each 100 parts represents: Ext. Colocynth, 16; Aloes, 50; Cardamom, 6; Resin of Scammony, 14; and Soap, 14 parts.
Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.3 Gm.)

Pills.

Anti-Bilious, 2 3-4 grs.
Ext. Coloc. comp., 2 1-2 grs — Podophyllin, 1-4 gr.

Aperient, 3 grs.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-3 gr. — Ext. Henbane, 1-2 gr.
Ext. Coloc. comp., 2 grs.

Calomel and Extract Coloc. Comp., 3 1-2 grs.
Calomel, 1 gr. — Ext. Coloc. comp., 2 1-2 grs.

Coloc. Comp., Extract, U. S. P., 3 grs.

Colocynthin, 1-8 gr.

Laxative, Cole's. 4 gr.
Podophyllin, 1-10 gr. — Ext. Coloc. comp., powd., 3 grs.
Calomel, 1 gr.

Ox Gall, Craig's, 3 grs.
Ox Gall, 2 grs. — Ext. Coloc. comp., 1 gr.

For other combinations containing Colocynth see Pill Formulæ list appended for numbers 8, 42, 50, 52, 59, 85, 93, 133, 160-164, 207-217, 300, 365, 565, 677, 678.

Tablet Triturates, Colocynthin, 1-20 gr.

Tincture Colocynth, P. G.
Fluid Extract Colocynth, P., D. & Co.'s.....1 fl. oz.
Alcohol.....11 fl. ozs.
Dose, 25 to 60 minims (1.5 to 4 C.c.).

COLTSFOOT. Tussilago Farfara, *Linné.* (Leaves, rhizome.)

Synonyms.—Huflattig, Rosshuf, Ger.

Properties.—Demulcent and slightly tonic. Generally used for coughs and colds, as indicated by its name (*tussis*, L. a cough).

Coltsfoot leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

Coltsfoot root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Coltsfoot leaves.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).

Lozenges, 2-3 grain in each.

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COLUMBO (foreign). Calumba, U. S. P. Jateorrhiza Calumba, *Miers.* (Root.)

Synonym.—Cocculus Palmatus, *DeCandolle.*

Properties.—A mild tonic without astringency, with very little stimulating power, and generally acceptable to the stomach; it answers admirably as a remedy in simple dyspepsia, and in the debility of convalescence, especially when the alimentary canal is left enfeebled, *e. g.*, after remittent fever, dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera morbus and cholera infantum. The absence of irritating properties renders it also an appropriate tonic in the hectic fever of phthisis and kindred affections. For vomiting unconnected with inflammation of the stomach, as in the sickness of pregnancy it is often of service.

NOTE.—Contains no tannin, it may therefore be prescribed with iron.

Columbo root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULA.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Columbo root.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 5 to 30 minims (0.3 to 2 C.c.).

Powdered Extract Columbo.—Of the same strength as the solid extract, prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Columbo.
Dose, 1 to 4 grains (0.065 to 0.26 Gm.).

Solid Extract Columbo.—One part equals 5 of root.
Dose, 1 to 4 grains (0.065 to 0.26 Gm.).

Tincture Columbo, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract Columbo, P., D. & Co.'s.....2 fl. ozs.
Dilute Alcohol.....20 fl. ozs.
Dose, 1 fluidrachm (4 C. c.)

COMFREY. Symphytum officinale, *Linné.* (Root)

Synonyms.—Consoude, Fr.; Schwartzwurz, Beinwurz, Ger.

Properties.—Demulcent, slightly astringent and tonic. Useful in catarrhal affections of the mucous membranes, as in bronchial irritation, leucorrhœa, endometritis, etc.

Comfrey root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Comfrey root.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

CONDURANGO. Gonolobus Cundurango, *Triana.* (Bark.)

Properties.—Said to be tonic, emetic, diuretic and deobstruent. It is unquestionably an alterative of considerable value, and has been employed in the treatment of chronic rheumatism, syphilis, non-specific cutaneous affections, etc. It is now official in the German Pharmacopœia, and it promises to obtain a permanent place in the materia medica.

It was first introduced to the notice of the profession as a specific in the treatment of cancer.

Condurango bark, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Condurango bark.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 C c.).

Powdered Extract Condurango.—One part equals 5 of bark.
Dose, 6 to 10 grains (0.4 to 0.65 Gm.).

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CONIUM, U. S. P. Conium maculatum, *Linné.* (Leaves, seed.)

Synonyms.—Poison Hemlock, Poison Parsley. Grande cigué, Fr.; Schierlingsfrüchte, Ger.

Properties.—Poisonous. Conium is anodyne, antispasmodic, anaphrodisiac and discutient. In overdoses it produces motor paralysis. It is of value as a palliative in the treatment of scirrhus cancerous ulcers, mammary tumors, chronic enlargements of the liver, painful scrofulous tumors and ulcers, also in various diseases of the skin, especially strumous. Its most important use is in controlling excitement in maniacs, and in the treatment of chorea, whooping-cough and other spasmodic affections.

Antidotes.—Tannin (strong tea, decoction of oak bark or sumach). Emetics (apomorphine, zinc sulphate, mustard). Sustain the vital powers by stimulants, external heat, faradization; employ artificial respiration persistently as long as there is any sign of cardiac action.

N. B.—Conium seed is now official in place of the leaves, which are less active. Prescribers should always specify which is meant.

Conium leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.

Coniine.—Volatile liquid alkaloid. Preparations of conium are notoriously untrustworthy, the drug varying greatly in strength even when fresh, and rapidly deteriorating with age, The alkaloid commends itself as a substitute invariable in medicinal activity, but best employed in the form of a salt, hydrochlorate or hydrobromate, since those compounds are readily crystallizable and freely soluble in water; the alkaloid itself can have only a limited use owing to its highly volatile character, but an alcoholic solution of it—1 to 10—may be preserved indefinitely, is constant in strength and may easily be introduced into mixtures. The therapeutic properties are those of the crude drug. Medium dose, 1-16 gr (0.004 Gm.), but this must be rapidly, and often largely, increased to produce the desired effect.

Coniine Hydrobromate, crystals.
Dose, 1-20 to 1-5 grain (0.003 to 0.013 Gm.), cautiously increased.

Coniine Hydrochlorate, crystals.
Dose, 1-20 to 1-5 grain (0.003 to 0.013 Gm.), cautiously increased

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULÆ.

Abstract Conium seed, U. S. P.

Normal Liquid or Fluid Extract Conium seed, P., D. & Co.'s.....1 fl. oz.
Sugar of Milk, q. s. to make .....228 grs.

Evaporate the fluid nearly to dryness by a very gentle heat; add 175 grains of the sugar of milk; incorporate thoroughly with the extract; reduce to complete dryness; weigh, and add sufficient sugar of milk to bring the weight to 228 grains, finally powder the product. Keep in a well corked bottle.

Dose, 2 to 10 grains (0.13 to 0.65 Gm.). One part equals 2 of seed

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Conium leaves.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.33 to 1.3 C.c.), cautiously increased.

Fluid Extract Conium seed, U. S. P.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.33 to 1.3 C.c.).

Powdered Extract Conium leaves.—Of the same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Conium lvs.
Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0.13 to 0.33 Gm.)

Solid Extract Conium leaves.—One part equals 5 of prime lvs.
Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0.13 to 0.33 Gm.).

Solid Extract Conium seed, U.S.P.—One part equals 6 of seed.
Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 Gm.).

Hypodermic Tablet, Coniine Hydrobromate, 1-8 gr.
The subcutaneous use of Coniine is indicated in tetanus, strychnine poisoning and acute mania.

Normal Liquid,* Conium seed.—Standard .6 per cent. Coniine.
Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.3 C.c.).

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* See note in Preface on Normal Liquids.

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CONIUM—Continued.

Pills.

Conium Extract (*of the seed*), 1-2 and 1 gr.

Conium Extract and Ipecac, 1 gr.
Ext. Conium seed, 1-2 gr. Powd. Ipecac, 1-2 gr.

Syphilitic, Ricord's, Modified, 2 1-2 grs.
Mercury protiodide, 1-2 gr. Ext. Opium, 1-10 gr.
Lactucarium, 1-2 gr. Ext. Conium seed, 1 1-2 gr.

See numbers 12 and 414, also containing Conium, in Pill Formulæ list appended.

Tablet Triturates.

Coniine Hydrobromate, 1-20 and 1-10 gr.

Coniine Hydrochlorate, 1-20 and 1-10 gr.

Tinctures.

Conium, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract Conium Seed, P., D. & Co.'s.....2 1-2 fl. ozs.
Dilute Alcohol .....14 1-2 fl. ozs.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.), increased if necessary.

"German Tincture" Conium seed.
An imported preparation of the green fruit (not official).
Dose, 8 to 20 minims (0.5 to 1.3 C.c.).

COOLWORT. Mitella nuda, *Linné.* (Leaves.)

Synonyms.—Mitella cordifolia, *Lamarck;* Mitrewort.

Properties.—Diuretic. Useful in strangury, and as a remedy in inflammatory and catarrhal affections of the kidneys and bladder.

Coolwort leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

COPAIBA. An oleoresin chiefly obtained from Copaifera Langsdorffii, *Desfontaines.*

Properties.—In the treatment of chronic catarrh of the mucous membrane it is the most active and efficient of the balsams and oleoresins. Given in gonorrhœa and cystitis after the acute inflammatory symptoms have subsided; also in leucorrhœa, bronchorrhœa, and in chronic skin diseases such as leprosy and psoriasis.

Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluiprachm (2 to 4 C. c.), best administered in gelatin capsules; see below.

PREPARATIONS.

Capsules, in hard and in soft gelatin.

Copaiba, Para, 10 minims.

Copaiba, Cubeb and Sandal.
Copaiba, Para, 6 minims. Oil Sandal, East India, 2 minims.
Oil Cubeb, 2 minims.

Copaiba and Oil of Cubeb.
Copaiba, Para, 7 minims. Oil Cubeb, 3 minims.

Copaiba and Oleoresin of Cubeb.
Copaiba, Para, 7 minims. Oleo-resin Cubeb, 3 minims.

These are the leading copaiba combinations in capsules, for others see appended Capsule Formulæ list for numbers 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, 37, 38, 39, 41, 69, 105—108. 114. 115.

Pills.

Copaiba, 3 and 4 grs.

Copaiba Compound, 3 grs.
Pil. Copaiba, 1 1-2 gr. Iron citrate, 3-8 gr.
Resiu Guaiac, 3-8 gr. Ext. Cubeb, 5-8 gr.

Copaiba and Oleo-Resin Cubeb, 3 grs.
Pil. Copaiba. 2 grs. Oleo-resin Cubeb, 1 gr.

Copaiba, Cubeb and Citrate of Iron, 3 gr.
Pil. Copaiba, 3-4 gr. Iron citrate, 3-4 gr.
Ext. Cubeb, 1 1-2 gr.

Gonorrhœa, 3 grs.
Powd. Cubebs, 1 1-4 gr. Iron sulph. exsic., 1-4 gr.
Solid. Copaiba, 1 1-4 gr. Venice Turpentine, 1-4 gr.

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CORIANDER. Coriandrum, U. S. P. Coriandrum sativum, *Linné.* (Seed.)

Properties.—An agreeable stimulant aromatic and carminative. Principally used as a flavoring to other remedies.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Coriander seed.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 C.c.).

CORN (Maize). Ustilago, U. S. P. Ustilago Maydis, Corn smut or Corn ergot: Stigmata, Corn-silk (pistils), Zea Mays, *Linné.*

Properties.—Corn ergot closely resembles in its medicinal properties the ergot of rye; and has been considered, by many practitioners, to be quite as efficient and more uniform than the latter. The uterine contraction from ergot is tonic; that from ustilago seems to be regularly intermittent. If this proves to be a constant peculiarity in the action of the drug, it is likely to prove a more serviceable agent in labor than ergot itself. It will give less pain to the mother, less danger to her in its administration, and also less danger to the child.

It has been pronounced superior to ergot in passive hemorrhages, and also very effectual in spermatorrhœa, psoriasis, eczema, fibroid tumors and allied affections.

Corn-silk has been recently introduced on the recommendation of very eminent authorities as a remedy in inflammatory affections of the bladder, acute or chronic, idiopathic or traumatic. It is diuretic, demulcent and antiseptic in its action, and is reported to be especially valuable in cases in which decomposition of the urine takes place in the bladder, giving rise to vesical irritation.

PREPARATIONS.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Corn Ergot (Ustilago).—Miscible with water.
Dose, 10 to 20 minims (0.6 to 1.3 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Corn-silk.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C c.).

Syrup, Corn-silk.—Each fluidounce represents 120 grains Corn-silk.

Wine, Corn-silk.—Each fluidounce represents 120 grains Corn-silk.

COTO. Nectandra (Sp. indet.). (Bark.)

Synonym.—Para-Coto bark.

NOTE.—Two distinct kinds of coto bark are now brought from Bolivia, distinguished as "coto" and "paracoto," respectively. The therapeutic properties ascribed to the two drugs are similar. There is reason to believe that the true coto bark is at least as efficient a medicine as the paracoto, but since our patrons have so generally expressed a preference for the latter, after having made its acquaintance under the name of Coto, we invariably supply this article when coto bark is ordered.

Properties.—An efficient remedy in cholera morbus, diarrhœa, acute or chronic dysentery, colic, and is also recommended in gout, rheumatism and neuralgic toothache. Cases are reported of long-standing diarrhœa, intestinal catarrh and dysenteric disease which had been unsuccessfully treated with tannin, opium and lead acetate, but making complete recovery in from 12 hours to six days by hourly doses of 1-10 grain cotoin.*

ACTIVE PRINCIPLES.

Cotoin.—Neutral principle derived from Coto bark. A valuable remedy in chronic diarrhœas, such as those that complicate mental derangement, phthisis, etc. Less apt to produce nausea than the fluid extract.
Dose, 2 to 3 grains (0.13 to 0.20 Gm.).

* Napheys: "Medical Therapeutics," p. 352.

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COTO—Continued.

Paracotoin.—Neutral principle derived from Paracoto bark. Resembles cotoin in its uses, but is less powerful.
Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0.13 to 0.3 Gm.).

PREPARATIONS.

Elixir Coto bark.—Each fluidounce represents 30 grains of bark.

Fluid Extract Paracoto (Coto) bark.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.3 C.c.), four to six times a day.

In doses of 10 drops and upwards, it is liable to cause gastric irritation, hence it is best to begin with the minimum dose, increasing, if it is well borne, until the desired effect is produced. In all cases it should be well diluted before it is administered.

COTTON. Gossypium, U.S.P. Gossypium herbaceum, *Linné.* (Bark of root, hairs of the seed, leaves.)

Synonym.—Baumwolle, Ger.

Properties.—The bark and also the leaves of the Cotton Root are emmenagogue, oxytocic and abortifacient.

It is said to promote uterine contraction with as much efficiency and more safety than ergot. It has been used with success for chlorosis, amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa etc.

The hairs of the seed are employed as surgical dressing, and indirectly in the preparation of collodion.

Cotton-root bark, U. S. P., compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Collodions.—Each fluidounce represents ingredients specified.

Aconite, 15 grs.

Anodyne (Morphine), Morphine, 4 grs.

Arnica, root, 24 grs.

Belladonna, leaves, 20 grs.

Cantharidal, U. S. P., 240 grs.

Capsicum, 16 grs.

Carbolic Acid, 30 grs.

Flexible, U. S. P.

Iodized, Iodine, 15 grs.

Simple, U. S. P.

Styptic, U. S. P., Tannin, 30 grs.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Cotton leaves.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 16 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Cotton Root bark, U. S. P.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Cotton Root bark (green bark).—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C.c.).

Solid Extract Cotton root.—One part equals 10 of root bark.
Dose, 3 to 15 grains (0.2 to 1 Gm.).

Gossypiin, a so-called **Concentration,*** a powdered preparation from the fresh inner bark of the root.

Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.33 Gm.).

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* See note in Preface on Concentrations.

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COTTON—Continued.

Pills.

Emmenagogue, No. 4, 4 1-2 grs.

Ergotin, 1 gr.	Iron sulph. exsic., 1 gr.
Ext Cotton root, 1 gr.	Oil Savin, 1-4 gr.
Purified Aloes, 1 gr.	

Female, Amenorrhœa, 4 grs.

Ext Black Cohosh, 1 gr.	Ext. Cotton root, 1 gr.
Iron sulph. exsic., 1 gr.	Purified Aloes, 1 gr.

COUCH-GRASS. Triticum, U. S. P. Agropyrum repens, *Beauvais.* (Rhizome.)

Synonyms.—Dog-grass, Knot-grass, Quickens; Chiendent, Fr.; Quecken-wurzel, Ger.; Triticum repens, *Linné.*

Properties.—A feeble diuretic, but chiefly used for its demulcent and emollient qualities in cystitis and irritable bladder.

Couch-grass, U. S. P., compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Couch-grass, U. S. P.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1 to 6 fluidrachms (4 to 24 C. c.).

Solid Extract Couch-grass.—One part equals 2 of drug.
Dose, 20 grains (1.3 Gm.), and upwards.

CRAMP-BARK. Viburnum Opulus, *Linné.* (Bark.)

Synonyms.—Cranberry tree, High Cranberry.

Properties.—Tonic, anti-spasmodic and alterative, popularly known as "Cramp Bark" from its influence over painful spasmodic muscular contractions. It has been employed with benefit in asthma and in the painful muscular spasms so frequently attacking the extremities of pregnant females. Particularly beneficial in the treatment of dysmenorrhœa of the neuralgic variety, and in that irritable condition of the uterus which predisposes to abortion. Useful in the treatment of after-pains.

Cramp bark, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Cramp bark.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

Viburnin, a so-called **Concentration,*** a powdered preparation from Cramp-bark.
Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.065 to 0.2 Gm.).

CRANESBILL. Geranium, U. S. P. Geranium maculatum, *Linné.* (Rhizome.)

Synonyms.—Crowfoot, Spotted Geranium.

Properties.—A powerful astringent. Used in dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera infantum, and in excessive mucous discharges; also as a gargle for sore mouth, sore throat, and relaxation of the uvula. Highly recommended as a substitute for tannic acid, as unlike that agent, it does not cause a dryness of the mucous surfaces with which it comes in contact, but produces its therapeutical influences upon them without entirely checking their secretion.

Cranesbill root, U. S. P., compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Cranesbill, U. S. P.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

* See note in Preface on Concentrations.

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CRANESBILL—Continued.

Solid Extract Cranesbill.—One part equals 5 of root.
Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.32 to 1.65 Gm.).

Geranin, a so-called **Concentration,*** a powdered preparation from Cranesbill root.
Dose, 1 to 4 grains (0.065 to 0.26 Gm.).

Pill, Geranin, 1 gr.

CRAWLEY. Corallorhiza odontorhiza, *Nuttall.* (Rhizome.)

Synonym.—Coral-root.

Properties.—A prompt, powerful and certain diaphoretic, with sedative properties. It promotes perspiration without causing excitement of any kind in the system. Hence its use in typhus and other fevers, certain inflammatory diseases, acute erysipelas, cramps, flatulency, pleurisy, and night-sweats. It relieves hectic fever without debilitating the patient. Combined with Blue Cohosh, it forms an excellent agent in amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, after-pains, suppression of the lochia and febrile symptoms which occur at the parturient period.

Crawley root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Crawley root.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 15 to 30 minims (1 to 2 C. c.) in hot water.

CROTON OIL. The oil expressed from the seeds of Croton Tiglium, *Linné.*

Properties.—A violent irritant purgative. On account of the smallness of the dose and rapidity of action, it is found very useful in coma, tetanus, and the like, where the patient is unable to swallow; and in phrenitis where a strong counter-action is required. Also useful in obstinate constipation where, after the lower bowel has been emptied by enemata, milder purgatives fail. Rubefacient externally.
Dose, 1-3 to 2 minims (0.02 to 0.12 C.c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Pills.

Croton Oil, 1-50 gr.

Triplex, Dr. Francis', 4 grs.

Purified Aloes, 1 1-5 gr.	Resin Scammony, 1 1-5 gr.
Blue Mass, 1 1-5 gr.	Croton Oil, 1-20 gr.
Oil Caraway, 1-5 gr.	Tr. Aloes and Myrrh, 1-4 gr.

CUBEB. Cubeba, U.S.P. Piper cubeba, *Linné.* (Unripe fruit.)

Synonym.—Cubeba officinalis, *Miquel.*

Properties.—Local irritant, with a general stimulant action, directed especially to the mucous tissues. Stimulant diuretic and expectorant. Used successfully in gonorrhœa, gleet, leucorrhœa, and in chronic catarrhal inflammation of the mucous tracts.

PREPARATIONS.

Capsules.

Copaiba and Oil of Cubeb.—In hard and in soft gelatin.
Copaiba, Para, 7 minims. Oil Cubeb, 3 minims.

Copaiba and Oleoresin of Cubeb.—In soft gelatin.
Copaiba, Para, 7 minims. Oleoresin Cubeb, 3 minims.

Copaiba and Oleoresin of Cubeb.—In hard gelatin.
Copaiba, Para, 8 minims. Oleoresin Cubeb, 2 minims.

* See note in Preface on Concentrations.

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CUBEB—Continued.

Copaiba, Cubeb, Matico and Sandal.—In soft gelatin.
Copaiba, Para, 2 minims. Oleoresin Matico, 1 minim.
Oleoresin Cubeb, 3 minims. Oil Sandal, East India, 3 minims.

Copaiba, Cubeb and Sandal.—In hard and in soft gelatin.
Copaiba, Para, 6 minims. Oil Sandal. East India, 2 minims.
Oil Cubeb, 2 minims.

Cubeb Oil, 10 minims.—In soft gelatin.

Cubeb Oleoresin, 10 minims.—In soft gelatin.

For other capsules containing Cubeb see appended Capsule Formulæ list for numbers 20—22, 24, 25, 38, 40, 41, 48, 108, 115.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Cubeb.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 C c.).

Solid Extract Cubeb.—One part equals 5 of the fruit.
Dose, 2 to 8 grains (0.13 to 0.52 Gm.).

Lozenges.—Each containing ingredients specified.

Bronchial (with Cubeb).
Ext. Licorice, 4-5 gr. Powd. Cubeb, 5-8 gr.
Balsam Tolu, 1-20 gr. Oil Sassafras, 1-40 gr.

Cubeb.
Ext. Licorice, 3-4 gr. Oleoresin Cubeb, 1-16 gr.
Oil Sassafras, 1-32 gr.

Pills.

Cubeb Extract, 2 gr.

Cubeb and Alum, 3 grs.
Oleoresin Cubeb, 2 grs. Powd. Alum, 1 gr.

Cubeb Extract, Rhatany and Iron, 3 grs.
Ext. Cubeb, 1 1-2 gr. Ext. Rhatany, 1-2 gr.
Iron sulph. exsic., 1 gr.

For others containing Cubeb see appended Pill Formulæ list for numbers 227-229, 295.

Tablet Triturate, Ammonia Muriate Comp.
Ammonia muriate, 1-4 gr. Powd. Ext. Licorice, 1-10 gr.
Powd. Cubeb, 1-8 gr.

Tincture Cubeb, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract Cubeb, P., D. & Co.'s..... 2 fl. ozs.
Alcohol..... 19½ fl. ozs.
Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C. c.).
NOTE.—Stronger alcoholic menstruum than the Pharmacopœa directs is necessary in order to obtain solution of the oil and oleoresin.

CUCUMBER-TREE. Magnolia acuminata, *Linné.* (Flowers.)

Synonym.—Magnolia Flowers.

Properties.—Used as a substitute for Cinchona bark in the treatment of remittent and intermittent fever. Its curative agency is said to be favored by the diaphoretic action following its administration. The flowers have the general character of an aromatic bitter tonic, and are particularly recommended in dyspepsia and chronic rheumatism.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Cucumber-tree (magnolia) flowers.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).

CULVERS. Leptandra, U.S.P. Veronica virginica, *Linné.* (Rhizome.)

Synonyms.—Leptandra virginica, *Nuttall;* Blackroot; Leptandra, Fr. and Ger.

Properties.—A mild cathartic somewhat resembling podophyllin in its operation. It is indicated in diseases of the intestinal canal, and in diseases in which there is constipation, with insufficiency of biliary and intestinal secretions. An invaluable remedy to prevent the return of intermittents after they have been broken up by quinine.

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CULVERS—Continued.

Culver's root, U. S. P., compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Elixir Cathartic Comp.—Each fl. oz. represents ingredients specified.
Senna, 16 grs. Butternut, 16 grs.
Cascara Sagrada, 32 grs. Rochelle Salts, 32 grs.
Culver's root, 16 grs.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Culver's root.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C. c.).

Powdered Extract Culver's root.—Of the same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Culver's root.
Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 Gm.).

Solid Extract Culver's root.—One part equals 5 of root.
Dose, 3 to 10 grains, (0.2 to 0.6 Gm.).

Leptandrin, a so-called **Concentration,*** a powdered preparation from Culver's root.
Dose, in acute cases, 1-4 to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.065 Gm.). In chronic cases, 1 to 4 grains (0.065 to 0.26 Gm.).

Pills.

Dandelion and Leptandrin, 2 grs.
Ext. Dandelion, 1 1-3 gr. Leptandrin, 2-3 gr.

Leptandrin, 1-16, 1-8, 1-4, 1-2 and 1 gr.

Leptandrin Comp., 1 3-8 gr.
Leptandrin, 1 gr. Irisin, 1-4 gr.
Podophyllin, 1-8 gr.

Podophyllin and Leptandrin, 1 1-2 gr.
Podophyllin, 1-2 gr. Leptandrin, 1 gr.

For other pills containing Culver's root see Pill Formulæ list for numbers 95, 158, 160, 301, 373, 374, 376, 513, 677.

Tablet Triturate, Leptandrin, 1-16 gr.

CURARE. An extract employed as an arrow poison by the natives of South America, and obtained from several plants, one of which is a Strychnos and another a Cocculus.

Synonym.—Worara.

Properties.—Produces, when introduced into the circulation, powerful toxic effects, the most notable symptom of which is muscular paralysis. Medicinally, curare acts as a powerful anti-spasmodic, and is employed with success in the treatment of tetanus. It is also sometimes prescribed in epilepsy, hydrophobia, etc.

Commencing dose 1-10 grain (0.006 Gm.), which should be administered hypodermically to secure its full action.

DAMIANA. Turnera microphylla, *DeCandolle.* (Leaves.)

Synonym.—Turnera aphrodisiaca, *L. F. Ward.*

Properties.—Stimulant, tonic, laxative, diuretic and distinctly aphrodisiac. The drug has been extensively prescribed with reference to the last named property, and is less objectionable than the intestinal irritants to which the same property is ascribed. A more important property is probably the general tonic and roborant action of the drug, which appears to be exerted primarily on the nervous system.

PREPARATIONS.

Elixirs.—Each fluidounce represents ingredients specified.

Damiana, true, 120 grs.

Damiana, Iron and Phosphorus.
Damiana, true, 60 grs. Phosphorus, 4-100 gr.
Iron pyrophosphate, 8 grs.

* See note in Preface on Concentrations.

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DAMIANA—Continued.

Damiana, Phosphorus, Nux Vomica and Iron.
Damiana, true, 60 grs. Iron pyrophosphate, 8 grs.
Nux vomica, 8 grs. Phosphorus, 4-100 gr.

Damiana, Phosphorus and Nux Vomica.
Damiana, 60 grs. Phosphorus, 4-100 gr.
Nux vomica, 8 grs.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Damiana.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C c.).

Powdered Extract Damiana.—Of the same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Damiana.
Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 Gm.).

Solid Extract Damiana.—One part represents 5 of the leaves.
Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 Gm.).

Glycerole; Damiana, Phos. and Nux Vomica Comp.—Each fluidounce represents ingredients specified.
Damiana, 60 grs. Nux vomica, 4 grs.
Phosphorus, 1-25 gr.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

Pills.

Damiana Extract, 3 grs.

Phosphorus, Nux Vomica and Damiana, 2 1-4 grs.
Phosphorus, 1-100 gr. Ext. Damiana, 2 grs.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-8 gr.

DANDELION. Taraxacum, U. S. P. Taraxacum officinale, *Weber.* (Herb; root, U S P.)

Synonyms—Taraxacum Dens-leonis, *Desfontaines;* Dent-de-leon, Fr.; Löwenzahn, Ger.

Properties.—Tonic, alterative, diuretic and laxative. Dandelion is chiefly employed as a hepatic stimulant, especially in chronic affections in which the functions of the liver are not properly performed. It is especially of use in dyspepsia, and in the treatment of cutaneous eruptions associated with hepatic derangements, and is also employed in gout, hectic fever, etc.

Dandelion herb, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

Dandelion root, U. S. P., compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Elixirs.—Each fluidounce represents ingredients specified.

Dandelion, 180 grs.

Dandelion Compound.
Dandelion, 10 grs. Licorice, 20 grs.
Cherry, 10 grs. Aromatics, q. s.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Dandelion, U. S. P.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1 to 3 fluidrachms (4 to 12 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Dandelion Comp.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Each pint represents: Dandelion, 13 1-2 ozs.; Mandrake, 2 1-4 ozs.; Conium leaves, 1 1-8 oz
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Dandelion and Senna.—Miscible with water.
Sixteen fluidounces (imperial) represent: Dandelion, 8 ozs.; Senna, 8 ozs. Tonic and laxative, with slight action on the liver.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla and Dandelion.—Miscible with water.
Each pint represents: Sarsaparilla, 8 ozs.; Dandelion, 8 ozs. A useful alterative in eruptive diseases depending on derangement of the hepatic functions.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

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DANDELION—Continued.

Powdered Extract Dandelion.—Of the same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered dandelion.
Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 Gm.).

Solid Extract Dandelion, U. S. P.—One part equals five of the root.
Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 Gm.).

Pills.

Dandelion and Leptandrin, 2 grs.
Ext. Dandelion, 1 1-3 gr. Leptandrin, 2-3 grs.

Quinine Compound and Extract Dandelion, 4 1-2 grs.
Quinine bisulph., 1 1-4 gr. Arsenious Acid, 1-24 gr.
Iron sulph. exsic., 2 gr. Ext. Dandelion, 1 1-4 gr.

Taraxacum Extract, 3 grs.

DEER-TONGUE. Trilisa odoratissima, *Cassini.* (Leaves.)

Synonyms.—Liatris odoratissima, *Willdenow;* Vanilla leaf.

Properties.—Aromatic, stimulant, tonic, diaphoretic. An agreeable addition to nauseating or griping mixtures. The infusion (one ounce to a pint of hot water), taken freely, is useful in colds with suppressed secretions.

Deer-Tongue, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Deer-Tongue.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

DITA. Alstonia scholaris, *R. Brown.* (Bark.)

Properties.—In India Dita bark is regarded as a valuable anti-periodic and tonic. It has even been pronounced a perfect substitute for cinchona bark, and it may prove useful in some cases of remittent and intermittent fever which do not yield to the ordinary remedies. Waring says that it has proved valuable in chronic diarrhœa and in the advanced stages of dysentery. It is also prescribed during convalescence from fevers, etc., and is no doubt a valuable general tonic.

Alstonia bark (Dita), coarse powder.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Dita bark.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 2 to 8 minims (0.13 to 0.5 C.c.).

DITTANY. Cunila mariana, *Linné.* (Herb.)

Properties.—Carminative and diaphoretic. Used popularly in colds and in flatulency, and also as an emmenagogue.
Dose, a wineglassful (60 C.c.) of a one ounce to the pint infusion.

Dittany herb, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

DOGWOOD (Cornus, U.S.P.). Cornus florida, *Linné.* (Bark of root, U.S.P.; flowers.)

NOTE.—Not Jamaica Dogwood, q. v.

Properties.—Tonic, astringent, slightly stimulant, and anti-periodic. May be used where quinine is indicated and cannot be administered, owing to idiosyncrasy or other causes, and is valuable in all cases where tonics are required, in periodical and typhoid fevers, and in pyrosis, etc. It increases the strength and frequency of the pulse.

Dogwood bark of root, U. S. P., compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

Dogwood flowers, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

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DOGWOOD—Continued.

PREPARATIONS.

Cornin, a so-called **Concentration,*** a powdered preparation from Dogwood bark of root.
Dose, 2 to 4 grains (0.13 to 0.26 Gm.).

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Dogwood, U. S. P.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.).

Solid Extract Dogwood.—One part equals 6 of bark.
Dose, 2 to 8 grains (0.13 to 0.5 Gm.).

Pills.

Cornin, 2 grs.

Cornus Florida Extract, 2 grs.

Tonic, Waxham's, 2 grs.
Cinchonine sulph., 1 gr.
Ext. Prickly-ash bark, 1-4 gr.
Ext. Cinchona bark, red, 1-4 gr.
Ext. Dogwood bark, 1-4 gr.
Powd. Capsicum, 1-4 gr.

DUBOISIA MYOPOROIDES, *R. Brown.* (Leaves.)

Properties.—Poisonous. An efficient substitute for atropia. The solid extract and the alkaloid Duboisine are now largely employed as being less irritating to mucous membranes, more prompt in mydriatic action, and effects of shorter duration than those of atropia. The fluid extract meets the demand for a preparation adapted to internal administration. Constitutional effects are similar to those of belladonna, but it is less of a cerebral excitant and more of a calmative and hypnotic. It has been found useful in relieving night-sweats of phthisis, puerperal mania, vesical tenesmus, etc.

Note.—Antagonistic to morphine.

Antidotes.—Emetics (sulphate of zinc, mustard, etc.). Morphine to combat nervous disturbances as they arise.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.

Duboisine Sulphate.—Alkaloid. Chiefly employed to dilate the pupil of the eye; its effects being more transient than those of atropine. Like daturine, this alkaloid is probably identical with hyoscyamine.
Dose, 1-100 grain (0.0006 Gm.) and upwards.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Duboisia.—Miscible with water without material precipitation.
Dose, 5 to 10 minims (0.3 to 0.6 C.c.)

Solid Extract Duboisia.
Dose, 1-4 to 3-4 grain (0.016 to 0.05 Gm.).

DUMB CANE. Dieffenbachia seguine, *Schott.*

Synonym.—Caladium seguinum, *Willdenow.*

Properties.—Expectorant and diaphoretic; somewhat similar to Indian turnip in action.

PREPARATION.

"German Tincture" Dumb Cane.—An imported unofficial preparation from the green plant.
Dose, 2 to 5 minims (0.12 to 0.3 C.c.).

DWARF ELDER. Aralia hispida, *Ventenat.* (Rhizome.)

Synonyms.—Wild Elder, Bristly Sarsaparilla.

Properties.—A valuable diuretic. Employed in dropsy, gravel, suppression of urine and other urinary disorders.

Dwarf-Elder root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

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* See note in Preface on Concentrations.

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DWARF ELDER—Continued.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Dwarf Elder.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

ELATERIUM. The sediment deposited by the expressed juice of Momordica Elaterium, *Linné.*

Properties.—The most powerful of the hydragogue cathartics, in large doses produces nausea, vomiting and great depression. Most frequently employed in abdominal dropsy. Should be used with great caution.
Dose, 1-10 to 1-2 grain (0.006 to 0.03 Gm.).

ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.

Elaterin, U. S. P. A crystalline neutral principle obtained from Elaterium, the substance deposited by the juice of the fruit on standing. About four times the strength of an average sample of Elaterium. Insoluble in water; more active in alcoholic solution than in powder.
Dose, 1-20 to 1-10 grain (0.003 to 0.006 Gm.).

PREPARATIONS.

Pills.

Elaterin (crystals), 1-20 gr.

Elaterium, Clutterbuck's, 1-10, 1-8 and 1-4 gr.

Tablet Triturates.

Elaterin (crystals), 1-40, 1-20 and 1-10 gr.

ELDER. Sambucus, U. S. P. Sambucus canadensis, *Linné.* (Bark; flowers, U.S.P.)

See also European Elder.

Properties.—Bark: hydragogue cathartic; has been long in use as a remedy in dropsy. Flowers: stimulant, diaphoretic, and somewhat diuretic. Employed externally as fomentations in erysipelas, glandular engorgements etc.

Elder bark, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

Elder flowers, U. S. P., compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Elder leaves.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C. c.).

Solid Extract Elder flowers.—One part equals 4 of the flowers.
Dose, 10 to 20 grains (0.6 to 1.3 Gm.)

ELECAMPANE. Inula, U. S P. Inula Helenium, *Linné.* (Root.)

Synonyms.—Radix Helenii, P. G.; Helenenwurzel, Ger.; Aunèe, Fr.

Properties.—Aromatic, stimulant, expectorant, emmenagogue, and diaphoretic. Used principally in pulmonary affections, attended with weakness of the digestive organs, or with general debility. It has also been highly recommended both as an external and an internal remedy in tetter, psora, and other diseases of the skin.

Elecampane root, U. S. P., compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Elecampane.—Not miscible with water.
Dose. 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

Inulain, a so-called **Concentration,*** a powdered preparation from Elecampane root.
Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0.13 to 0.3 Gm.).

NOTE.—This contains so large a proportion of helenin, or eclampane cam-

* See note in Preface on Concentrations.

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ELECAMPANE—Continued.

phor, that the contents of the bottle will often show an efflorescence of crystals of this substance, which must not be mistaken for mold. The name Inulin, adopted by some, should not be applied to this preparation, since it is already employed by chemists to designate an inert substance, a variety of starch, which is one of the constituents of the drug.

ELEPHANT'S-FOOT. Elephantopus tomentosus, *Linné.* (Herb.)

Properties.—Diaphoretic, expectorant, and, in large doses, emetic. Introduced on the authority of Dr. Newlon, of Kansas, who reports excellent results from its use as an expectorant.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Elephant's-foot.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 5 to 30 minims (0.3 to 2 C.c.).

EPHEDRA ANTISYPHILITICA, *C. A. Meyer.* (Herb.)

Synonyms.—Whorehouse tea; Canutillo, Tepopote, Span.

Properties.—Long familiar under the names above given to the residents of Arizona and adjacent country as a remedy in venereal affections. It seems to be especially indicated as a remedy in gonorrhœa.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Ephedra Antisyphilitica.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

ERGOT. Ergota, U. S. P. Claviceps purpurea, *Tulasne.*

Synonyms.—Spurred Rye; Secale Cornutum, Blé cornu, Fr.; Mutterkorn, Ger.

Properties.—Uterine motor stimulant; causes tonic contraction of involuntary muscular fibre, and is thus hemostatic, through action on capillaries. Used to aid parturition, to control internal hemorrhages, wherever located; to relieve local congestions, and to destroy morbid growths.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLES.

Ergotin.—Bonjean's formula; almost identical with the extract of ergot of the German pharmacopœia.
Dose, 1-3 to 3 grains (0.02 to 0.2 Gm.).

Ergotin, Purified, for hypodermic injection.—One minim represents 5 grains of selected Ergot. It may be diluted with water, if desired, for administration.
Dose, 2 to 6 minims (0.13 to 0.4 C.c.).

Sclerotic Acid.—Ergotinic acid of Kobert. According to Dr. Podwyssotky, it is the chief active constituent of ergot. One grain represents about 25 grains of good ergot.
Dose, 1-2 to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.13 Gm.). Solution 18 grains to 1 fluidounce corresponds in strength to the fluid extract of ergot.

PREPARATIONS.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Ergot, U. S. P.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 5 to 60 minims (0.3 to 4 C.c.). In inertia uteri give 20 to 60 minims (1.3 to 4 C.c.), repeated every 15 to 20 minutes until the desired effect is obtained.

Fluid Extract Ergot, Etherial.—Miscible with water.
Doses same as U. S. P. preparation above.

Solid Extract Ergot, U. S. P.—One part equals 5 of ergot.
Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 Gm.).

Normal Liquid* Ergot.—An assayed preparation.
Dose, 5 to 60 minims (0.3 to 4 C.c.). In inertia uteri give 20 to 60 minims (1.3 to 4 C.c.), repeated every 15 to 20 minutes until the desired effect is obtained.

*See note in Preface on Normal Liquids.

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ERGOT—Continued.

Pills.

Emmenagogue, Improved, 4 1-2 grs.
Ergotin, 1 gr. Ext. Black Hellebore, 1 gr.
Purified Aloes, 1 gr. Iron sulph. exsic., 1 gr.
Oil Savin, 1-2 gr.

Emmenagogue, No. 4, 4 1-2 grs.
Ergotin, 1 gr. Iron sulph. exsic., 1 gr.
Ext. Cotton root, 1 gr. Oil Savin, 1-2 gr.
Purified Aloes, 1 gr.

Ergotin, 1-10, 1-2, 1, 2 and 3 grs.

Ergotin and Cannabis Indica, 1 1-2 gr.
Ergotin, purified, 1 gr. Ext. Cannabis Indica, 1-2 gr.

Solution, Sclerotic Acid.—Composed of Sclerotic Acid two parts and Scleromucir one part, both constituents of Ergot of Rye. One fluidrachm represents 1-2 grain of this combination, the proportion of each being the same as in Ergot. Successfully used by prominent specialists in the form of subcutaneous injections as parturients.

Tablet Triturates, Ergotin, 1-10 and 1-4 gr.

Wine, Ergot, U. S. P.—Each fluidounce represents 68 grains Ergot. Dose, 1 to 3 fluidrachms (4 to 12 C.c.).

EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS, U. S. P., *Labillardière.* (Lvs., U. S P.; o.l.)

Synonyms.—Australian Gum Tree, Blue Gum Tree, Fever Tree.

Properties.—Stimulant, aphrodisiac, anti-spasmodic and eminently antiseptic in its action. It is recommended in the treatment of septic fevers, diphtheria, chronic gastric and intestinal catarrh, chronic bronchitis, etc. As an anti-spasmodic it is useful in asthma, but its chief uses depend upon its antiseptic character. Thus it is employed in the treatment of fœtid breath, ulcers (syphilitic and otherwise), purulent catarrhal affections of the bladder, urethra and vagina, spongy and bleeding gums, etc.

Externally, suitably diluted, the fluid extract is employed as a disinfectant lotion in gangrenous or fœtid suppuration, foul ulcers and offensive discharges of all kinds.

Eucalyptus Oil.
Dose, 5 to 30 minims (0.3 to 2 C.c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Capsules, Oil Eucalyptus, in soft gelatin.
Oil Eucalyptus, true, 5 minims. Oil Sweet Almond, 5 minims.

Also in hard gelatin, substituting Olive for the Almond oil.
A favorite method with Prof. H. C. Wood of exhibiting this remedy as a stimulating expectorant. He recommends that it be given 4 times daily in 10 minim doses.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Eucalyptus, U. S. P.—Not miscible with water. Dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 C.c.).

Powdered Extract Eucalyptus.—Of the same strength as the solid extract, prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Eucalyptus leaves. Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 Gm.).

Solid Extract Eucalyptus.—One part equals 5 of leaves. Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.65 Gm.).

Elixir Eucalyptus Compound.—Each fluidounce represents ingredients specified.
Eucalyptus Globulus, 15 grs. Licorice, 15 grs.
Wild Cherry, 16 grs. Dandelion, 20 grs.
Gentian, 4 grs. Syr. Yerba Santa Arom., 30 mins.

Inhalant, Eucalyptus, No. 7 of P., D & Co.'s series of inhalants.
Oil Eucalyptus, 1 fluidrachm. Inhalant No. 1 (neutral oil), 1 fl. oz.
Used with advantage in fetid bronchitis, diphtheria, etc.

Lozenges, Eucalyptus, containing:
Ext. Eucalyptus, true, 3 grs. Ext. Licorice, 1 gr.

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EUCALYPTUS—Continued.

Pills.

Eucalyptus Compound, 1 5-8 gr.
Ext. Eucalyptus, 1 gr.
Ext. Canadian Hemp, 1-2 gr.
Sanguinarlin, 1-8 gr.

Eucalyptus Extract, 2 grs.

Fever and Ague, 2 grs.
Ext. Eucalyptus, 1-4 gr.
Chinoidin, 1 gr.
Iron ferrocyanide, 1-2 gr.
Powd. Capsicum, 1-4 gr.
Arsenious acid, 1-200 gr.

Soap, Medicated Eucalyptol, containing 5 per cent. or 84 minims Oil of Eucalyptus. This soap has not only stimulating and astringent, but also pleasant balsamic qualities. It is, therefore, a useful disinfectant application to all foul-smelling wounds and ulcers. In bromidrosis, or fetid perspiration, it is very efficacious.

EULACHON OIL. The pure oil from the entire fish Thaleicthys pacificus, *Girard.*

Synonyms.—Oolachon, Houlachan, etc.—imitating the sound of the Indian name; Candlefish—from the large amount of oil which the fish contains.

Properties.—"As an efficient medicinal agent in the treatment of phthisis and other wasting diseases, it bids fair to become a rival of that well-established remedy, cod-liver oil.* No difficulty in digesting the oil is experienced. It is also less disagreeable in flavor than cod-liver oil, and said to be equally as efficacious in promoting nutrition in scrofulous and tuberculous subjects, and may be administered in the same doses and forms of combination.

Dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 15 C.c.).

PREPARATION.

Emulsion, Eulachon Oil, 50 per cent. oil.
Dose, for an adult, 1-2 fluidounce (15 C.c.) 3 or 4 times a day

EUPHORBIA PILULIFERA, *Linné.* (Herb.)

Properties.—This herb is becoming a favorite domestic remedy in Australia, where it is a common roadside weed. It is regarded as an infallible remedy for colds, coughs, bronchial affections, in short, all diseases of the respiratory tract; but it is more especially esteemed for the prompt and complete relief it is said to give sufferers from asthma.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Euphorbia Pilulifera.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.).

EUROPEAN CENTAURY. Erythræa Centaurium, *Persoon.* (Herb.)

Synonyms.—Herba Centaurii, P. G.; Centaurée, Fr.; Tausendgueldenkraut, Ger.

Properties.—Diaphoretic and slightly tonic. Useful in the debility following malaria, and as a hot drink in colds.

Dose, of an ounce to the pint infusion, a wineglassful (60 C.c.).

European Centaury, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

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*New York Medical Journal, Nov 29, 1884.

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EUROPEAN ELDER. Sambucus nigra, *Linné.* (Bark)

Properties.—Alterative, and in sufficient doses cathartic. It is regarded as a valuable adjunct to tonics in the convalescence from malarial fever, and in chronic, rheumatic, gouty and syphilitic affections.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract European Elder.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.).

Solid Extract European Elder.—One part equals 8 of bark.
Dose, 2 to 10 grains (0.13 to 0.65 Gm.).

EVENING PRIMROSE. Œnothera biennis, *Linné.* (Leaves.)

Properties.—A mild, but efficient, sedative to nervous sensibility, acting more especially upon the pneumogastric nerve. Indicated in such cases of respiratory or gastric troubles as involve a morbid sensitiveness either in the laryngeal, pulmonary or gastric branches of that nerve, whether of an acute or chronic character. Worthy of trial in the treatment of such affections as whooping-cough, spasmodic asthma and certain morbidly sensitive conditions of the stomach, interfering with a healthy digestion. An ointment of Evening Primrose has been found very efficacious in curing porrigo (tetter) and other cutaneous affections of infants. It has also proved of value as an application to ulcers.

Evening Primrose, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULA.

Fluid Extract Evening Primrose.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

Glycerole Evening Primrose.—Each fluidounce represents 120 grs.
Dose, 2 fluidrachms (8 C.c.).

Ointment Evening Primrose.
Fluid Extract Evening Primrose, P., D. & Co.'s.....4 fl. ozs.
Lard.....1 pound.
Heat the lard till melted, add the fluid extract, and stir till cold.

EYEBRIGHT. Euphrasia officinalis, *Linné.* (Leaves.)

Synonym.—Augentrost, Ger.

Properties.—Of utility in catarrhal conjunctivitis through its mild astringency, and also in chronic catarrhs. It mitigates the catarrhal symptoms of hay-fever, and it will abort an attack of nasal catarrh with lachrymation.* For the latter purpose it should be given every two hours.

Dose, of an ounce to the pint infusion, 1-2 to 2 fluidounces (15 to 60 C.c.).

Eyebright leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

FALSE BITTERSWEET. Celastrus scandens, *Linné.* (Bk. of rt)

Synonyms.—Climbing Bittersweet, Fever Twig, Staffvine, Wax-work.

Properties.—Has considerable reputation in domestic practice as a diaphoretic, diuretic, anti-syphilitic and discutient,

False Bittersweet bark, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract False Bittersweet.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

FENNEL. Fœniculum, U. S. P. Fœniculum vulgare, *Gaertner.* (Fruit.)

Synonyms.—Fœniculum officinale, *Allioni;* Fenouil, Fr.; Fenchelsamen, Ger.

Properties.—Carminative and aromatic. Used to advantage in flatulent colic, and as a corrigent of unpleasant medicines, particularly senna and

* Potter, "Materia Medica and Therapeutics," p. 189.

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FENNEL—Continued.

rhubarb. It is recommended for these purposes because of the absence of any exciting property.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Fennel seed.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.65 to 2 C.c.).

FEVERFEW. Chrysanthemum Parthenium, *Persoon.* (Herb.)

Synonyms.—Feather-few; Matricaire, Fr.; Mutterkraut, Ger.

Properties.—Carminative, emmenagogue, tonic. Much used in cases of flatulent or atonic dyspepsia, amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, hysteria, and in some febrile diseases Externally as a fomentation to local inflammations.

Feverfew herb, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Feverfew.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C c.).

FIREWEED. Erechthites hieracifolia, *Rafinesque.* (Leaves.)

Properties.—Tonic and astringent. It has acquired a reputation in diseases of the mucous tissues, whether of the lungs, stomach or intestinal canal. Has been successfully used in summer complaint of children, when other means have failed. Its greatest reputation has been obtained as a remedy for piles, administered internally as a fluid extract, and externally in the form of an ointment.

Fireweed leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION AND FORMULA.

Fluid Extract Fireweed.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

Ointment Fireweed.
Fluid Extract Fireweed, P., D. & Co.'s.....4 fl. ozs.
Lard .....8 ozs.
Melt the lard, add the extract, and stir till cold.

FISH-BERRIES. Anamirta cocculus, *Wight & Arnott.* (Fruit.)

Synonyms.—Cocculus Indicus; Coque du Levant, Fr.; Fischkörner, Ger.

Properties.—Poisonous. Chiefly used in nervous diseases. Efficacious in partial palsies accompanied by giddiness, as also in hysterical, choreic and epileptic hemiplegia, and in nervous vomiting.*

Externally it is used as a parasiticide, particularly to destroy vermin in the hair, but great caution must be exercised in its use for this purpose.

Antidotes.—None reliable known. Use emetics (apomorphine, zinc sulphate, mustard), with copious draughts of warm water, etc. Treat symptoms as they arise on general principles. Anæsthetics antagonize its spasm-producing action.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.

Picrotoxin, U. S. P.—An ointment containing 10 grains to the ounce has been used successfully in tinea capitis. Should not be applied when the skin is abraded. Dr. Murrell, of London, Eng., finds Picrotoxin in doses of 1-60 grain (0 001 Gm) an effective remedy for pathological sweating, *e.g.*, in the night-sweats of phthisis, etc. It is prescribed also, in minute doses, in certain forms of dyspepsia, and as a remedy for leucorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, and other uterine disorders.
Dose, 1-100 to 1-50 grain (0.0006 to 0.0013 Gm.).

* Napheys, "Medical Therapeutics," p. 119.

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FISH-BERRIES—Continued.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Fish-berries (Cocculus Indicus).—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 minim (0.016 to 0.065 C.c.), cautiously increased.

Hypodermic Tablet, Picrotoxin, 1-50 gr.

Pill, Picrotoxin, 1-60 gr.

FIVE-FINGER. Potentilla canadensis, *Linné.* (Herb.)

Synonyms.—Cinquefoil; Fünffingerkraut, Ger.; Quintefeuille, Fr.

Properties.—Astringent and febrifuge. Useful in diarrhœa and other complaints for which astringents are usually indicated.
Dose, wineglassful (60 C.c.) of an ounce to the pint infusion.

Five-finger (Cinquefoil) herb, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

FIVE-FLOWERED GENTIAN. Gentiana quinqueflora, *Lamarck.* (Herb.)

Synonyms.—Gall of the Earth, Bilious Weed, Frostblow,

Properties.—This plant has been found of much value in liver affections, jaundice, etc. "It is well adapted to chronic ague where there is much debility and it has succeeded where quinine has failed. In intermittent fever no preparatory treatment need precede its use. In hepatic disorders there are few medicines of more worth .... a new and reliable cholagogue."*

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Five-flowered Gentian.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 C.c.) in water four times a day.

FLEABANE. Erigeron canadense, *Linné.* (Leaves; oil.)

Synonyms.—Canada Fleabane, Colt's Tail, Pride Weed, Horseweed, Bitter Weed, Fire Weed; Vergerette, Fr.; Berufkraut, Ger.

Properties.—Slightly tonic, with more active diuretic and astringent properties. Useful in diarrhœa, and in dropsical affections. It seems to act more particularly on the uterus, and the urinary organs, and is prescribed for uterine hemorrhage, strangury, dysuria of children, and in many nephritic affections. It owes its virtue to the volatile oil it contains.

Fleabane leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Capsules.—In soft gelatin.

Castor Oil and Oil of Fleabane.
Castor Oil, 5 minims. Oil Fleabane, 5 minims.

Erigeron Oil, 10 minims.

Fluid Extract Fleabane.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

FLORIDA ALLSPICE. Calycanthus floridus, *Linné.* (Bark.)

Properties.—Aromatic stimulant, making an agreeable and valuable addition to diarrhœa mixtures, and in cases of crapulous colic.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Florida Allspice.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 C.c.).

* Morse, "New Therapeutical Agents," p. 123.

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FLOWERING SPURGE. Euphorbia corollata, *Linné.*

Synonyms.—Wild ipecac, Wild Hippo, Euphorbe à Grand Fleurs, Fr.; Wolfsmilchwurzel, Ger.

Properties.—Emetic, diaphoretic, expectorant and epispastic. In large doses it produces irritation of the stomach and bowels, with hypercatharsis. It has been used with success in chronic bronchitis, laryngitis and vesical catarrh. In obstinate bilious dysentery it has proved effectual, and in dropsical diseases, especially hydrothorax and ascites, it will sometimes evacuate the water when other agents prove useless.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Flowering Spurge.—Miscible with water.
Dose, as emetic, 20 minims (1.3 C c. ; as cathartic, 10 minims (0.65 C.c.); as diaphoretic 5 minims (0.3 C.c.).

FLY AGARIC. Agaricus muscarius, *Linné.*

Synonym.—Intoxicating Mushroom of Siberia.

Properties.—Poisonous. Respiratory and cardiac depressant, intoxicant to the cerebrum. Its physiological action is similar to that of physostigmine, and is antagonistic to that of atropine. It stimulates powerfully the salivary and cutaneous secretions, contracts the pupil, etc. It has proved valuable in the night-sweats of phthisis, in diabetes insipidus, incipient pulmonary congestion, and in constipation due to intestinal torpor and deficient secretion. Generally exhibited in the form of the alkaloidal salts.

Antidote.—Atropine is a perfect antagonist, so are also to some extent digitalin and pilocarpine.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.

Muscarine Sulphate.—Derivative salt from the alkaloid. Very hygroscopic.
Dose, 1-50 to 1-15 grain (0.0013 to 0.004 Gm.).

PREPARATION.

Pill, Muscarine Sulphate, 1-100 gr.

FOXGLOVE. Digitalis, U. S. P. Digitalis purpurea, *Linné.* (Leaves.)

Properties.—Poisonous. In small doses a cardiac tonic, diminishing the frequency and increasing the force of the heart's contractions. In overdoses poisonous, and peculiarly liable to produce toxic effects from so-called cumulative action Used in cardiac affections generally where the heart's action is abnormally weak. Indirectly it is diuretic also, and so is especially useful in dropsies depending on cardiac embarassment or renal obstruction.

Antidotes.—Tannin (strong tea, decoction of oak bark). Emetics, early, if needed. Alcoholic stimulants, opium, rest in recumbent position; aconite.

Foxglove leaves, U. S. P., compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.

Digitalin.—Amorphous. (Merck's.) Various preparations, representing more or less perfectly the active properties of foxglove, have been offered under the name of digitalin. These are all, in fact, mixtures of several compounds (digitalin, digitonin, digitalein, digitoxin, and derivatives from these). So great are the differences between the different articles sold under the name of digitalin, that the U.S P., 1880, omits the preparation entirely. There is, however, no doubt that both the French and German digitalin are very active preparations, representing at least partially the therapeutic virtues of the drug, and physicians may prescribe them with advantage, if careful to specify the variety they have learned to use.
Dose, 1-50 grain (0.0013 Gm.), cautiously increased.

Digitalin.—Crystallized, Fr. Codex. This is the digitalin of M. Nativelle. Possibly not in the strict sense the active principle of foxglove, being per-

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FOXGLOVE—Continued.

haps a derivative compound. It has the advantage, however, over any amorphous preparation of constancy of composition, and it is believed that it represents very perfectly the therapeutic activity of digitalis.
Dose, 1-50 grain (0.0013 Gm.), cautiously increased.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULÆ.

Abstract Digitalis, U. S. P.
Normal Liquid or Fluid Extract Foxglove, P., D. & Co.'s .....1 fl. oz.
Sugar of milk, q. s. to make ..... 228 grs.
Evaporate the fluid extract nearly to dryness by a very gentle heat; add 175 grains of the sugar of milk; incorporate thoroughly with the extract; reduce to complete dryness; weigh, and add sufficient sugar of milk to bring the weight to 228 grains; finally powder the product. Keep in a well corked bottle.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 grain (0.03 to 0.06 Gm.). One part equals 2 of drug.

Digitalisin, a so-called **Concentration,*** a powdered preparation from Foxglove leaves.
Dose, 1-16 to 1-4 grain (0.004 to 0.016 Gm.).

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Foxglove, U.S.P.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 1 to 2 minims (0.06 to 0.13 C.c.), increased if necessary.

Powdered Extract Foxglove.—Of the same strength as the solid extract, U. S. P., prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Digitalis.
Dose, 1-4 to 1-2 grain (0.016 to 0.032 Gm.), cautiously increased.

Solid Extract Foxglove, Strictly Alcoholic.—One part equals 7 of the leaves.
Dose, 1-6 to 1-3 grain (0.01 to 0.02 Gm.), cautiously increased.

Solid Extract Foxglove, U. S. P.—One part equals 5 of leaves.
Dose, 1-4 to 1-2 grain (0.016 to 0.032 Gm.), cautiously increased.

Hypodermic Tablet Digitalin (Amorphous), 1-100 gr.

Infusion Foxglove, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract Foxglove, P., D. & Co.'s..... .... .. 2 fluidrachms.
Tincture of Cinnamon, P., D. & Co.'s.....2 fl. ozs.
Hot Water.... .....14 fl. ozs.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

Normal Liquid† Foxglove.
Dose, 1 to 2 minims (0.06 to 0.13 C.c.), cautiously increased, if necessary.

Pills.

Digitalis Leaves, 1-20 gr.

Digitalin, pure, 1-60 gr.

Digitalis Extract, 1-2 gr.

Digitalis Compound, 4 grs.
Powd. Digitalis, 1 gr. Powd. Potass. nitrate, 2 gr.
Powd. Squill, 1 gr.

Phosphorus, Quinine and Digitalis Comp., 1 1-2 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-50 gr. Powd. Digitalis, 1-2 gr.
Quinine sulph., 1-2 gr. Powd. Opium, 1-4 gr.
Powd. Ipecac, 1-4 gr.

For other pills containing Foxglove see Pill Formulæ list appended for numbers 464–467, 482, 483.

Tablet Triturates.

Digitalin (crystals), 1-100, 1-75 and 1-50 gr.

Digitalis (Fluid Extract), 1-10, 1-2 and 1 minim

Tinctures.

Digitalis, U. P.
Fluid Extract Foxglove, P., D. & Co.'s.....1 fl. oz.
Dilute Alcohol..... ....7 fl. ozs.
Dose, 8 to 25 minims (0.5 to 1.5 C.c.).

Digitalis "German Tincture."
An imported preparation of the green herb (unofficial).
Dose, 8 to 25 minims (0.5 to 1.5 C.c.).

* See note in Preface on Concentrations.
† See note in Preface on Normal Liquids.

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FOXGLOVE—Continued (Tinctures).

Digitalis, Pharm. Ger.
Fluid Extract Foxglove, P., D. & Co.'s.....1 fl. oz.
Dilute Alcohol.....9 1-2 fl. ozs.
Dose, 8 to 25 minims (0.5 to 1.5 C.c.).

Digitalis, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract Foxglove, P., D. & Co.'s.....2 fl. ozs.
Dilute Alcohol.....12 fl. ozs.
Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.3 C. c.).

FRINGE-TREE. Chionanthus virginica, *Linné.* (Bark of root.)

Synonym.—Old Man's Beard.

Properties.—Aperient, alterative and diuretic, with some narcotic properties. It has been found efficacious in bilious remittent fevers, as well as in obstinate intermittents, and an excellent tonic after convalescence from exhausting diseases. It is a cholagogue of some value, and according to Dr. J. A. Henning, one of the most eligible remedies in jaundice, associated with podophyllin or leptandrin.* In the form of a poultice, it is an excellent local application in external inflammations, ulcers and wounds.

Fringe-tree bark of root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Fringe-tree.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.).

Solid Extract Fringe-tree.—One part equals 3 of drug.
Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.32 to 1.3 Gm.).

FROSTWORT. Helianthemum canadense, *Michaux.*

Synonyms.—Frostweed; Heliantheme de Canada, Fr.; Canadisches sonnenroschen, Ger.

Properties.—Astringent, tonic, alterative. Has long been used, either alone or in combination, in scrofulous diseases. In large doses it acts as an emetic. Diluted with water, the fluid extract is used as a gargle in sore throat, particularly in scarlatina; also as a lotion in prurigo.

Frostwort herb, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Frostwort (Frostweed).—Miscible with water without material precipitation.
Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.3 C.c.).

GALANGAL. Alpinia officinarum, *Hance.* (Rhizome.)

Properties.—A stimulant aromatic, somewhat resembling ginger. Used as a stomachic to promote digestion and relieve flatulence.
Dose, of an ounce to the pint infusion, 2 fluidounces (60 C.c.).

Galangal root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

GALBANUM. Gum-resin from Ferula galbaniflua, *Boissier & Buhse.*

Properties.—Stimulant, carminative, expectorant. Chiefly used in chronic affections of the bronchial mucous membranes, and in uterine and vaginal catarrh; externally, in plaster form, is mildly stimulant and irritant.
Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.3 Gm.).

PREPARATION.

Pill Galbanum Comp., U. S. P., 3 1-2 grs.
Galbanum, 1 1-2 gr. Myrrh, 1 1-2 gr.
Asafetida, 1-2 gr.

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*Therapeutic Gazette, p. 846, 1886.

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GAMBOGE. Cambogia, U. S. P. Gum-resin from Garcinia Hanburii, *Hooker filius.*

Properties.—Cathartic, apt to occasion much sickness and griping, but acts better in combination. Useful in obstinate costiveness, amenorrhœa, and dropsy attended with torpidity of the bowels.

Dose, 1 to 4 grains (0.065 to 0 26 Gm.).

PREPARATIONS.

Pills.

Cathartic Compound, U. S. P., 3 1-2 gr.
Ext. Coloc. co , 1 3-10 gr. Calomel, 1 gr.
Ext. Jalap, 1 gr. Powd. Gamboge, 1-4 gr.

Cochia, 3 1-2 grs.
Ext. Coloc. co., 1 gr. Powd. Gamboge, 1-2 gr.
Purified Aloes, 1 gr. Powd. Scammony, 1-2 gr.
Powd. Potass. sulph., 1-2 gr.

Gamboge, 1-32 gr.

Gamboge Compound, 3 grs.
Powd. Gamboge, 3-5 gr. Powd. Cinnamon comp., 3-5 gr.
Purified Aloes, 3-5 gr. Soap, 1 1-5 gr.

For other pills containing Gamboge see Pill Formulæ list appended for numbers 42, 158, 161, 162, 373, 374, 376, 678.

GARDEN CELANDINE. Chelidonium, U. S. P. Chelidonium majus, *Linné.* (Herb.)

Synonyms—Great Celandine, Tetterwort, Herbe à l'hirondelle, Fr.; Schöllkraut, Ger.

Properties.—A drastic purgative, resembling Gamboge in its action. Applied externally to subdue traumatic inflammations.

Garden Celandine herb, U.S.P., compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Garden Celandine.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

"German Tincture" Garden Celandine.—An imported preparation of the green herb (unofficial).
Dose, 8 to 60 minims (0.5 to 4 C.c.).

GARDEN LETTUCE. Lactuca sativa, *Linné.* (Leaves.)

Synonyms.—Lettuce, Eng.; Salat des Jardins, laitue sative, Fr.; Gartensalat, Gartenlattich, Ger.

Properties—Faintly medicinal; narcotic and antispasmodic. Used popularly to allay nervous irritability, and excitement from mental worry.
Dose, a wineglassful (60 C.c.) of a one ounce to the pint infusion.

Garden Lettuce, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

GARLIC. Allium, U. S. P. Allium sativum, *Linné.* (Bulb.)

Synonyms.—Ail, Fr.; Knoblauch, Ger.

Properties.—A general stimulant, it quickens the circulation, excites the nervous system, promotes expectoration in debility of the lungs, produces diaphoresis or diuresis according as the patient is kept warm or cool, and acts upon the stomach as a tonic or carminative. Also said to be emmenagogue and anthelmintic. It has been employed with advantage in dyspepsia, flatulence, chronic catarrh, and other pectoral affections, in the nervous and spasmodic coughs peculiar to very young children, old atonic dropsies, calculous disorders, ascarides and pertussis. Externally, it acts as an irritant and rubefacient, besides imparting its effects on the system by absorption. It is applied to the soles of the feet as a revulsive in disorders of the head, and is used for quieting restlessness in the febrile

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GARLIC—Continued.

complaints of children. The fluid extract diluted may be applied as a liniment in infantile convulsions, etc. Dropped on cotton and placed in the ear, it is efficacious in atonic deafness.

PREPARATION AND FORMULA.

Fluid Extract Garlic.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C. c.).

Syrup Garlic, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract Garlic, P., D. & Co.'s.....6 fl. ozs.
Simple Syrup.....23 fl. ozs.
Acetic Acid.....3 fl. ozs.
Add the acid to the fluid extract, and finally to the syrup; filter.
Dose for a child a year old, one teaspoonful.

GELSEMIUM, U.S.P. Gelsemium sempervirens, *Aiton.* (Rhizome.)

Synonyms.—Yellow Jasmine, Yellow Jessamine.

Properties.—Poisonous. Gelsemium and its alkaloids produce not only paralysis of sensibility, but also of motility.* Contra-indicated where cardiac action is weak; useful whenever exaltation of function exists in sensory or motor nerves. Recommended in neuralgia, especially of the trigeminus, in ovarian neuralgia, in dysmenorrhœa, after-pains, etc.

Antidotes.—Emetics (apomorphine, zinc sulphate, etc.). Sustain vital powers by stimulants (ammonia, alcohol, etc.). Morphine is the most complete physiological antagonist; atropine is also recommended.

Gelsemium root, U.S.P., compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLE AND DERIVATIVES.

Gelsemine.—Alkaloid, insoluble in water (1 in 650); its salts, mentioned below, are therefore to be preferably prescribed. The most important use of these is in the treatment of obstinate neuralgias, which yield to hypodermic injections of the remedy.
Dose, 1-100 to 1-40 grain (0.0006 to 0.0016 Gm.).

Gelsemine Hydrochlorate.—This crystalline salt is permanent in the air; solubility in water, 1 in 39.
Dose, 1-100 to 1-40 grain (0.0006 to 0.0016 Gm.).

Gelsemine Sulphate.—This is the most soluble of the gelsemine salts; permanent in the air, but not crystallizable.
Dose, 1-100 to 1-40 grain (0.0006 to 0.0016 Gm.).

Gelsemine Tartrate.—A readily soluble and very permanent salt.
Dose, 1-100 to 1-40 grain (0.0006 to 0.0016 Gm.).

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULA.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Gelsemium, U. S. P.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 1 to 10 minims (0.06 to 0.6 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Gelsemium.—From the *green* root.
This is not so satisfactory a preparation to use as that of the U. S. P. from the dried root, see above.
Dose, 1 to 15 minims (0.06 to 1. C.c.).

Solid Extract Gelsemium, assayed.—One part equals 5 of root.
Dose, 1-5 to 2 grains (0.013 to 0.13 Gm.).

Gelsemperin, a so-called **Concentration,**† a powdered preparation from Gelsemium (*Synonym.*—Gelsemin).
Dose, 1-8 to 1 grain (0.008 to 0.065 Gm.).

Hypodermic Tablet, Gelsemine Hydrochlorate, 1-50 gr.

Normal Liquid‡ Gelsemium.—Standard, 10 C. c. of the normal liquid require for complete precipitation of the alkaloid 3 C.c. of Mayer's solution.
Dose, 1 to 10 minims (0.06 to 0.6 C.c.).

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* Dujardin-Beaumetz, "New Medications," p. 277, (edition of Geo. S. Davis, 1886).

† See note in Preface on Concentrations.

‡ See note in Preface on Normal Liquids.

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GELSEMIUM—Continued.

Pills.

Dysentery, 2 1-6 grs.
Blue Mass, 1 gr. Powd. Ipecac, 1 gr.
Gelsemperin, 1-6 gr.

Gelsemperin, 1-8 and 1-4 gr.

Gelsemium root, 1-50 gr.

For other pills containing Gelsemium see appended Pill Formulæ list for numoers 9, 55 and 56.

Tinctures.

Gelsemium, B. P.
Fluid Extract Gelsemium, P., D. & Co.'s..... 1 fl. oz.
Dilute Alcohol.....7 fl. ozs.
Dose, 5 minims (0.3 C.c.), gradually increased.

Gelsemium, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract Gelsemium, P., D. & Co.'s.....2 fl. ozs.
Dilute Alcohol .....12 fl. ozs.
Dose, 5 minims to 1-2 fluidrachm (0.3 to 2 C.c.).

GENTIAN. Gentiana, U.S.P. Gentiana lutea, *Linné.* (Root.)

Properties.—Gentian possesses in a high degree, the tonic powers which characterize the simple bitters. It excites the appetite, invigorates digestion, moderately increases the force of the circulation and operates in fact as a general stimulant tonic. In very large doses, however, it is apt to disturb the stomach and irritate the bowels. Without reference to the disease, gentian is indicated in all atonic conditions unattended with active fever.

Gentian root, U. S. P., compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULÆ.

Elixirs.—Each fluidounce represents ingredients specified.

Gentian, 20 grs.

Gentian and Iron Chloride.
Gentian, 16 grs. Tr. Iron chlor. (tasteless), 16 mins.

Gentian, Iron Chloride and Lactated Pepsin.
Gentian, 16 grs. Tr. Iron chlor. (tasteless), 16 mins.
Lactated pepsin, 20 grs.

Gentian and Iron Pyrophosphate.
Gentian, 20 grs. Iron pyrophosphate, 8 grs.

Gentian and Lactated Pepsin.
Gentian, 20 grs. Lactated pepsin, 20 grs.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Gentian, U. S. P.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 10 to 40 minims (0.6 to 2.5 C c.).

Fluid Extract Gentian Compound.—For the extemporaneous production of Tincture Gentian Comp., U.S.P. Fourteen fluidounces, imperial. represent: Gentian, 8 ozs.; Orange peel, 4 ozs.; Cardamom seed, 2 ozs.

Powdered Extract Gentian.—Of the same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Gentian.
Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.65 Gm.).

Solid Extract Gentian, U. S. P.—One part equals 3 of root.
Dose, 5 to 10 grains, (0.3 to 0 65 Gm.).

Pills.

Carminative, 3 1-4 grs.
Strychnine, 1-20 gr. Powd. Black Pepper, 1 1-2 gr,
Powd. Ipecac, 2-3 gr Ext. Gentian, 1 gr.

Gentian Compound, 3 grs.
Ext. Gentian, 2-3 gr. Powd. Rhubarb, 1 1-3 gr
Purified Aloes, 2-3 gr. Oil Caraway, 1-10 gr.

Gentian Extract, 2 grs.

See also numbers 50 and 160 in Pill Formulæ list appended.

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GENTIAN—Continued.

Tinctures.

Gentian Compound, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract Gentian Comp., P., D. & Co.'s.....2 fl. ozs.
Dilute Alcohol.....13 fl. ozs.
Dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 15 C.c.).

Gentian, Pharm. Ger.
Fluid Extract Gentian, P., D. & Co.'s.....3 fl. ozs.
Dilute Alcohol.....12 fl. ozs.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).

GERMAN CHAMOMILE. Matricaria, U. S. P. Matricaria Chamomilla, *Linné.* (Flowers.)

Properties.—Anthelmintic, antispasmodic. In popular use as a diaphoretic, emmenagogue, etc., in warm infusion.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract German Chamomile.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

"German Tincture" Chamomile.—An imported preparation from the fresh flowers (unofficial).
Dose, 12 to 30 minims (0.74 to 2 C. c.).

GINGER. I. JAMAICA. Zingiber, U. S. P. Zingiber officinale, *Roscoe*, (Rhizome.)

Synonyms.—Gingembre, Fr.; Ingwer, Ger.

Properties.—A grateful stimulant and carminative, often employed in dyspepsia, flatulent colic, and the feeble state of the alimentary canal attendant upon atonic gout. It is an excellent addition to bitter infusions and tonic mixtures, imparting to them an agreeable warmth and exercising a cordial influence on the stomach. It is much used in diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, hysteria, and to relieve nausea, pain and cramps in the stomach and bowels, and to obviate tenesmus.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULÆ.

"Ale, Ginger"—A wholesome summer beverage.
Fluid Ginger, soluble, P., D. & Co.'s.....4 fluidounces or q. s.
Sugar.....2 lbs. av.
Citric Acid.....100 grs.
Essence Lemon.....30 drops.
Water.....2 gals.
Mix the essence of lemon with the sugar, add the fluid extract ginger, then the water. The citric acid may be dissolved separately in a fluidounce of water, and added when the sugar is dissolved.

Fluid Extract Ginger, U. S. P.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0 35 to 1.35 C.c.) diluted.

Fluid Ginger, Soluble.—Miscible with water.
One-half the strength of the official fluid extract. May be substituted to advantage in extemporaneous prescriptions for the official fluid extract or tincture, and affords a ready means of preparing ginger ale, ginger wine, syrup ginger, U. S. P., or a stronger syrup for flavoring soda water.

Lozenge, Ginger, 1 1-4 gr. (official lozenge only 1-3 this strength.)

Syrup Ginger, U. S. P.—(15 grs. to the fl. oz.)
Our preparation may be extemporized by the two formulæ below. No. 1 gives the most satisfactory product.

No. 1.
Fluid Ginger. Soluble, P., D. & Co.'s.....1 fl. oz.
Simple Syrup.....15 fl. ozs.

No. 2.
Fluid Extract Ginger, P., D. & Co.'s.....1 fl. oz.
Sugar, in coarse powder,.....26 troy ozs.
Water.....15 fl ozs.
Rub the fluid extract with 10 troy ounces of the sugar, allow the alcohol to evaporate at a temperature not above 140° F., mix with the water, agitate till dissolved, and filter; add the remainder of the sugar, dissolve by agitation without heat, and strain.

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GINGER—Continued.

Tinctures.

Ginger, Pharm. Ger.
Fluid Extract Ginger, P., D. & Co.'s..... 1 fl. oz.
Alcohol, 66 per cent .....4 1-2 fl. ozs.
Dose, 1-4 to 2 fluidrachms (1 to 8 C.c.).

Ginger, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract Ginger, P., D. & Co.'s.....4 fl. ozs.
Alcohol.....19 fl. ozs.
Dose, 1-4 to 2 fluidrachms (1 to 8 C.c.).

GINGER. II. MEXICAN. Amomum Zingiber, *Linné.* (Rhizome.)

Properties.—Aromatic, stimulant, carminative. Similar to Jamaica Ginger, but in many respects preferable, especially in colic, owing to a larger percentage of the aromatic principles.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Mexican Ginger (green root).—Miscible with water. Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.35 to 1.35 C.c.).

GINSENG. Aralia quinquefolia, *Decaisne & Planchon.* (Root)

Synonym.—Panax quinquefolium, *Linné.*

Properties.—Demulcent, slightly stimulant. Used in dyspepsia, vomiting and nervous disorder. It is used also as a masticatory.

PREPARATION.

Pill Strychnine Comp., Formula "B." 2 grs.
Strychnine, 1-100 gr. Phosphorus, 1-100 gr.
Ext. Cannabis Indica, 1-16 gr. Iron proto-carb. (Vallet's), 1 gr
Powd. Ginseng, 1 gr.

GOA POWDER. A substance found deposited in the wood of the trunk of Andira Araroba, *Aguiar.*

Synonyms.—Araroba, Poh di Bahia, and deprived of any impurities present it is known as *Chrysarobin* (Chrysarobinum, U. S. P.).

Properties.—Is used very successfully in ring-worm and psoriasis and in all skin diseases due to fungi or of a parasitic nature. Internally it is cathartic, but seldom used.

FORMULA.

Ointment Chrysarobin, U. S. P.
Chrysarobin .....48 grs.
Benzoated Lard to make.....1 oz. troy.

GOLDEN-ROD. Solidago odora, *Aiton.* (Leaves.)

Properties.—Aromatic, gently stimulant, and carminative. Given in warm infusion, as a diaphoretic and to allay colic. Used to disguise the taste of other medicines.

Golden-rod leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Golden-rod.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

GOLDEN-SEAL. Hydrastis, U. S. P. Hydrastis canadensis, *Linné.* (Rhizome)

Synonyms.—Indian Turmeric, Orange-root, Yellow-root, Yellow Puccoon.

Properties.—A valuable tonic, possessing also pronounced antiperiodic properties. It also increases the secretion of the intestinal mucous membrane and its glandular appendages, and promotes the flow of bile. As a result the stools become softer and more frequent. It is one of the best remedies for the gastric catarrh of chronic alcoholism, and the best sub-

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GOLDEN-SEAL—Continued.

stitute for alcoholic stimulants when their use is to be abandoned. Useful in stomatitis, follicular pharyngitis, chronic coryza and syphilitic affections of the mouth, throat and nares, and atonic dyspepsia. Its action on the mucous tissues seems to depend more particularly on the white alkaloid, hydrastine. Its general tonic influence is derived from its yellow alkaloid, berberine [frequently called hydrastine (yellow) alkaloid]. A concentrated powdered preparation of Golden-seal, representing all the properties of the drug, is prepared under the name of hydrastin, see below.

Golden-seal root, U. S. P., compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLES.

Berberine Hydrochlorate.—Berberine is an alkaloid which occurs in a number of different plants, notably in the various species of Berberis, in golden-seal, gold thread, yellow-root, and in columbo. The yellow color and the bitterness of all of these is dependent, in part at least, on the presence of this alkaloid. From its occurrence in golden-seal, it has sometimes been improperly called hydrastine. Properties: tonic, hepatic, stimulant, anti-periodic, etc Solubility 1 in 500.
Dose, 1 to 4 grains (0.065 to 0.26 Gm.).

Berberine Phosphate.—More soluble in water than the last named, Its properties, therapeutic uses, and dose are the same. Solubility 1 in 10.

Berberine Sulphate.—Neutral. Of equal solubility with the Phosphate. Properties and dose similar to the above.

Hydrastine.—The white alkaloid of Hydrastis canadensis. It exerts a peculiar stimulating and alterative action upon the mucous membrane, and is a valuable remedy in atonic conditions of the bowels, and in all catarrhal affections of the mucous tracts. Especially useful in chronic affections of the bladder and genito-urinary system.
Dose, 1-16 to 1-4 grain (0.004 to 0.016 Gm.).

Hydrastine Hydrochlorate.—Pure hydrastine is soluble in alcohol and chloroform, but not in water. The hydrochlorate, or muriate, is freely soluble, and is therefore to be preferred in prescribing. It is much used by oculists in solutions containing 1 to 5 grains to the ounce. Also a valuable local remedy in gonorrhœa (1-4 to 1 grain, or more to the oz).
Dose, 1-16 to 1-4 grain (0.004 to 0.016 Gm.).

Hydrastine Sulphate.—Properties and uses identical with those of hydrastine hydrochlorate, and used in the same doses.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULA.

Elixirs.—Each fluidounce represents ingredients specified.

Berberine and Iron.
Berberine phosphate, 2 grs. Iron pyrophosphate, 4 grs.

Rhubarb and Potassa.
Rhubarb, 60 grs. Potassium bicarbonate, 60 grs.
Golden-seal, 30 grs.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Golden-seal, U. S. P.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.65 to 2 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Golden-seal, without Alcohol.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.65 to 2 C.c.).

Fluid Golden-seal, Colorless.—Miscible with water.
Each pint of this fluid contains, in solution, 20 grains of the white alkaloid hydrastine, upon which the peculiar alterative action almost solely depends. As its name implies, it is a colorless preparation, entirely free from berberine to which the characteristic yellow color of golden-seal is due. When employed as a topical remedy, it has a marked advantage over the fluid extract in that no stains are produced. It is also devoid of bitterness.
Dose, 10 to 60 minims (0 65 to 4 C. c.).

Powdered Extract Golden-seal.—Of the same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Golden-seal.
Dose, 2 to 10 grains (0.13 to 0.65 Gm.).

Solid Extract Golden-seal.—One part equals 5 of root
Dose, 2 to 10 grains (0.13 to 0.65 Gm.).

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GOLDEN-SEAL—Continued.

Hydrastin, a so-called **Concentration,*** a powdered preparation from Golden-seal, containing the proximate principles of the root, including the alkaloids Hydrastine and Berberine.
Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.065 to 0.2 Gm.).

Pills.

Berberine Hydrochlorate, 1 gr.

Berberine Sulphate, 2 grs.

Berberine and Podophyllin, 1-4 gr.
Berberine sulph., 1-4 gr. Podophyllin, 1-20 gr.

Female, Leucorrhœa, 3 grs.
Hamamelin, 2 grs. Hydrastin, 1-2 gr.
Senecin, 1-2 gr.

Hydrastin ("Concentration"), 1-20 and 1 gr.

Ox Gall Compound, 2 1-3 grs.
Ox Gall, 2 grs. Purified Aloes, 1-10 gr.
Ext. Stramonium seed, 1-6 gr. Berberine hydrochlor., 1-12 gr.

Tablet Triturates Hydrastine (white alkaloid), 1-25, 1-16, 1-8, 1-4 gr.

Tincture Golden-seal, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract Golden-seal, P., D. & Co.'s.....4 fl. ozs.
Dilute Alcohol.....17 fl. ozs.
Dose, 1-4 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C.c.).

GOLDTHREAD. Coptis trifolia, *Salisbury.* (Plant.)

Synonyms.—Mouthroot; Coptide, Fr.; Gelbe Niesswurz, Ger.

Properties.—A pure, bitter tonic, without astringency, resembling in its effects Columbo and Gentian. The infusion is in general use as a wash or gargle for ulceration of the mouth and fauces.

Goldthread, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Goldthread.—Miscible with water without material precipitation.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

GRAVEL-PLANT. Epigæa repens, *Linné.* (Leaves.)

Synonyms.—Trailing Arbutus, Ground Laurel, Winter or Mountain Pink, Mayflower.

Properties.—This plant is a diuretic and astringent, and is said to be highly beneficial in lithic acid gravel, in strangury and vesical catarrh. Has been freely used to advantage in diseases of the urinary organs, and of the pelvic viscera generally, particularly in those cases of local irritation where uva ursi and buchu are indicated. It has given relief where both buchu and uva ursi have failed.

Gravel-plant leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Gravel-plant.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

GREAT LAUREL. Rhododendron maximum, *Linné.* (Leaves.)

Synonyms.—Deer-tongue Laurel, Wild-rose Bay.

Properties.—Expectorant, stimulant, astringent. It is highly recommended by Dr. Mulholand in cases of obstinate cough.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Great Laurel.—Miscible with water without material precipitation.
Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 C.c.).

* See note in Preface on Concentrations.

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GREEN-DRAGON. Arisæma Dracontium, *Schott.* (Corm.)

Synonyms.—Arum Dracontium, *Linné;* Dragon Root.

Properties.—Expectorant and diaphoretic. Said to be a certain remedy in dry, hacking coughs where there is considerable irritation. Is best administered in small doses well diluted.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Green-dragon.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1 to 10 minims (0.06 to 0.6 C.c.).

GREEN OSIER. Cornus circinata, *L'Heritier.* (Bark.)

Synonyms.—Round-leaved Dogwood, Round-leaved Cornel; Cornouiller à feuilles arrondies, Fr.; Canadische cornelrinde, Ger.

Properties.—Astringent, tonic, febrifuge. It is chiefly employed as a stomachic tonic. Its medicinal properties are similar to those of Cornus florida. (See Dogwood.)

Green Osier bark, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Green Osier.—Miscible with water without material precipitation.
Dose, 20 to 60 minims (1.3 to 4 C.c.).

GRINDELIA, U. S. P. Grindelia robusta, *Nuttall.* (Herb.)

Properties.—Grindelia robusta has attained a good deal of reputation in late years in the treatment of asthma, giving prompt relief, it is said, when other remedies have failed. It has also been recommended in bronchial affections, in pertussis, and in some renal maladies.

PREPARATIONS.

Elixir Grindelia Robusta Aromatic.—Each fluidounce represents 120 grains of Grindelia.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Grindelia Robusta.—Miscible with water.
The drug is exhausted with an alkaline aqueous menstruum, thereby making it practicable to combine our fluid extract with syrups and aqueous fluids without precipitation—an obvious advantage.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Grindelia Compound.—Miscible with water.
Eighteen fluidounces, imperial, represent: Grindelia Robusta, 12 ozs.; Senna and Rhubarb, 3 ozs. each.
Efficacious in the treatment of asthma where there is a torpid condition of the bowels, upon which the asthmatic attacks are frequently immediately dependent.
Dose, 1 fluidrachm (4 C.c.), repeated every 3 or 4 hours as required.

Solid Extract Grindelia Robusta.—One part equals 5 of herb.
Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 Gm.).

Glycerole Grindelia Robusta.—Each fluidounce represents 120 grs.

Pill Grindelia Robusta Extract, 3 grs.

GRINDELIA SQUARROSA, *Dunal.* (Herb.)

Synonym.—Ague Weed.

Properties.—The Spanish American remedy for intermittent fevers. "In paludal diseases of any kind it is of worth. For cystitis, leucocythæmia, enlargement of spleen, torpidity of the liver, and, (in combination with yerba santa,) for anasarca, it is of growing value."* It has also been found useful in chronic rheumatic affections.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Grindelia Squarrosa.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 15 to 30 minims (1 to 2 C.c.).

Solid Extract Grindelia Squarrosa.—One part equals 4 of drug.
Dose, 4 to 8 grains (0.26 to 0.5 Gm.).

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* Morse, "New Therapeutical Agents," p. 126.

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GROUND IVY. Nepeta Glechoma, *Bentham.* (Herb.)

Synonyms.—Gill-over-the-ground, Gill Run, Catfoot; Lierre terrestre, Fr.; Gundelrebe. Gundermann, Ger

Properties.—Said to be stimulant, tonic, and pectoral; and has been recommended in diseases of the kidneys, asthma, jaundice, and hypochondria. Painters use it as a remedy for, and to prevent, lead colic.

Dose, wineglassful (60 C.c.) of an ounce to the pint infusion.

Ground Ivy, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

GUACO. Leaves from Mikania guaco, *Humboldt & Bonpland:* Botanical source of the root not yet determined.

Properties.—Guaco leaves are somewhat tonic in their action, stimulating also the secretions. Used as a prophylactic in epidemic cholera and for their remedial action in chronic diarrhœa, also with success in chronic rheumatism and atonic deafness. Dr. E. W. Pritchard highly recommends this remedy in connection with local applications in gouty paroxysms.

Guaco root is regarded in Mexico as a specific in rheumatic affections.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Guaco leaves.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Guaco root.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 15 to 30 minims (1 to 2 C.c.).

GUAIAC. Guaiaci Lignum, U. S. P. Guaiacum officinale, *Linné.* (Resin, wood.)

Properties.—Alterative, stimulant, diaphoretic, anti-rheumatic and anti-syphilitic. Formerly held in high repute as a remedy in constitutional syphilis, but is now replaced by potassium iodide. It is found efficient in promoting menstruation in all atonic conditions of the uterine system, and hence in dysmenorrhœa, and amenorrhœa of that origin. For rheumatism it should be taken in conjunction with Rochelle salt. The patient should be covered warm in bed, and abundantly provided with warm drinks, to excite profuse perspiration.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Guaiac Wood.— Not miscible with water
Dose, 10 to 20 minims (0.65 to 1.3 C.c.).

Pills.

Calomel Compound, 3 grs.
Calomel, 3-4 gr. — Sulphurated Antimony, 3-4 gr.
Resin Guaiac, 1 1-2 gr.

Dupuytren, 3 1-4 grs.
Powd. Guaiac, 3 gr. — Corrosive Sublimate, 1-10 gr.
Powd. Opium, 1-8 gr.

For other combinations see Pill Formulæ list appended for numbers 54, 227 and 363

Guaiac also enters into Syrup Sarsaparilla Comp., U. S. P., q. v.

GUARANA, U. S. P. Paullinia sorbilis, *Martius.* (A dried paste from the seeds.)

Synonym.—Brazilian Cocoa

Properties.—The special use of paullinia is in the treatment of sick headache or migraine. It is adapted to the so-called nervous form of sick headache, and is less efficient when the attacks are due to stomachal troubles. As it possesses, directly or indirectly, restorative powers, it may be employed to promote constructive metamorphosis. Administered with this view, it may be given with advantage in the convalescence from acute maladies, incipient phthisis, and in wasting diseases generally.*

* Bartholow, "Materia Medica and Therapeutics," p. 326.

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GUARANA—Continued.

PREPARATIONS.

Elixirs.—Each fluidounce represents ingredients specified.

Celery and Guarana.
Celery seed, 60 grs. Guarana, 60 grs.

Guarana, 120 grs.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Guarana, U. S. P.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 5 to 30 minims (0.3 to 2 C.c.).

Powdered Extract Guarana, assayed.—Of the same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered sugar of milk.
Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 Gm.).

Solid Extract Guarana, assayed.—One part equals 3 of the dried paste.
Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 Gm.).

Pills.

Guarana Extract, 3 grs.

Headache, 3 grs
Lactated Pepsin, 1 gr. Sodium bicarb., 1 gr.
Guarana, 1-2 gr. Cypripedin, 1-2 gr.

GURJUN BALSAM. An oleoresin obtained from various trees of the Dipterocarpaceæ.

Synonyms.—Wood-oil, Balsamum Dipterocarpi.

Properties.—Similar to those of Copaiba, but less nauseous and communicates no unpleasant odor to the breath. One of the best dressings in blennorrhagic vaginitis (one part of the balsam to two of lime-water).* Has been successfully used in leprosy.

Capsules Gurjun Balsam, 10 minims. In soft gelatin.

HAIRCAP MOSS. Polytrichum juniperinum, *Hedwig.* (Plant.)

Synonyms.—Bearsbed, Ground Moss, Robin's Rye.

Properties.—A powerful diuretic. In full doses every half hour it is said to have removed from a dropsical patient twenty to forty pounds of water in twenty-four hours. It may be used in connection with hydragogue cathartics, or even alone, in dropsies, and is useful in uric acid and phosphatic lithiasis.

Haircap Moss, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Haircap Moss.—Miscible with water without material precipitation.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

HARDHACK. Spiræa tomentosa, *Linné.* (Leaves.)

Synonyms.—Meadow-sweet. White-leaf, Steeple-bush.

Properties.—Astringent and tonic. An excellent remedy in summer complaint of children, being less offensive to the stomach than other astringent remedies. Well adapted to disordered digestion, and used in diarrhœa and dysentery. The fluid extract is useful as an astringent lotion.

Hardhack leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Hardhack.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

* Dujardin-Beaumetz, "Clinical Therapeutics," p. 338.

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HELIANTHELLA TENUIFOLIA, *Torrey & Gray.* (Root.)

Properties.—An aromatic expectorant, anti-spasmodic, diuretic, diaphoretic and in large doses emetic. Indicated in chronic bronchitis, asthma, as an expectorant in consumption, and in dropsy. Advantageously added to syrupy cough mixtures.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Helianthella.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 5 to 30 minims (0.3 to 2 C.c.).

HELONIAS. Chamælirium luteum, *Gray.* (Rhizome.)

NOTE.—Helonias and Stargrass are now used for False Unicorn and Unicorn respectively as being names less liable to confusion.

Synonyms.—False Unicorn, Starwort, Blazing Star; Chamælirium carolinianum, *Willd.*; Helonias dioica, *Pursh.*

Properties.—Tonic and diuretic. In large doses, emetic. Has been found to be beneficial in dyspepsia, loss of appetite, and in atonicity of the generative organs. Used with success in spermatorrhœa caused by excesses, accompanied by nocturnal emissions, gastric derangement, impaired memory, mental apathy, etc. Used as a uterine tonic in leucorrhœa, amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa.

Helonias root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Elixirs.—Each fluidounce represents ingredients specified.

Helonias, 120 grs.

Helonias Compound.

Helonias, 15 grs.	Cramp Bark, 15 grs.
Squaw Vine, 60 grs.	Blue Cohosh, 15 grs.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Helonias (False Unicorn).—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C.c.).

Helonias Compound (or Squaw Vine Comp.).—Not miscible with water.
Fourteen fluidounces, imperial, represent: Squaw Vine, 8 ozs.; False Unicorn, Cramp-bark, and Blue Cohosh, 2 ozs. each.
The several remedies composing it possess tonic, alterative and anti-spasmodic virtues, and act particularly upon the female organs of reproduction. Said to render parturition "safe and easy."
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

Helonin, a so-called **Concentration,*** a powdered preparation from Helonias root.
Dose, 2 to 4 grains (0.13 to 0.26 Gm.).

Pill Helonin, 1-8 gr.

HEMLOCK SPRUCE. Tsuga canadensis, *Carrière.* (Bark.)

Synonyms.—Hemlock, Abies canadensis, *Michaux;* Pinus canadensis, *Lin*

Properties.—Astringent and tonic. Beneficial as an injection in leucorrhœa and prolapsus uteri. Administered internally and also in enema, it has been found useful in chronic diarrhœa due to simple relaxation. It is also of service as a local application in gangrene.

Hemlock bark, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Hemlock bark.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C. c.).

Glycerole Hemlock bark.—Each fluidounce represents 120 grs. of bk.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

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*See note in Preface on Concentrations.

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HENBANE. Hyoscyamus, U.S.P. Hyoscyamus niger, *Linné.* (Lvs.)

Synonyms.—Jusquiame noir, Fr.; Bilsenkraut, Ger.

Properties.—Poisonous. Deliriant narcotic, anodyne, anti-spasmodic and hypnotic. It is employed chiefly to relieve pain, and quiet irregular nervous action. Often prescribed for children who do not bear opiates well. Employed in asthma, whooping-cough, functional palpitation of the heart, chorea, hypochondriasis, mania, etc. Like belladonna, it dilates the pupil, and occasionally produces a cutaneous rash. Employed as a sedative when opium, from its constipating properties, is not advisable.

Antidotes.—Same as for belladonna. Emetics (sulphate of zinc or copper), warmth to extremities, cold to the head. Stimulants, particularly coffee and morphia hypodermically in small and repeated doses.

Note.—Caustic alkalies decompose the active principles of Henbane.

Henbane leaves, U. S. P., compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLES.

Hyoscine Hydrobromate.—A recent study of hyoscine by Prof. H. C. Wood, shows that it is to this alkaloid, rather than to hyoscyamine, that the characteristic effects of henbane as a hypnotic and calmative agent are due. It is a powerful sedative, particularly useful in quieting maniacal excitement. It is also useful, in minute doses, as an anti-spasmodic, in asthma, severe colic, pertussis, etc.

Dose, 1-400 to 1-100 grain (0.00016 to 0.00065 Gm.).

Hyoscyamine.—Crystals. Produces the peculiar effects of henbane. Is used especially in quieting excitement in insane patients.

Dose, 1-100 grain (0.00065 Gm.), cautiously increased.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULÆ.

Abstract Henbane, U. S. P.

Normal Liquid or Fluid Extract Henbane, P., D. & Co.'s..... 1 fl. oz.
Sugar of milk, q. s. to make.....228 grs.

Evaporate the fluid nearly to dryness by a very gentle heat; add 175 grains of the sugar of milk; incorporate thoroughly with the extract; reduce to complete dryness; weigh, and add sufficient sugar of milk to bring the weight to 228 grains; finally powder the product. Keep in a well-corked bottle.

Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0.13 to 0.3 Gm.). One part equals 2 of the drug.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Henbane, U.S.P.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.

Dose, 5 to 10 minims (0.3 to 0.6 C.c.), gradually increased.

Powdered Extract Henbane.—Of the same strength as the solid extract, prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Henbane.

Dose, 1-2 to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.13 Gm.).

Solid Extract Henbane, U.S.P., assayed.—One part equals 5 of leaves.

Dose, 1-2 to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.13 Gm.).

Hyonigrin, a so-called **Concentration,*** a powdered preparation from the leaves. *Synonym.*—Hyoscyamin.

Dose, 1-16 to 1-2 grain (0.004 to 0.032 Gm.).

Hypodermic Tablets.

Hyoscine Hydrobromate, 1-100 gr.

Hyoscyamine, 1-50 gr.

Normal Liquid† Henbane.

Dose, 5 to 10 minims (0.3 to 0.6 C.c.), gradually increased.

Pills.

Camphor and Henbane, 2 grs.
Camphor, 1 gr. Ext. Henbane, 1 gr.

Camphor, Opium and Henbane, 2 1-2 grs.
Camphor, 1 gr. Ext. Henbane, 1 gr.
Powd. Opium, 1-2 gr.

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* See note in Preface on Concentrations.

† See note in Preface on Normal Liquids.

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HENBANE—Continued (Pills).

Camphor, Valerian and Henbane, 2 grs.
Camphor, 1 gr. Ext. Henbane, 1-2 gr.
Powd. Valerian, 1-2 gr.

Colocynth Comp. Ext. and Henbane, 5 grs.
Ext. Coloc. co., 3 1-3 grs. Ext. Henbane, 1 2-3 gr.

Colocynth Co., Henbane and Blue Mass, 5 grs.
Ext. Coloc. co., 3 grs. Blue Mass, 1 gr.
Ext. Henbane, 1 gr.

Coloc. Co., Henbane and Podoph., Formula "A.", 4 1-4 gr.
Ext Coloc. co , 3 grs. Podophyllin, 1-4 gr.
Ext Henbane, 1 gr.

Henbane Extract, 1-8, 1-4, 1-2 and 1 gr.

Hyoscine Hydrobromate, 1-400 gr.

Hyoscyamine, pure, 1-200 gr.

Irisin Compound and Henbane, 1 gr.
Irisin, 1-4 gr. Podophyllin, 1-10 gr.
Strychnine, 1-100 gr. Ext. Henbane, 1-2 gr.

Phosphorus, Digitalis and Henbane, 3 grs.
Phosphorus, 1-33 gr. Ext. Henbane, 2 grs.
Powd Digitalis, 1 gr.

The above represent the principal pills containing Henbane; for others see Pill Formulæ list appended for numbers 43, 48, 50, 51, 58, 59, 62, 95, 96, 133, 157-161, 176, 211, 215, 300, 365, 414, 464, 511, 5.5, 593, 661, 663, 677.

Tablet Triturates, Hyoscyamine (crystals), 1-200 and 1-100 gr.

Tinctures.

Henbane, B. P.
Fluid Extract Henbane, P., D. & Co.'s.....1 fl. oz
Dilute Alcohol. .....7 fl. ozs.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

Henbane, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract Henbane, P., D. & Co.'s.....2 fl. ozs.
Stronger Alcohol .....8 fl. ozs.
Water .....4 fl. ozs.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

"German Tincture" Henbane.—An imported unofficial preparation from the green leaves.
Dose, 8 to 20 minims (0.5 to 1.25 C.c.).

HOANG NAN. Strychnos malaccensis, *Bentham*. (Bark.)

Properties.—Poisonous. An alterative and spinant. It has the reputation of possessing specific virtues in leprosy, while the eruptions of constitutional syphilis, eczema and various skin diseases have yielded to it with promptness. "The most important use to which it is applied is in the treatment of paralysis. In relaxation of the members in hemiplegia, and where paralysis is recent, this remedy is peculiarly efficacious. In rheumatismal, paludal or syphilitic paralysis it achieves important results."*

Antidotes.—Emetics or stomach-pump, followed by perfect quiet. Treat with strychnine antagonists, chloral, tobacco, chloroform inhalations or ether, etc.

Hoang Nan, powdered bark, for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS..

Pill, Hoang Nan, 3 grs.

Tincture Hoang Nan, concentrated.—Not miscible with water.
Four parts of tincture equal one of bark.
Dose, 3 to 10 minims (0.2 to 0.65 C.c.).

HOLLYHOCK. Althæa rosea, *Cavanilles*. (Flowers.)

Properties.—Exclusively those of a demulcent. Used in irritation and inflammation of the mucous membranes.

Dose, wineglassful (60 C.c.) of an ounce to the pint infusion.

Hollyhock flowers, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

* Morse, "New Therapeutical Agents," p. 139.

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HOPS. { Humulus, U.S.P. Humulus Lupulus, *Linné*. (Strobiles.) / Lupulinum, U S.P. (glandular powder from the strobiles.)

Properties.—Tonic, hypnotic, and said to possess anthelmintic, anti-lithic, anti-periodic and diuretic properties. Hops are principally used for their sedative or hypnotic action, producing sleep and removing restlessness, and are prescribed in nervous tremors, wakefulness, and in the delirium of drunkards. Have been found useful as an antaphrodisiac in the treatment of gonorrhœa, spermatorrhœa and other irritated conditions of the genito-urinary apparatus.

NOTE.—Lupulin preparations are the more active.

Hops, U. S. P., compressed in 1 oz., 4 oz. and 8 oz. packages for retailing purposes.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.

Lupulin, U.S.P.—Being convinced that no preparation can be prepared which shall contain in the form of a permanent powder a larger proportion of the oleo-resinous constituents to which hops chiefly owe their activity, we have omitted from our list the "concentration" humulin, and supply in its place a select article of lupulin, of a recent crop.
Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 Gm.).

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULA.

Elixirs.—Each fluidounce represents ingredients specified

Hops, 60 grs.

Lupulin, 16 grs.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Hops.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Lupulin, U. S. P.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 10 to 15 minims (0.6 to 1 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Lupulin Compound.—Not miscible with water. Each pint represents: Scullcap, Lettuce and Lupulin, 5 1-2 ozs. each. Largely used as a therapeutic substitute for opium, and as a corrective of the opium habit. It is tonic, anti-spasmodic, nervine and hypnotic, and though possessing the most important properties of opium, leaves none of the objectionable sequelæ, *i. e.*, nervous exhaustion, disordered stomach and constipation May be used to advantage in chorea, delirium tremens, nervous irritability, wakefulness, neuralgia, teething of children, etc.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.).

Powdered Extract Hops.—Of the same strength as the solid ext.
Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.65 Gm.).

Solid Extract Hops.—One part equals 5 of hops.
Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.65 Gm.).

Malt Extract with Hops.—Each fluidounce represents 30 grs. hops

Pills.

Blennorrhagic, 3 1-8 grs.
Terebinth. alb., 1 1-2 gr. — Camphor monom., 3-4 gr.
Ext. Humuli, 3-4 gr. — Podophyllin, 1-8 gr.

Lupulin, 3 grs.

Phosphorus and Zinc Compound, 2 grs.
Phosphorus, 1-50 gr. — Zinc sulph., 1 gr.
Lupulin, 1 gr.

Tincture Hops, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract Hops, P., D. & Co.'s.....4 fl. ozs.
Dilute Alcohol .....17 fl. ozs.
Dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 15 C.c.).

HOREHOUND. (Leaves) Marrubium, U. S. P. Marrubium vulgare, *Linné*.

Properties.—A bitter tonic, laxative when given in large doses, and said to increase the secretions from the skin and kidneys. It is employed in catarrh and other chronic affections of the lungs attended with cough and copious expectoration

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HOREHOUND—Continued.

Horehound leaves, U.S.P., compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Horehound.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Horehound Comp.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Each pint represents: Horehound, 8 ozs.; Comfrey, 4 ozs.; Seneka and Wild Cherry, 2 ozs. each. A valuable combination in coughs and colds. Its mild diaphoretic and sedative properties particularly fit it for administration to children.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.).

Solid Extract Horehound.—One part equals 5 of the drug.
Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0 3 to 1 Gm.).

Syrup Horehound Compound.—Each fluidounce represents: Elecampane, Spikenard, Comfrey, Wild Cherry bark and Horehound, 20 grs. each; Blood Root, 10 grs. This may be extemporized by employing the fluid extracts of the drugs named, reading minims for grains, and adding simple syrup to make one fluidounce.

Tincture Horehound.
Fluid Extract Horehound, P., D. & Co.'s.....1 fl oz.
Dilute Alcohol.....4 fl. ozs.
Dose, 1-4 fluidounce (7.5 C.c.) and upwards.
Too weak a therapeutic preparation to be of service.

HORSE-CHESTNUT. Æsculus Hippocastanum, *Linné.* (Bark, fruit.)

Properties.—Horse-chestnut bark is tonic, astringent, febrifuge, narcotic and antiseptic. Given in doses of a teaspoonful from four to six times a day, it has effected cures in intermittent fever. This bark contains a principle isomeric with quinovine—a principle existing in cinchona leaves—and has been long used in Europe as a substitute for Peruvian bark.

The properties of the nuts are similar to those of the bark. They are tonic, slightly astringent, anti-spasmodic, and have been employed with especial benefit in neuralgic affections.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Horse-chestnut bark.—Miscible with water
Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C. c)

Fluid Extract Horse-chestnut nuts.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 C.c).

HORSEMINT. Monarda punctata, *Linné.* (Leaves.)

Properties —Stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic and carminative. In popular use, in hot infusion, in affections arising from colds, such as catarrh, rheumatism, diarrhœa, etc., and also as an emmenagogue.

Dose, a wineglassful (60 C.c.) of a one ounce to the pint infusion

Horsemint leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

HORSE-RADISH. Nasturtium Armoracia, *Fries.* (Leaves, root)

Synonyms.—Cochlearia Armoracia, *L.;* Raifort sauvage, Fr.; Meerrettig, G.

Properties.—Stimulant, diuretic, anti-scorbutic and rubefacient It stimulates the urinary secretions, and excites the flow of gastric juice in gastric debility. It has been efficaciously employed in chronic atony of the digestive apparatus and as a stimulant in general systemic debility and as an anti-scorbutic in scurvy. Rubefacient externally.

Horse-radish leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

Horse-radish root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

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HORSE-RADISH—Continued.

PREPARATION AND FORMULA.

Fluid Extract Horse-radish root.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C c.).

Spiritus Armoraciæ Comp., B. P.
Fluid Extract Horse-radish, P., D. & Co.'s.....4 fl. ozs.
Fluid Extract Bitter Orange Peel, P., D. & Co.'s..... .. 4 fl. ozs.
Fluid Extract Nutmeg, P., D. & Co.'s.....48 minims.
Dilute Alcohol..... ....36 fl. ozs.
Distil 32 fluidounces. Dose, to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

HOUND'S TONGUE. Cynoglossum officinale, *Linné.* (Leaves.)

Properties.—Hound's tongue is said to be anodyne, demulcent and astringent. It is recommended as valuable in the treatment of coughs, catarrhs, hemoptysis and dysentery. The fluid extract, diluted with its volume of water, applied on cloths to scrofulous tumors, burns, goitre, recent contusions or inflammations, excoriated feet, and irritated, chafed or bruised parts, will afford relief, sometimes permanently.

Hound's Tongue leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Hound's Tongue.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS, *Linné.* (Root.)

Synonyms.—Seven Barks, Wild Hydrangea.

Properties.—Cathartic, diuretic, diaphoretic and a solvent of gravelly deposits in the bladder. Alleviates the pain attendant on the passage of calculi through the ureter. It is especially useful when there is an alkaline condition of the urine, occasioning a tendency to phosphatic deposits. It is useful "in biliary calculi causing jaundice and other hepatic disorders .... ..its free elimination constitutes it curative of cutaneous diseases, and as valuable in all strumous disorders."*

Hydrangea root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Hydrangea.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 C.c.).

HYSSOP. Hyssopus officinalis, *Linné.* (Leaves.)

Synonyms—Hysope, Fr.; Ysop, Ger.

Properties.—Stimulant, aromatic, carminative and tonic. Principally used in quinsy and other sore throats as a gargle, combined with sage and alum and sweetened with honey. Also recommended in atonic and flatulent dyspepsia, chronic bronchitis—especially in old persons, in amenorrhœa, etc. It may also be applied externally for the relief of muscular rheumatism, as well as of bruises, ecchymoses, etc.

Hyssop leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Hyssop.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

IGNATIA, U. S. P. Strychnos Ignatii, *Bergius.* (Seeds.)

Synonyms.—Ignatius bean; Féve igasurique, Fr.; Ignazbohne, Ger.

Properties.—Poisonous. Similar to those of Nux vomica, and depend on the

* Morse, "New Therapeutical Agents," p. 165.

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IGNATIA—Continued.

presence of the same alkaloids, strychnine and brucine (see nux vomica). A powerful tonic, indicated especially where there is impairment of nerve function—hence useful in all forms of general or local paralysis, in neuralgia, impotence, neurasthenia, chronic constipation, etc.

ANTIDOTES —The same as in poisoning by strychnine. Emetics or stomach pump, followed by perfect quiet. Chloral, tobacco, ether, and chloroform (inhaled) are its true physiological antagonists.

NOTE.—Bromides, chlorides and iodides precipitate strychnine from solutions.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULÆ.

Abstract Ignatia, U. S. P.

Fluid Extract Ignatia, P., D. & Co.'s.....1 fl. oz.
Sugar of milk, q. s. to make.....228 grs.
Evaporate the fluid extract nearly to dryness by a very gentle heat; add 175 grains of the sugar of milk; incorporate thoroughly with the extract; reduce to complete dryness; weigh, and add sufficient sugar of milk to bring the weight to 228 grains; finally powder the product. Keep in a well-corked bottle.
Dose, 1-2 to 5 grains (0.03 to 0.3 Gm.). One part equals 2 of drug.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Ignatia.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 1 to 10 minims (0.06 to 0.6 C.c.), cautiously increased.

Powdered Extract Ignatia, assayed.—Of the same strength as the solid extract, prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered sugar of milk.
Dose, 1-6 to 1 grain (0.01 to 0.06 Gm.).

Solid Extract Ignatia, assayed.—One part representing 5 of the bean; contains 10 per cent. alkaloids, principally strychnine.
Dose, 1-6 to 1 grain (0.01 to 0.06 Gm.).

Pills.

Bismuth and Ignatia, 4 1-4 grs.

Bismuth subnitrate, 4 grs.	Ext. Ignatia bean, 1-4 gr.

Dyspepsia, 2 grs.

Ext. Ignatia bean, 1-4 gr.	Ext. Rhubarb, 1-4 gr.
Ext. Cinchona bark, 1 gr.	Powd. Capsicum, 1-2 gr.

Ignatia Amara Extract, 1-4, 1-2 and 1 gr.

Neuralgic Iodiopathic, Brown-Sequard's, 3 1-2 grs.

Ext. Henbane, 2-3 gr.	Ext. Conium seed, 2-3 gr.
Ext. Ignatia, 1-2 gr.	Ext. Opium, 1-2 gr.
Ext. Aconite leaves, 1-3 gr.	Ext. Cannabis Indica, 1-4 gr.
Ext. Stramonium seed, 1-5 gr.	Ext. Belladonna, 1-6 gr.

Tablet Triturates.

Ignatia, powdered, 1-20 and 1-10 gr.

Iron and Arsenic Compound.

Iron, reduced, 1 gr.	Powd. Ignatia, 1-40 gr
Arsenious acid, 1-100.	

Tincture Ignatia, U. S. P.

Fluid Extract Ignatia, P., D. & Co.'s.....1 fl. oz.
Alcohol.....10 fl. ozs.
Water.....3-4 fl. oz.
Dose, 10 to 60 minims (0.6 to 4 C.c.).

INDIAN BLACK-ROOT. Pterocaulon pycnostachyum, *Elliott.*

Properties.—This remedy is used largely among the Indians as an alterative. It is also said to be cathartic, but its value as a therapeutic agent has not yet been scientifically defined.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Indian Black-root.—Miscible with water
Dose, 15 to 30 minims (1. to 2. C.c.).

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INDIAN CANNABIS. Cannabis Indica, U. S P. Cannabis sativa, (var. indica) *Linné.* (Flowering tops)

Synonyms.—Foreign Indian hemp; Hashish, Chanvre indien, Fr.; Indischer Hanf, Ger.

Properties.—A powerful, but notoriously uncertain narcotic, producing in full doses exhilaration, intoxication and delirious hallucinations. Recommended in delirium tremens, and in certain forms of insanity, in delirium after fever, softening of the brain and other conditions involving anæmia of the brain; in some cases of migraine; to allay the itching of eczema; to prevent the griping tendency of certain cathartics, etc.

ANTIDOTE —An overdose produces symptoms which are alarming rather than dangerous, and are to be combatted by faradization of the respiratory muscles, and by the cautious use of strychnine.

Indian Cannabis, U. S. P., compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLES.

Cannabin Tannate.—Glucoside. An efficient hypnotic, producing a quiet and refreshing sleep. It does not disturb the secretions as most narcotics do, nor does it derange digestion.
Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.065 to 0.33 Gm.).

Cannabinon.—A preparation of Cannabis with properties apparently identical with those of the ordinary extract, and apparently equally uncertain in its action
Dose, 1-2 to 1 1-2 grains (0 03 to 0.1 Gm.).

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULÆ.

Chlor-anodyne.—Each gramme (ordinary adult dose) contains:

Tr. Capsicum	.0025	Morph. muriate	.0060
Acid Hydrocyanic, dil.	.0170	Tr. Indian Cannabis	.0800
Alcohol	.3000	Chloroform	.1350
Glycerin	.4570	Oil Peppermint	.0025

An elegant and efficient remedy for colic, cholera morbus, neuralgia, spasmodic pains, etc. Concentrated in form and rapid in action—of great value where anti-spasmodics or anodynes are indicated.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Indian Cannabis (Cannabis Indica), U. S. P.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 3 to 10 minims (0.2 to 0.6 C.c.), beginning cautiously.

Powdered Extract Indian Cannabis (Cannabis Indica).
NOTE —Powd Ext. Indian Cannabis as found in the market is not equivalent, grain for grain, to the ordinary solid extract. Physicians complain that they do not obtain from it the effects of the drug. This is no doubt due to the fact that chemical agents are employed to solidify the resin. We prefer to simply dilute the solid extract, and so avoid the injurious influence of excessive heating, and of the addition of chemicals This saccharated extract we supply is one-fourth the strength of the ordinary extract.
Dose, 1-2 to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.13 Gm.).

Solid Extract Indian Cannabis (Cannabis Ind.), U.S.P.
One part represents 9 of crude drug.
Dose, 1-8 to 1 grain (0.008 to 0.065 Gm).

Normal Liquid* Indian Cannabis.
Dose, 3 to 10 minims (0.2 to 0.6 C. c.), beginning cautiously.

Pills.

Indian Cannabis (Cannabis Ind.) Extract, 1-4, 1-2 and 1 gr.

Ergotin and Indian Cannabis, 1 1-2 gr.
Ergotin, purified, 1 gr. Ext. Indian Cannabis, 1-2 gr.

Neuralgic Idiopathic, Brown-Sequard's, 3 1-2 grs.

Ext. Henbane, 2-3 gr.	Ext. Conium seed, 2-3 gr.
Ext Ignatia, 1-2 gr.	Ext. Opium, 1-2 gr.
Ext. Aconite leaves, 1-3 gr.	Ext. Indian Cannabis, 1-4 gr
Ext. Stramonium seed, 1-5 gr.	Ext. Belladonna, 1-6 gr.

Phosphorus and Indian Cannabis, 1-4 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-50 gr. Ext. Indian Cannabis, 1-4 gr.

Phosphorus and Indian Cannabis, Formula "B.", 1-4 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-25 gr. Ext. Indian Cannabis, 1-4 gr.

* See note in Preface on Normal Liquids.

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INDIAN CANNABIS—Continued (Pills).

Sedative, 2 grs.
Ext. Musk root, 1-2 gr.
Ext. Henbane, 1-2 gr.
Ext. Valerian, 1-2 gr.
Ext. Indian Cannabis, 1-10 gr.

Sedative, Mann's, 2 1-2 grs.
Ext. Coca, 1-2 gr.
Ext. Valerian, 1-2 gr.
Ext. Indian Cannabis, 1-4 gr.
Vallet's Mass, 1 gr.
Arsenious acid, 1-80 gr.
Strychnine, 1-80 gr.
Codeine, 1-8 gr.

Strychnine Compound, Formula "B.", 2 grs.
Strychnine, 1-100 gr.
Ext. Indian Cannabis, 1-16 gr.
Powd. Ginseng, 1 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-100 gr.
Iron proto-carb. (Vallet's). 1 gr.

Tablet Triturates, Indian Cannabis Ext., 1-20 and 1-10 gr.

Tincture Indian Cannabis (Cannabis Indica), U. S. P.
Fluid Extract Indian Cannabis, P., D. & Co.'s..... .....4 fl. ozs.
Alcohol. ....19 fl. ozs.
Dose, 10 to 60 minims (0.6 to 4 C.c.).

INDIAN PHYSIC. Gillenia trifoliata, *Mœnch.* (Bark of rhizome.)

Synonym.—American Ipecac.

Properties.—A mild and efficient emetic and cathartic, said to possess tonic properties. Used by some practitioners as a substitute for Ipecac, which it is said to resemble in action.

Indian Physic, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Indian Physic.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 10 to 40 minims (0.6 to 2.5 C c.).

INDIAN TURNIP. Arisæma triphyllum, *Torrey.* (Corm.)

Synonyms.—Arum, Dragon Root, Wake Robin.

Properties.—Acrid, expectorant and diaphoretic. Recommended in croup, whooping-cough, asthma, chronic laryngitis, bronchitis; to relieve flatulence and colic, and as an application to apthous sores of the mouth.

Indian Turnip root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Indian Turnip.—Miscible with water without material precipitation.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.).

IPECAC. Ipecacuanha, U. S. P. Cephælis Ipecacuanha, *A. Richard.* (Root.)

Properties.—Emetic in large doses. In small doses expectorant and diaphoretic; and, in minute doses, tonic and stimulant, increasing the appetite and promoting digestion. In dysentery it exercises peculiar powers. As a diaphoretic, combined with opium, it is applicable to all cases not attended with much fever, cerebral diseases or nausea in which there is an indication for diaphoresis. Narcotics hinder its emetic action.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.

Emetine.—Alkaloid. Expectorant, nauseant, emetic. Experiments show that emetine possesses in a remarkable degree the power of exciting the mucous secretion in the air passages. Hence its great value as an expectorant. The alkaloid has precisely the same therapeutic uses as the drug itself, but is sometimes to be preferred from the smallness of the dose, and from its uniformity of action.
Dose, as an expectorant, 1-100 to 1-25 grain (0.0006 to 0.008 Gm.).

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IPECAC—Continued.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULÆ.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Black Cohosh Comp.—Not miscible with water. Each pint represents: Black Cohosh, 8 ozs.; Licorice, 3 ozs.; Cherry Bark, 2 ozs.; Seneka, 2 ozs.; Ipecac, 1 oz.
Nervous and arterial sedative; in larger doses acting as a diaphoretic and causing increased secretion from the bronchial mucous membrane. Useful in chronic rheumatism and atonic amenorrhœa.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Dover's Powder.—See Tinct. Ipecac and Opium below.

Fluid Extract Ipecac, U. S. P.—Miscible with water.
Dose, as an emetic, 25 minims (1 6 C.c) repeated if necessary; as a diaphoretic, 1 to 3 minims (0.06 to 0.18 C.c.); as an expectorant, 1-4 to 1 minim (0.015 to 0.06 C c.).

Fluid Extract Ipecac and Senega.—Miscible with water.
Each pint represents: Ipecac, 8 ozs.; Seneka, 8 ozs. Emetic in large doses. In small doses, a stimulating expectorant and diaphoretic.
Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.3 C.c.).

Powdered Extract Ipecac, assayed.—Of the same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Ipecac.
Dose, 1-20 to 1-2 grain (0.003 to 0 03 Gm.).

Solid Extract Ipecac, assayed.—One part equals 5 of root.
Dose, 1-20 to 1-2 grain (0.003 to 0.03 Gm.).

Lozenges.

Ipecac, U. S. P., 1-4 gr.

Ipecac and Morphine.
Powd. Ipecac, 1-8 gr. — Morphine sulphate, 1-32 gr.

Pectoral, Dr. Jackson's.
Ipecac, 1-20 gr — Antimony, sulphurated, 1-40 gr.
Morphine muriate, 1-33 gr.

Normal Liquid* Ipecac, assayed.—Standard, 1.5 per cent. Emetine.
Dose, as an emetic, 25 minims (1.6 C.c.), repeated if necessary; as a diaphoretic, 1 to 3 minims (0.06 to 0.18 C.c.); as an expectorant, 1-4 to 1 minim (0.015 to 0 06 C.c.).

Pills.

Alterative, 1 1-4 grs.
Blue Mass, 1 gr. — Powd. Opium, 1-8 gr.
Powd. Ipecac, 1-8 gr.

Diaphoretic, 1 1-2 gr.
Morphine acetate, 1-25 gr. — Powd. Potass. nitrate, 1 gr.
Powd. Ipecac, 1-4 gr. — Powd. Camphor, 1-4 gr.

Dover's Powder, 1-4 gr. See also Ipecac and Opium.

Dysentery, 2 1-6 grs.
Blue Mass, 1 gr. — Powd. Ipecac, 1 gr.
Gelsemperin, 1-6 gr.

Helm's, 2 grs.
Quinine sulphate, 1 gr. — Powd. Ipecac, 1-4 gr.
Powd. Digitalis, 1-2 gr. — Powd. Opium, 1-4 gr.

Ipecac, 1-50 gr.

Ipecac Extract, 1-4 gr.

Ipecac and Opium, 1-2, 1 and 2 grs.
Containing of these ingredients 1-4, 1-2 and 1 gr. each respectively.

Lapactic, 1-2 gr.
Aloin, 1-4 gr. — Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 gr.
Strychnine, 1-60 gr. — Ipecac, 1-16 gr.

Liver, Christopher's, 3 1-2 grs.
Calomel, 2 grs. — Powd. Ipecac, 1-2 gr.
Rhubarb, 1 gr.

Quinine, Ipecac and Opium, 2 1-2 grs.
Quinine hydrobromate, 2 gr. — Powd. Opium, 1-4 gr.
Powd. Ipecac, 1-4 gr.

* See note in Preface on Normal Liquids.

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IPECAC—Continued (Pills).

Tonic Hæmatic, Andrews', 2 3-4 grs.
Quinine sulph., 1 gr. Powd. Ipecac, 1-8 gr.
Iron by hydrogen, 1 1-2 gr. Strychnine sulph., 1-40 gr.
Arsenious acid, 1-40 gr.

For others containing Ipecac see Pill Formulæ list appended for numbers 51, 52, 60, 85, 110, 149, 210, 216, 222, 249, 365, 375, 482, 483, 487, 631.

Syrups.

Dover's Powder.—Each fluidounce representing 40 grs. Dover's Powder, U. S. P., or ·56 gr. Morphine alkaloid equivalent to 3-4 gr. Morphine sulph.
Dose, for adults, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).

Ipecac, U. S. P.—Each fluidounce represents 30 minims fluid extract; made extemporaneously as follows:
Fluid Extract Ipecac, P., D. & Co.'s..... 2 fl. ozs.
Syrup .....29 fl. ozs.
Dose, as an emetic for a young child, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 C.c.) repeated; as an expectorant for adults, to 60 minims (2 to 4 C.c.); as an expectorant for a child, 1 to 10 minims (0.07 to 0.7 C c.).

Potassium Citrate and Ipecac.—Formula suggested by Prof. H. C. Wood, in the *Therapeutic Gazette*, Jan. 15, 1885. Each fluidounce represents: Potassium citrate, 80 grs.; Lemon juice, 160 minims; Syrup Ipecac, 40 minims.
Dose, for an adult, a tablespoonful (15 C.c) 4 to 6 times a day.
Prof. Wood, as the result of long experience, has settled on this combination of potassium citrate with ipecac as the best sedative cough mixture he has ever used. If there is much cough Dr. Wood is accustomed to add to the mixture an opiate, and such an addition can easily be made whenever the case seems to demand it. The mixture is intended to be used only during the first or dry stage of the "cold." After the first two or three days the more stimulating expectorants come into play, and here Prof. Wood finds the oil of eucalyptus in capsules the most serviceable remedy. See Eucalyptus: capsules.

Tablet Triturates, Ipecac Powdered, 1-10, 1-4 and 1-2 gr.

Tincture Ipecac and Opium, U. S. P., assayed.—A liquid form of Dover's Powder, representing 1 grain in each minim.
Dose, 2 to 12 minims (0.13 to 0.75 C.c.).
This may be made extemporaneously as follows:
Fluid Extract Ipecac, P., D. & Co 's .....1 fl. oz.
Fluid Opium, aqueous, P., D. & Co.'s. ..... 10 fl. ozs.
Reduce the Fluid Opium to 8 1-2 fluidounces by careful evaporation, add the fluid extract Ipecac. Filter and add dilute alcohol through filter to make 10 fluidounces.

Wine Ipecac, U. S. P.—Each fluidounce representing 32 grains Ipecac; made extemporaneously as follows.
Fluid Extract Ipecac, P., D. & Co 's..... 1 fl. oz.
Sherry or native wine. .....12 1-2 fl. ozs.
Alcohol..... 1 fl. oz.
Dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 C.c.).

IRON-WOOD. Ostrya virginica, *Willdenow.* (The heart-wood.)

Synonyms.—Hop Hornbeam, Lever wood; Hopfenheinbuche, Ger.

Properties.—Tonic, anti-periodic, alterative. Prescribed in intermittent fevers, neuralgic affections, dyspepsia, scrofula and wherever an anti-periodic tonic is indicated.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Iron-wood.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

JABORANDI. Pilocarpus, U.S.P. Pilocarpus pinnatifolius, *Lemaire.* (Leaves.)

Properties.—A powerful diaphoretic and sialagogue, having also the power of increasing the bronchial, lachrymal and nasal secretions. It has been used with advantage in diabetes insipidus, uræmia and renal dropsies, night-sweats of phthisis, as a galactagogue, etc It is apt to produce

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JABORANDI—Continued.

nausea on an empty stomach. Decreases the temperature. Resembles atropine in its action on the pulse, flushing the face, and exerting a more decided influence on adults than children; but is diametrically opposed to it in its action on the salivary, sudoral and mammary secretions, on the pupil, on the minute arteries, and in delirium. The sweating may be prevented or checked by the subcutaneous injection of 1-100 of a grain of atropine.

NOTE.—Atropine and pilocarpine are true physiological antagonists.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLE

Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate or Muriate.—Salt of alkaloid. Has the same action as the drug itself, increasing greatly the salivary secretions and producing profuse perspiration. Applied to the eye it causes contraction of the pupil, but not to the same extent as physostigmine. Used especially as a powerful eliminant in uræmia, ascites, etc., also as a physiological antidote to atropine.
Dose, 1-16 to 1-4 grain (0.004 to 0.016 Gm.).

Pilocarpine Nitrate.—Salt of alkaloid. The muriate of pilocarpine has been more commonly prescribed. The nitrate having the same therapeutic properties is to be preferred because it is not, like the muriate, a hygroscopic salt.
Dose, 1-16 to 1-4 grain (0.004 to 0.016 Gm.).

PREPARATIONS.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Jaborandi, U. S. P.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 20 to 60 minims (1.3 to 4 C.c.), to be taken in warm water.

Powdered Extract Jaborandi.—Of the same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered jaborandi.
Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 Gm.).

Solid Extract Jaborandi.—One part equals 5 of leaves.
Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 Gm.).

Hypodermic Tablets.

Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate, 1-3 gr.

Pilocarpine Nitrate, 1-3 gr.

Pills.

Jaborandi Extract, 3 grs.

Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate, 1-16 gr.

Pilocarpine Nitrate, 1-16 gr.

Tablet Triturates Pilocarpine Nitrate, 1-100, 1-50, 1-25 and 1-10 gr.

JALAP. Jalapa, U.S.P. Ipomœa purga, *Hayne.* (Tuber.)

Synonym.—Exogonium purga, *Bentham.*

Properties.—A drastic hydragogue cathartic, operating quickly, and sometimes painfully, producing copious watery discharges. Its action is modified by combination with other cathartics. United with bitartrate of potassium its hydragogue properties are much increased, and this combination is often prescribed in dropsy. About ten grains of bitartrate of potassium may be added to the minimum dose of the fluid extract

ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.

Jalapin.—Resin Jalap, U. S. P. It is now generally believed that the resin is the sole purgative principle of Jalap. To obviate its occasional harshness, it has been advised to triturate it with other substances calculated to separate its particles.
Dose, 2 to 5 grains, (0.13 to 0.32 Gm.)

PREPARATIONS.

Abstract Jalap, U. S. P.

Fluid Extract Jalap, P., D. & Co.'s..... 1 fl. oz.
Sugar of milk, q. s. to make..... 228 grains.
Evaporate the fluid extract nearly to dryness by a very gentle heat; add

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JALAP—Continued.

175 grains of the sugar of milk; incorporate thoroughly with the extract; reduce to complete dryness; weigh, and add sufficient sugar of milk to bring the weight to 228 grains; finally powder the product. Keep in a well-corked bottle.
Dose, 2 to 12 grains (0.13 to 0.8 Gm.). One part equals two of drug.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Jalap.—Not miscible with water.
Dose: laxative, 2 to 10 minims (0.13 to 0.65 C.c.); cathartic, 10 to 25 minims (0.65 to 1.63 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Jalap and Senna.—Not miscible with water.
This combination of Senna with Jalap modifies the severity of the action of the latter.
Each pint represents 8 ozs. each of Senna and Jalap.
Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C.c.).

Powdered Extract Jalap.—Of the same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Jalap.
Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0 13 to 0 32 Gm.).

Solid Extract Jalap.—One part equals 5 of tuber.
Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0.13 to 0.32 Gm.).

Pills.

Ballou, 3 1-4 grs
Ext. Coloc. comp., 1 gr. — Calomel, 1 gr.
Ext. Jalap, 1 gr. — Powd. Ipecac, 1-8 gr

Cathartic Compound, U.S.P., 3 1-2 grs.
Ext. Coloc. comp., 1 3-10 gr. — Calomel, 1 gr.
Ext. Jalap, 1 gr. — Powd. Gamboge, 1-4 gr.

Jalap Compound, 3 1-4 grs.
Powd. Jalap, 3-4 gr. — Castile Soap, 3-4 gr.
Powd. Rhubarb, 3-4 gr. — Pil. Calomel comp., 1 1-8 gr.
Oil Caraway, 1-8 gr.

Jalap Extract, 1 gr.

Jalapin, 1-16 and 1 gr.

For others containing jalap see appended Pill Formulæ list for numbers 96, 158-162, 373, 374, 376, 677, 678.

JAMAICA DOGWOOD. Piscidia Erythrina, *Linné.* Bark of rt.)

Properties.—Anodyne, hypnotic. A valuable substitute for opium, producing natural refreshing sleep, without subsequent depressing effects, suppression of the secretions, constipation, headache, etc As an analgesic it is inferior to opium, which, indeed, stands as yet unrivalled in this regard; but as a remedy for the sleeplessness caused by nervous exhaustion, or by minor constitutional disturbances, it is of great utility. Applied locally, the fluid extract relieves toothache, and taken internally, often allays pain, rendering unnecessary the administration of more powerful narcotics.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.

Piscidin.—Sedative, hypnotic, etc. Clinical experience has not yet shown how far this substance represents the activity of the crude drug or in what dose it should be given.

PREPARATIONS.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Jamaica Dogwood.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C.c.)

Powdered Extract Jamaica Dogwood.—Of same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Jamaica Dogwood.
Dose, 2 to 10 grains (0.13 to 0.65 Gm.).

Solid Extract Jamaica Dogwood.—One part equals 7 of bark.
Dose, 2 to 10 grains (0 13 to 0 65 Gm.).

Pill Jamaica Dogwood Extract, 2 grs.

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JAMBU ASSU. Ottonia anisum, *Sprengel.* (Root.)

Synonyms.—Ottonia Jaborandi, *Guillemin;* Serronia Jaborandi, *Gaudichaud-Beaupré.*

Properties.—Information regarding the therapeutic uses of this drug is as yet very meagre. Said to be employed in Brazil as a stimulant and febrifuge, particularly in low forms of fever. It is believed to have a specific action on the uterus, and is employed for the relief of painful affections of that organ, and is even believed to be capable of inducing abortions. The drug contains an alkaloidal principle, but its peculiar pungent properties reside in its oleoresin, and doubtless closely connected with its medicinal activity. We solicit from physicians reports of such clinical experience as they may possess, or be able to record.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Jambu Assu.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 C.c.).

JAMBUL. Eugenia jambolana, *Lamarck.* (Bark.)

Synonyms.—Syzygium jambolanum, *DeCandolle;* Calyptranthes jambolana, *Willdenow;* Java plum.

Properties.—This drug is a product of a tree well known in the East Indies for its edible fruit. All parts of the plant are astringent. The juice of the fresh bark and leaves is much used by the native physicians in diarrhœas, especially of children, and the bark is employed in the preparation of astringent injections, gargles and lotions. The root and seeds also are used in a similar manner. Recently the discovery was made that both the bark and seeds possess the unique property of arresting the formation of sugar in diabetes, the seeds, however, being slightly more efficient Clinical experiments conducted both in England and in America confirm this discovery, which is one of great importance. The drug may not prove a specific in all cases of diabetes, but in those at least depending on increased production of glucose, it promises to be of the greatest value. Experiment has demonstrated that it has a positive inhibitory influence upon the action of diastatic ferments. Thus, in two experiments conducted under the same conditions, a given amount of malt extract converted 22 4 grains of starch into sugar in absence of jambul, but only 6.3 grains in its presence.

Jambul bark, } in powdered form for convenience of prescribers and
Jambul seeds, } dispensers.
Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0 3 to 0.6 Gm.) two to three times a day.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Jambul Seed.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 5 to 10 minims (0.3 to 0.6 C. c.).

JEQUIRITY. Abrus precatorius, *Linné.* (Seed)

Properties.—Jequirity, when applied to the eye in the form of an infusion, produces a peculiar form of inflammation, attended with much pain and a copious muco-purulent discharge. By using weak solutions a moderate action may be induced, which can be easily held under control, and which has been found to be curative in cases of pannus and trachoma of long standing.

Jequirity seeds, in ounce packages; also powdered, in ounce bottles.

PREPARATION

Fluid Jequirity.—Miscible with water 100 parts represent 12 of seed.
DIRECTIONS —Dilute with three to five times its volume of pure water, and apply two drops once a day until the desired effect is produced. It is best to dilute only as it is required for use, as after dilution it quickly spoils If the action is too severe employ hot water freely, and very dilute solutions of corrosive sublimate to control it.

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JERUSALEM OAK. Chenopodium Botrys, *Linné.* (Leaves.)

Synonyms.—Wormseed, Feather Geranium, Jerusalem Oak; Anserine Anthelmintique, Fr.; Wurmwidriger, Gemeines Traubenkraut, Ger.

Properties.—Anthelmintic. Most useful in the case of round worms in the form of a decoction, one ounce to the pint of hot milk.

Dose, a wineglassful (60 C.c.).

Jerusalem Oak leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

JEWEL-WEED. Impatiens pallida, *Nuttall.* (Leaves.)

Synonyms.—Touch-me-not, Wild Celandine; Wildes Schoellkraut, Ger.

Properties.—Alterative and diuretic. Useful in scrofula and chronic rheumatism in the form of an infusion, one ounce to the pint.

Dose, a wineglassful (60 C c.).

Jewel-weed (Wild Celandine) leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

JUDAS-TREE. Cercis canadensis, *Linné.* (Bark.)

Synonym.—Red Bud.

Properties.—Astringent. Said to be useful in the treatment of diarrhœa and dysentery, especially where it has become chronic, as it can be administered where there is an irritable condition of the stomach without increasing the trouble. It also makes an excellent injection for leucorrhœa and gleet where there is an atonic condition of the mucous membrane.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Judas-tree.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C. c.).

JUNIPER. Juniperus, U.S.P. Juniperus communis, *Linné.* (Fruit.)

Properties.—Diuretic and gently stimulant, producing, when largely taken, disagreeable irritation of the urinary passages. Chiefly employed as an adjuvant to more powerful diuretics. in dropsical complaints. Is also used in scorbutic and cutaneous diseases, catarrh of the bladder, and atonic conditions of the alimentary canal and uterus, gonorrhœa, cystorrhœa, etc.

PREPARATIONS.

Elixirs.—Each fluidounce represents ingredients specified.

Buchu Compound.
Buchu, 60 grs. — Juniper, 15 grs.
Cubeb, 15 grs. — Spirits nit. ether, 15 minims.

Buchu, Juniper and Potassium Acetate.
Buchu, 45 grs. — Potassium acetate, 16 grs..
Juniper, 12 grs.

Buchu and Pareira Brava.
Buchu, 30 grains. — Juniper berries, 15 grs.
Pareira brava, 7 1-2 grs. — Stone root, 7 1-2 grs.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Juniper berries.—Miscible with water without material precipitation.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C c.).

Solid Extract Juniper.—One part equals 3 of the berries.
Dose, 20 to 30 grains (1.3 to 2 Gm.).

Pill, Diuretic, 3 grs.
Powd. Soap, 1 1-2 gr. — Sodium carb., 1 1-2 gr.
Oil Juniper berries, 1-16 gr.

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KAMALA. Kamala, U. S. P. Mallotus philippinensis, *Müller Arg.* (Capsule glands.)

Synonym.—Rottlera Tinctoria, *Roxburgh.*

Properties.—Actively purgative in full doses. It has long been used in India in the treatment of tape-worm. Dr C. MacKinnon, of the British Army, reports that having used it in fifty cases, he had failed in expelling the worm but in two, and the testimony of other physicians is equally favorable. In case the first dose fails to operate on the bowels, it may be repeated in four hours, followed by a dose of castor oil. It requires no preparatory treatment. As an external remedy Kamala is used in various affections of the skin, particularly scabies and herpes.

PREPARATIONS.

Capsules Male-fern and Kamala.—In hard and soft gelatin
Oil Male-fern, 7 minims. Kamala, sifted, 4 grs.

Fluid Extract Kamala.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

KAVA KAVA. Piper methysticum, *Forster.* (Root.)

Synonyms.—Ava Ava, Kawa, Yakona.

Properties.—Used beneficially in gout, bronchitis, catarrhal affections, erysipelatous eruptions, and especially, according to Dr. Sanné, in spasmodic cystitis, orchitis, and acute gonorrhœa.* The action of Kava appears to vary with the amount taken. In small doses it acts as a stimulant and tonic, but when taken in large doses it produces an intoxication which differs from that caused by alcohol, in being of a silent and drowsy nature accompanied by incoherent dreams, the drinker not being quarrelsome or excited. As a remedy for gonorrhœa, two or three doses should be given during the day, each with a full goblet of water. It is said that twenty minutes after the first dose, a pressing desire to urinate is experienced. The quantity of urine is abundant, and it becomes as limpid and as clear almost as water. The pain that was present during the previous micturitions disappears, and a sensation of comfort is experienced in urinating. Kava, moreover, acts like a bitter tonic. It is pleasant to take, stimulates the appetite, does not derange the digestive functions, and produces neither diarrhœa, nor constipation.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLES.

Kawahin.—The crystalline principal of the drug. Its therapeusis is not yet established.

Alpha Resin Kava Kava—Lewin believes is the active principle. It is a powerful local anæsthetic, but this use is restricted by the fact that it is insoluble in water. Dr Sanné recommends it in doses of 1 1-2 grains, equal 15 grains of the root, eight to twelve times a day.

Beta Resin Kava Kava.—Regarded as somewhat inferior to the Alpha; its uses are essentially the same.

PREPARATIONS.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Kava Kava.—Not miscible with water.
Owing to its local anæsthetic action Dr. Lewin recommends that it be employed to mask the taste of bitter substances, such as quinine.†
Dose, 20 to 60 minims (1.3 to 4 C.c.).

Solid Extract Kava Kava.—One part equals 10 of the root.
Dose, 2 to 6 grains (0.13 to 0.4 Gm.).

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* Bulletin Générale de Thérapeutique, March 15; Therapeutic Gaz., June 15, 1886.

† Deutsche Medizinal Zeitung, February 1, 1886.

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KINO, U. S. P. Inspissated juice from the trunk of Pterocarpus Marsupium, *Roxburgh.*

Properties.—Kino probably owes its virtues entirely to a peculiar kind of tannic acid It is employed in various complaints on account of its energetic astringent properties. It has been recommended internally in menorrhagia, and as a topical application in leucorrhœa, relaxed sore throat, and aphthæ of the mouth or fauces. It is also sometimes used as a styptic to stop hemorrhage, especially that from the Schneiderian membrane. Used also to check diarrhœa, and in the treatment of chronic dysentery.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULA.

Fluid Kino.—Miscible with water. Each pint represents 8 1-2 ozs. av. of the crude drug.
Dose, 10 to 50 minims (0.6 to 3.3 C.c.).

Lozenge, Alum and Kino.—One grain each of Alum and Kino.

Pill Camphor Compound.

Camphor, 1 gr.	Powd. Kino, 1 gr.
Powd. Opium, 1 gr.	Ext. Capsicum, 1-16 gr.

Tincture Kino, U. S. P.

Fluid Kino, P., D. & Co.'s	5 fl. ozs.
Strong Alcohol	20 fl. ozs.
Glycerin	3 fl. ozs.

Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

KOLA. Cola acuminata, *R. Brown.* (Seeds.)

Synonym.—Sterculia acuminata, *Palisot de Beauvais.*

Properties.—Highly prized by the natives of Africa for its stimulating and sustaining properties, which are analogous to those of the South American Coca. The active constituents of the nuts are caffeine and theobromine, together with a variety of tannic acid. Therapeutically, the Kola resembles in its action guarana and coca, and is said to have almost a specific effect in combatting the intoxicating influence of alcohol. It is employed also in diarrhœas, and in all depressed conditions of the nervous system where caffeine is indicated.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Kola nuts.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.65 to 2 C.c.).

KOOSSO. Brayera, U.S.P. Brayera anthelmintica, *Kunth.* (Flowers and unripe fruit.)

Properties.—Tænifuge; of all the remedies for tape-worm none is more efficient or certain. Its other effects when taken internally are not very striking. It appears to act as a poison to the worms, and has been found equally effectual against both kinds of tape-worm. The Koosso should be taken in the morning upon an empty stomach, and a previous evacuation of the bowels with castor oil or other cathartic is recommended. It is also recommended that lemon juice or tamarind water be freely taken before and after the Koosso. The alcohol may be in part removed from the extract by evaporating at a low temperature, when the dose is large.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Koosso flowers.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 2 to 8 fluidrachms (8 to 30 C.c.).

LABRADOR TEA. Ledum latifolium, *Aiton.* (Leaves.)

Properties.—Demulcent, expectorant and tonic. May be employed with benefit in the different varities of bronchitis requiring combined tonic and expectorant treatment.

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LABRADOR TEA—Continued.

Labrador Tea, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Labrador Tea.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

LACTUCARIUM, U. S. P. Lactuca virosa, *Linné.* (Concrete juice.)

Synonyms.—Lettuce Opium; Giftlattichsaft, Ger.

Properties.—Reputed hypnotic and anodyne. For infants and for susceptible patients it is employed as a substitute for opium, especially for nervous insomnia. It is almost exclusively prescribed in the form of the syrup.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULA.

Fluid Extract Lactucarium, U.S.P.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 4 to 16 minims (0.25 to 1 C.c.).

Pill, Syphilitic, Ricord's, Modified, 2 1-2 grs.

Mercury protiodide, 1-2 gr.	Ext. Opium, 1-10 gr.
Lactucarium, 1-2 gr.	Ext. Conium seed, 1 1-2 gr.

Syrup Lactucarium, U. S. P.

Fluid Extract Lactucarium, P., D. & Co.'s..... 1 fl. oz.
Syrup.....15 fl. ozs.
Dose, 2 to 4 fluidrachms (8 to 15 C.c.); for an infant, 30 minims (2 C.c.).

LADIES' BED-STRAW. Galium verum, *Linné.* (Herb.)

Properties.—Refrigerant and diuretic. Used in many diseases of the urinary organs, as suppression of urine, calculous affections, inflammation of the kidneys and bladder, and in scalding of the urine in gonorrhœa. Contra-indicated in diseases of a passive character, on account of its refrigerant and sedative effects, but may be used freely in fevers and all acute diseases. It has also been recommended in scorbutic and nervous diseases. It may be used internally and as a wash in cutaneous diseases—as freckles, lepra, psoriasis, lichen, etc., especially if those diseases are combined with a strumous diathesis.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Ladies' Bed-straw.—Miscible with water without material precipitation.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

LADIES' SLIPPER. Cypripedium, U.S.P. Cypripedium pubescens, *Willdenow.* (Rhizome.)

Synonyms.—Moccasin Flower, American Valerian.

Properties.—Tonic, stimulant, diaphoretic and anti-spasmodic. It is said to be valuable in all cases of nervous excitability unconnected with organic lesions, allaying the irritability, lessening pain, producing a calm and cheerful condition of body and mind, and consequently favoring mental tranquility, or sleep. It has been used in hysteria, chorea, nervous headache, wakefulness and morbid sensitiveness of the nervous system generally, especially of the eye. Valuable as a substitute for opium in the treatment of children.

Ladies' Slipper root, U.S.P., compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Cypripedin, a so-called **Concentration,*** a powdered preparation of Ladies' Slipper.
Dose, 1-2 to 3 grains (0.03 to 0.2 Gm.).

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* See note in Preface on Concentrations.

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LADIES' SLIPPER—Continued.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Ladies' Slipper, U. S. P.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Scullcap Compound.—Not miscible with water. Each pint represents: Scullcap, 5 1-2 ozs.; Ladies' Slipper, 5 1-2 ozs.; Hops, 2 1-2 ounces.; Lettuce, 2 1-2 ozs. Combines the tonic and nervine properties of its several ingredients. Indicated in the nervous disturbances of hysterical females, and in the debility of children following an attack of summer complaint.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

Solid Extract Ladies' Slipper.—One part equals 4 of the drug.
Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.65 Gm.).

Pills.

Cypripedium Extract, 2 grs.

Headache, 3 grs.

Lactated Pepsin, 1 gr.	Sodium bicarbonate, 1 gr.
Guarana, 1-2 gr.	Cypripedin, 1-2 gr.

LANOLIN. The oil or fat of sheep's wool.

Properties.—According to Prof. Oscar Liebreich, of Berlin, who has recently perfected methods of extracting and purifying this cholesterin fat, the following advantages are claimed for it as a basis of ointments: 1. It is capable of absorbing and intimately blending with large amounts of water, standing thus in marked contrast to popular notions of the mutual relations of water and fats. The lanolin of commerce is a combination of neutral cholesterin-fat, with about thirty per cent. of water. 2. It is neutral to test paper, is not liable to rancidity, and is not easily saponified by alkalies. 3. It is miscible with glycerin, unlike other fats. 4 It rapidly, and in a remarkable degree, possesses the power of penetrating the epidermis. 5. Hence, Lanolin greatly facilitates the absorption, through the skin, of drugs mixed with it. So marked is this that, with poisonous drugs, such as the toxic alkaloids, less (about half) than the usual proportion, should be prescribed in ointments. The vaselines and paraffins hinder, rather than favor, the passage of drugs into the skin.

LARKSPUR. Delphinium consolida, *Linné.* (Seed.)

Properties.—Poisonous. Acrid, irritant, in overdoses producing dangerous vomiting and purging In minute doses, reputed diuretic, emmenagogue and anti-spasmodic. Has been found useful in spasmodic asthma and dropsy. It is employed externally to destroy vermin.

Antidotes —None reliable known; emetics, then treat symptoms as they arise on general principles. Tannin or compound tincture of iodine may be given to retard absorption of the poison.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Larkspur seed.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1 minim (0.065 C.c.) or less, gradually increased

LAVENDER. Lavandula, U.S.P Lavandula spica, *Linné.* (Flowers.)

Synonym.—Lavandula vera, *DeCandolle.*

Properties.—Stimulant, aromatic, and carminative. The official compound tincture Lavender is chiefly employed as a remedy for nausea, flatulent colic and gastric distress after taking food.

Lavender flowers, U. S. P., compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION AND FORMULA.

Fluid Lavender Compound.—Not miscible with water. Four times the strength of Tincture Lavender compound, U. S. P. Each pint repre-

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LAVENDER—Continued.

sents: Oil Lavender, 1-2 fl. oz.; Oil Rosemary, 1 fl. drm.; and the soluble constituents of: Cinnamon, 1 1-8 oz.; Cloves, 1-4 oz.; Nutmeg, 5-8 oz.; Red Saunders, 1-2 oz.
Dose, 8 to 15 minims (1-2 to 1 C.c.).

Tincture Lavender Compound, U. S. P.
Fluid Lavender Comp., P., D. & Co.'s.....4 fl. ozs.
Alcohol .....9 fl. ozs.
Water.....3 fl. ozs.
Dose, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 C.c.).

LEMON. Limonis cortex, U S.P. Citrus limonum, *Risso.* (Peel of frt.)

Properties.—Aromatic. Used only for flavoring purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Lemon Peel.—Miscible with water.
Dose, as desired for flavor.

LEMON BALM. Melissa, U.S.P. Melissa officinalis, *Linné.* (Herb.)

Synonyms.—Balm, Sweet balm, mélisse, céline, herbe au citron, Fr.; citronenkraut, Ger.

Properties.—Diaphoretic, antispasmodic, and moderately stimulant. Has been found beneficial in slight febrile conditions, in painful menstruation, and to assist the action of other diaphoretics.

Lemon Balm, U. S. P., compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Lemon Balm.—Miscible with water without material precipitation.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.).

LEVANT WORMSEED. Santonica, U. S. P. Artemisia maritima, *Linné.* (Seed.)

Synonyms.—Barbotine, Fr.; Zittwersamen, Ger.

Properties.—A most certain anthelmintic against lumbricoid worms, and in a less degree against ascarides. Generally employed in the form of the active principle, Santonin. Inactive against tape-worm.

PREPARATIONS.

Capsules Santonin and Castor Oil, 2 1-2 grms.: in soft gelatin.
Santonin, 1-4 gr. Castor Oil, 2 1-2 grms.

Lozenges.—A favorite form of exhibiting Santonin to children.

Chocolate Worm.
Santonin, 1-2 gr. Calomel, 1-2 gr.

Santonin, 1-2 and 1 gr.

Santonin and Calomel.—In two colors, pink and white.
Santonin, 1-2 gr. Calomel, 1-2 gr.

Santonin Compound.
Santonin, 1-2 gr. Podophyllin, 1-20 gr
Calomel, 1-2 gr.

Santonin and Podophyllin.
Santonin, 1-2 gr. Podophyllin, 1-20 gr.

Pills.

Anthelmintic, 2 grs.
Santonin, 1 gr. Calomel. 1 gr.

Santonin, 1-10, 1-2 and 1 gr.

Santonin and Calomel, 1 gr.
Santonin, 1-2 gr. Calomel, 1-2 gr.
Cacao Butter, q. s.

Santonin and Podophyllin, 1-2 gr.
Santonin, 1-2 gr. Podophyllin, 1-20 gr.

Tablet Triturates.

Santonin, 1-2 and 1 gr.

Santonin and Calomel.
Santonin, 1-2 gr. Calomel, 1-2 gr.

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LICORICE. Glycyrrhiza, U S. P. Glycyrrhiza glabra, *Linné.* (Root.)

Synonym.—Süssholzwurzel, Ger.

Properties.—Licorice root is emollient and demulcent. It acts upon the mucous surfaces, lessening irritation, and is consequently useful in cough, catarrhs, irritation of the urinary organs, and in pain of the intestines in diarrhœa. Its chief use is in bronchitis or bronchial irritation. It is pleasant to the taste and has the property of slightly obtunding the gustatory nerves, hence one of its uses is to cover the taste of other medicines such as quinine, quassia, aloes, cascara sagrada, etc.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.

Ammonium Glycyrrhizate.—Supposed to be the form in which Glycyrrhizin exists in the root. Employed to mask the bitterness of bitter or nauseous drugs. It is incompatible with acid solutions, soluble in water and alcohol.
Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.32 to 1 Gm.).

PREPARATIONS.

Elixir Licorice Aromatic, for Quinine.—Each fluidounce represents 120 grains of Licorice.
An elegant vehicle for the administration of quinine and other remedies possessing a disagreeable taste. Place the quinine in powder in a wineglass, add a dessertspoonful of the elixir, stir briskly till thoroughly mixed, and then let the mixture be taken, followed immediately by about a teaspoonful of the clear elixir.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Licorice, U. S. P.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1 to 5 fluidrachms (4 to 20 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Licorice for Quinine, etc.—Miscible with water.
Identical in strength with the official preparation, but free from the bitter extractive which the latter contains, and therefore especially adapted for disguising the taste of bitter and nauseous medicines. It forms clear mixtures with aqueous and alcoholic solutions, but the glycyrrhizin it contains is precipitated by acids. Hence, in quinine mixtures containing licorice, acid must not be prescribed to effect solution of the alkaloids.
Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C.c.).

Lozenges.—Each containing ingredients specified.

Bronchial with Cubeb.
Ext. Licorice, 4-5 gr. — Powd. Cubeb, 5-8 gr.
Balsam Tolu, 1-20 gr. — Oil Sassafras, 1-40 gr.

Cubeb.
Ext. Licorice, 3-4 gr. — Oleoresin Cubeb, 1-16 gr.
Oil Sassafras, 1-32 gr.

Licorice.—Both plain and sugar-coated.

Opium and Licorice (Wistar's).
Powd. Opium, 1-10 gr. — Ext. Licorice, 1 gr.
Oil Anise, 1-32 gr. — Tinct. Tolu, 1-16 gr.

Yerba Santa Compound.
Ext. Licorice, 1 gr. — Powd. Cherry, 1-4 gr.
Powd. Senega, 3-16 gr. — Yerba santa, 1 gr.
Tar, 1-32 gr.

LIFE-EVERLASTING. Gnaphalium polycephalum, *Michaux.* (Herb.)

Properties.—Tonic, mildly astringent, anodyne. Sometimes used as a diaphoretic in fevers, and as an astringent tonic in chronic diarrhœas Locally employed in the treatment of unhealthy ulcers.

Life-everlasting herb, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Life-everlasting.—Miscible with water without material precipitation.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.).

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LIFE-ROOT. Senecio aureus, *Linné.* (Herb.)

Synonyms.—Senecio gracilis, *Pursh;* Groundsel, Ragwort, Squaw-weed, Female Regulator, Unkum; Senecon, Fr.; Kreuzkraut,

Properties.—Life-root is diuretic, expectorant, diaphoretic and tonic, and exerts a peculiar influence on the female reproductive organs. Is very efficacious in promoting the menstrual flow; and may be given alone or in combination with equal parts of asarum and savin, in amenorrhœa of a functional nature, that is when not due to pregnancy or to any structural change. It is useful, combined with raspberry leaves and cinnamon, in menorrhagia. It has also proved of value in dysmenorrhœa, gravel and other urinary affections, strangury and in dysentery.

Life-root herb, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Life-root.—Miscible with water without material precipitation.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

Solid Extract Life-root.—One part equals 5 of drug.
Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.65 Gm.).

Pill Female Leucorrhœa, 3 grs.
Hamamelin, 2 grs. Senecin, 1-2 gr.
Hydrastin, 1-2 gr.

Senecin, a so-called **Concentration,*** a powdered preparation from Life-root.
Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 Gm.).

LILY OF THE VALLEY. Convallaria majalis, *Linné.* (Flowers, herb, root.)

Properties.—"This medicine is proved to be one of the most powerful diuretics known ..... applicable, then, especially to mitral diseases with dropsy ... Convallaria diminishes the number of pulsations while augmenting the amplitude of the contractions. It calms also the palpitations and disorders of the heart which are purely functional in character, and if I add that the preparations of this medicament have no toxic action in man, I shall have pointed out their principal advantages." † Albuminuria prevents or lessens its diuretic action. No cumulative effects have been observed.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.

Convallamarin.—Glucoside. Cardiac tonic, claimed to be superior to digitalin. Soluble in water.
Dose, 1-12 grain (0.005 Gm.) and upwards, cautiously increased; authorities do not yet agree as to the limit of maximum dose.

PREPARATIONS.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Lily of the Valley flowers.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 C.c.), which may be gradually increased until effects are secured This is claimed to be stronger than the fluid extract of the herb or root.

Fluid Extract Lily of the Valley herb.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 C.c.), gradually increased

Fluid Extract Lily of the Valley root.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 C.c.), gradually increased.

Pill Convallamarin, 1-12 gr

Tablet Triturate, Convallamarin, 1-50 gr.

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* See note in Preface on Concentrations.

† Dujardin-Beaumetz, "New Medications," p. 23, (edition of Geo. S. Davis, 1886).

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LIME JUICE. Expressed from the fruit of the Citrus limetta, *Risso.*

Properties.—A grateful refrigerant tonic and a powerful anti-scorbutic. It is a popular beverage, especially with persons of a "bilious" habit. We only list it under the combination:

Lime Juice and Pepsin.—Each fluidounce represents: Lime juice, pure, 1 fluidrachm; saccharated pepsin, U. S. P., 80 grains. This is an admirable remedy in conditions of general debility attended with loss of appetite and dyspeptic symptoms. It should be taken at meal time, clear or in a little water Commended for all the minor derangements of digestion, and as a substitute for the alcoholic bitters and liquors so frequently used to promote it. Being strictly a physiological remedy it is adapted to a wide range of cases that do not require any medication, and physicians will find occasion frequently to prescribe it for this very reason

Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

LIPPIA MEXICANA. Lippia dulcis, *Treviranus.* (Leaves.)

Properties.—Demulcent and expectorant, exercising also an alterative influence over the bronchial mucous membrane. It is an excellent remedy in chronic bronchitis as well as in acute catarrhal affections of the respiratory tract.

PREPARATIONS.

Concentrated Tincture Lippia Mexicana.—Miscible with water without material precipitation. Four parts of tincture equal one of drug.

Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

LIVERWORT. Anemone Hepatica, *Linné.* (Leaves.)

Synonym.—Hepatica triloba, *Chaix.*

Properties.—A mild, mucilaginous astringent, useful in fevers and lung complaints.

Liverwort leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Liverwort.—Miscible with water.

Dose, 2 to 8 fluidrachms (8 to 12 C.c.).

LOBELIA, U. S. P. Lobelia inflata, *Linné.* (Herb, U. S. P.; seed.)

Synonyms.—Wild or Indian Tobacco.

Properties.—Poisonous. Lobelia is an emetic, occasionally cathartic, and in small doses diaphoretic and expectorant. It is also possessed of some narcotic properties. In large and repeated doses it produces severe vomiting, attended with distressing nausea, copious sweating and general relaxation, followed by extreme prostration, great anxiety and distress, convulsions and death. It has been successfully used in spasmodic asthma, catarrh, croup, pertussis and other laryngeal and bronchial affections, but should be used with caution. Its poisonous effects resemble those of tobacco.

Antidotes —Tannin or Iodine (compound tincture largely diluted) may be administered to retard absorption of the poison Emetics if needed. Stimulants; alcohol, opium, external heat, friction, etc.; recumbent posture.

Lobelia herb, U. S. P., } compressed in ounce packages for retailing
Lobelia leaves, U. S. P., } purposes.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULA.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Lobelia herb, U. S. P.—Miscible with water.

Dose, as an expectorant, 3 to 30 minims (0.2 to 2 C.c.); as an emetic, 10 minims to 1 fluidrachm (0 65 to 4 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Lobelia seed.—Miscible with water without material precipitation.

Dose, as an expectorant, 1 to 10 minims (0.06 to 0.65 C.c.); as an emetic, 10 minims to 1 fluidrachm (0.65 to 4 C.c.).

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LOBELIA—Continued (Extracts).

Fluid Extract Lobelia Compound.—Not miscible with water. Sixteen fluidounces, imperial, represents: Lobelia herb, 8 ozs. av.; Blood root and Skunk Cabbage, 4 ozs. each. Diaphoretic, expectorant, anti-spasmodic, and emetic.
Dose, as an expectorant, 3 to 20 minims (0.2 to 1.3 C.c.); as an emetic, 20 to 60 minims (1.3 to 4 C.c.).

Powdered Extract Lobelia.—Of the same strength as the solid extract, prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Lobelia.
Dose, 1-2 to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.13 Gm.).

Solid Extract Lobelia.—One part equals 5 of drug.
Dose, 1-2 to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.13 Gm.).

Lobelin, a so-called **Concentration,*** a powdered preparation from Lobelia herb. *Synonym.*—Lobelin.
Dose, as an emetic, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 Gm.), repeated if necessary; as an expectorant, 1-4 to 1-2 grain (0.016 to 0.03 Gm.).

Tincture Lobelia, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract Lobelia herb, P., D. & Co.'s.....2 fl ozs.
Dilute Alcohol.....8 1-2 fl. ozs.
Dose, as an antispasmodic, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.); as an emetic, 2 to 4 fluidrachms (8 to 15 C.c.).
NOTE.—Double the strength of the Tincture Lobelia, Phar. Ger.

LOGWOOD. Hæmatoxylon, U. S. P. Hæmatoxylon campechianum, *Linné.* (The heartwood.)

Properties.—Tonic and astringent; may be used with advantage in diarrhœa, dysentery, and in the relaxed condition of the bowels following cholera infantum.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Logwood.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 10 to 60 minims (0.6 to 4 C. c.).

LOVAGE. Levisticum officinale, *Koch.* (Leaves, root.)

Synonym.—Ligusticum levisticum, *Linné.*

Properties.—A stimulant aromatic, and in hot infusion is employed as a diaphoretic and emmenagogue. It is somewhat of a diuretic and is also of benefit in flatulent dyspepsia.

Lovage leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

Lovage root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Lovage root.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

LOW MALLOW. Malva rotundifolia, *Linné.* (Flowers.)

Properties.—Demulcent. An infusion of an ounce to the pint, dose, wineglassful (60 C.c.), forms an excellent demulcent in coughs, irritation of the air passages, catarrhal affections of the bladder, etc. The flowers bruised form a good emollient cataplasm to boils and local inflammations.

Low Mallow flowers, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

LUNGMOSS. Sticta pulmonaria, *Acharius.* (Plant.)

Properties.—A simple bitter tonic having also expectorant properties. Used in chronic pulmonary affections with debility in dose of a tablespoonful or two (15 to 30 C.c.) of an ounce to the pint of hot infusion.

Lungmoss, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

* See note in Preface on Concentrations.

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LUNGWORT. Pulmonaria officinalis, *Linné.* (Leaves.)

Properties.—Expectorant, demulcent and mucilaginous It has been used in bleeding from the lungs, bronchial and catarrhal affections, and other affections of the respiratory organs.

Lungwort leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Lungwort.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

MACE. Macis, U.S.P. Myristica fragrans, *Houttuyn.* (Arillus of fruit.)

Properties.—Carminative stimulant; in large doses narcotic, producing effects similar to those of camphor. It is chiefly used for flavoring purposes, but is sometimes used as an anodyne and astringent in diarrhœas and dysentery.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Mace.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 5 to 30 minims (0.3 to 2 C.c.).

MAGNOLIA, U. S. P. Magnolia glauca, etc, *Linné.* (Bark.)

Synonyms.—Sweet Bay, White Bay, Beaver Tree, Swamp Sassafras.

Properties.—Diaphoretic, tonic, antiperiodic. In remittent and intermittent fevers it has proved of considerable value, succeeding occasionally where cinchona preparations fail.

Magnolia bark, U. S. P., compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Magnolia.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 C.c.).

MAIDEN-HAIR. Adiantum pedatum, *Linné.* (Leaves.)

Synonyms.—Capillaire, Fr.; Frauenhaar, Venushaar, Ger.

Properties.—Expectorant, demulcent, and slightly tonic. Is much used in pulmonary catarrh, hoarseness, bronchitis, etc.
Dose, wineglassful (60 C.c.) of an ounce to the pint infusion.

Maiden-hair, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

MALE-FERN. Aspidium, U.S.P. Aspidium Filix-mas, *Swartz.* (Rhiz.)

Synonyms.—Male Shield-Fern; Fougère Male, Fr.; Wurmfarnwurzel, Ger.

Properties.—Tonic, astringent and anthelmintic. Is celebrated as a specific for tape-worm. The extract should be administered in the morning on an empty stomach, followed by an ounce and a half of castor oil at the interval of an hour.

Male-fern, U. S. P., compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Capsules.

Male-fern and Castor Oil, 2 1-2 grammes, in soft gelatin.
Oleoresin Male-fern, 1 grm. Castor Oil, 1 1-2 grm.

Male-fern and Kamala, in soft and hard gelatin.
Oleoresin Male-fern, 7 minims. Kamala, sifted, 4 grs.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Male-fern.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation. Prepared with a menstruum of mixed ether and alcohol, to preserve its fluidity, as the ethereal extract soon resolves itself into the oleoresin
Dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 16 C.c.).

Solid Extract Male-fern.—One part equals 8 of drug.
Dose, 20 to 40 grains (1.3 to 2.6 Gm.).

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MANACA. Brunfelsia Hopeana, *DeCandolle.* (Root.)

Synonyms.—Franciscea uniflora, *Pohl;* Mercurio Vegetal.

Properties.—Antisyphilitic, anti-arthritic, purgative and diuretic. From extensive experience with its action in scrofula, syphilis, and chronic and acute rheumatism it has come to be considered one of the most powerful alteratives in the materia medica. "In its use for rheumatic arthritis it is employed with remarkable success."*

PREPARATIONS.

Elixir Manaca and Salicylates.—Each fluidounce represents: Manaca, 80 grs.; Sodium salicylate, 64 grs.; Potassium salicylate, 32 grs.; Lithium salicylate, 8 grs. In its native country, Brazil, Manaca is regarded as a specific for the cure of rheumatic affections, and the results of its use in this country have been very gratifying. This elixir combines its virtues with those of the salicylates of sodium, potassium and lithium, thereby rendering it especially valuable in the treatment of gout and rheumatism.

Fluid Extract Manaca.—Miscible with water without material precipitation.
Dose, 10 to 60 minims (0.65 to 4 C.c.).

MANDRAKE. Podophyllum, U.S.P. Podophyllum peltatum, *Linné.* (Rhizome.)

Synonyms.—May Apple; Fussblattwurzel, Ger.

Properties.—Cathartic or laxative according to dose. Somewhat apt to gripe if taken alone; one of our best remedies in chronic constipation, especially where the liver is torpid.

Mandrake root, U.S.P., compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLES.

Podophyllin.—Resina Podophylli, U. S. P. This preparation represents the properties of Mandrake root in a highly concentrated form. In small doses it possesses aperient and alterative properties. In large doses it is a valuable cathartic.
Dose, as a laxative, 1-8 to 1-4 grain (0.008 to 0.016 Gm.); as a purgative, 1-4 to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.06 Gm).

Podophyllin, Phar. Ger.—This differs from the above in the use of water alone for precipitation of the resin Although the color is much paler, its medicinal character and activity are the same. It answers the German pharmacopœia tests in every particular except one, in which that authority is itself at fault; perchloride of iron does not produce in the aqueous solution a brown color, and will not do so with any sample of pure resin.

Podophyllotoxin.—The active constituent of the resin of Podophyllum. It is about twice as strong as podophyllin.
Dose, 1-16 to 1-2 grain (0 004 to 0.033 Gm.).

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULÆ.

Abstract Mandrake, U. S. P.—One part equals 2 of drug.

Normal Liquid or Fluid Extract Mandrake, P., D. & Co.'s.....	1 fl. oz.
Sugar of milk, q. s. to make	228 grs.

Evaporate the fluid nearly to dryness by a very gentle heat; add 175 grains of the sugar of milk; incorporate thoroughly with the extract; reduce to complete dryness; weigh, and add sufficient sugar of milk to bring the weight to 228 grains; finally powder the product. Keep in a well-corked bottle.
Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 Gm).

Capsule Castor Oil and Podophyllin.—In hard and soft gelatin.
Castor Oil, 10 minims. Podophyllin, 1-8 gr.

Elixir Mandrake Comp.—Each fl. oz represents ingredients specified.
Mandrake root, 45 grs. Senna, 30 grs.
Culver's root, 30 grs. Jalap, 15 grs.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Mandrake, U. S. P.—Not miscible with water. Palatably administered in fluid extract licorice.
Dose, 10 to 20 minims (0.6 to 1.3 C c.).

* Morse, "New Therapeutical Agents," p. 168

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MANDRAKE—Continued (Extract).

Fluid Extract Mandrake Comp.—Not miscible with water. Each 16 imperial fluid ounces represents: Mandrake, 6 ozs. av.; Culver's root, 4 ozs. av.; Senna, 4 ozs. av ; Jalap, 2 ozs. av.
Dose, as a laxative, 1 fluidrachm (4 C.c.); as a cathartic, 1 to 3 fluidrachms (4 to 12 C.c.).

Powdered Extract Mandrake.—Of the same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Mandrake.
Dose, 2 to 4 grains (0.13 to 0.26 Gm).

Solid Extract Mandrake.—One part equals 5 of the drug.
Dose, 2 to 4 grains (0.13 to 0.26 Gm.)

Lozenge Santonin and Podophyllin.
Santonin, 1-2 gr. Podophyllin, 1-20 gr.

Normal Liquid* Mandrake.—An assayed preparation. Mandrake root contains 4 to 5 per cent. of Podophyllin, of which about 45 per cent. is Podophyllotoxin. Standard, 4 1-4 per cent total resin.
Dose, 10 to 20 minims (0.6 to 1.3 Gm.).

Pills.

Anti-Bilious, 2 3-4 grs.
Ext. Coloc. co-, 2 1-2 grs. Podophyllin, 1-4 gr.

Anti-Constipation, Goss', 2 1-4 grs.
Podophyllin, 1-4 gr. Ext. Henbane, 1-8 gr.
Ext. Coloc., 1-4 gr. Ext. Gentian, 1-4 gr.
Ext. Butternut, 1-2 gr. Ext. Cascara sagrada, 1-4 gr.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-8 gr. Powd. Canadian Hemp, 1-2 gr.

Cathartic Comp. Granules, 3-4 gr.
Jalapin, 1-16 gr. Powd. Gamboge, 1-32 gr.
Leptandrin, 1-16 gr Powd. Capsicum, 1-64 gr.
Aloin, 1-8 gr. Ext. Henbane, 1-8 gr.
Podophyllin, 1-4 gr. Oil Peppermint, 1-128 gr.

Cholagogue, 3 grs.
Podophyllin, 1-4 gr. Purified Aloes, 1 gr.
Ext. Henbane, 1-2 gr. Powd. Rhubarb, 1 gr.
Powd. Capsicum, 1-4 gr.

Eccoprotic, 2 1-2 gr.
Ext. Soc. Aloes, 2 grs. Podophyllin, 3-10 gr.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-5 gr. Oil Cloves, 1-10 gtt.

Hepatic, Eclectic, 1 1-2 gr.
Podophyllin, 1-4 gr. Ext. Nux vomica, 1-16 gr.
Leptandrin, 1-2 gr. Powd. Capsicum, 1-3 gr.
Irisin, 1-4 gr.

Liver, Dr Taylor's, 2 4-5 grs.
Podophyllin, 1 gr. Powd. Camphor, 4-5 gr.
Powd. Ipecac, 1 gr.

Podophyllin, 1-40, 1-8, 1-6, 1-4. 1-2 and 1 gr.

Podophyllin, Belladonna and Calabar, 3-4 gr.
Podophyllin, 1-4 gr. Ext. Calabar bean, 1-4 gr.
Ext. Belladonna, 1-4 gr.

Podophyllin and Blue Mass, 2 1-4 grs.
Podophyllin, 1-4 gr. Blue Mass, 2 grs

Podophyllin Compound, 3-4 gr.
Podophyllin, 1-2 gr. Ext. Henbane, 1-8 gr.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-16 gr

Podophyllin and Leptandrin, 1 1-2 gr.
Podophyllin, 1-2 gr. Leptandrin, 1 gr.

Podophyllotoxin, 1-8 gr.

Podophyllum Extract, 1 gr.

Triplex, 3 1-4 grs.
Purified Aloes, 2 grs. Podophyllin, 1-4 gr.
Blue Mass, 1 gr.

The above are a few of the principal pills containing Mandrake, for others see appended Pill Formulæ list for numbers 24, 25, 48, 55, 56, 92, 96, 104, 157, 159, 160, 164, 214, 215, 217, 324, 325, 363–365, 370, 374, 376, 508, 512, 513, 589, 663, 677.

Tablet Triturates, Podophyllin, 1-16, 1-8, 1-4 and 1-2 gr.

* See note in Preface on Normal Liquids.

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MANDRAKE—Continued.

Tincture Podophyllin, B. P.—Simply a solution of the resin in alcohol, one grain to the fluidrachm.
Dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 C.c.).

MANGOSTEEN. Garcinia Mangostana, *Linné.* (The pericarp.)

Synonym.—Mango fruit.

Properties.—Astringent. Employed in the treatment of nasal catarrh, diarrhœa, dysentery, leucorrhœa; as a gargle in tonsillitis and, properly diluted, as a lotion for foul ulcers, and for prolapse of the rectum or vagina. It diminishes too profuse menstruation.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Mangosteen (Mango).—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.).
NOTE.—The article sold as mango bark is in reality Garcinia.

MAN-ROOT. Ipomœa pandurata, *Meyer.* (Root.)

Synonyms.—Convolvulus panduratus, *Linné;* Man-in-the-ground, Man-of-the-earth, Wild Jalap, Wild Potatoe.

Properties.—Feebly cathartic, and claims are made for it in infusion as an excellent diuretic.

Man-root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

MANZANITA. Arctostaphylos glauca, *Lindley.* (Leaves.)

Properties.—Astringent and tonic, with specific direction to the urinary organs. It is employed in diarrhœa, but chiefly used in treating diseases of the genito-urinary organs. It is prescribed in gonorrhœa and gleet, vesical catarrh, incontinence of urine, chronic nephritis, diabetes insipidus, as well as in leucorrhœa and menorrhagia. It resembles uva ursi in its range of action.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Manzanita leaves.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 20 to 60 minims (1.3 to 4. C.c.).

MARSHMALLOW. Althæa, U. S. P. Althæa officinalis, *Linné.* (Flowers, leaves, root.)

Synonyms.—Racine de guimauve, Fr.; Eibischwurzel, Ger.

Properties.—Chiefly used as a demulcent in inflammatory affections of the mucous tissues, as bronchitis, vesical catarrh, renal irritation, etc.

Marshmallow flowers, } compressed in ounce packages for retailing
Marshmallow leaves, } purposes.

Marshmallow root, U. S. P., compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULA.

Fluid Extract Marshmallow root.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

Lozenge Marshmallow.—
Powd. Marshmallow, 1-3 gr. Powd. Orris root, 1-4 gr.

Syrup Marshmallow, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract Marshmallow, P., D. & Co.'s.....1 fl. oz.
Syrup.....17 fl. ozs.
Should be made when required; does not keep well.
Dose, ad libitum.

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MARSH ROSEMARY. Statice Limonium, var. caroliniana, *Gray.* (Root.)

Synonyms.—Sea lavender, Ink root; Romarin des marais, Fr.; Strandvelke, Ger.

Properties.—A strong astringent, very efficacious in the treatment of passive and chronic diarrhœas. The decoction (one ounce to the pint) or the fluid extract diluted may be used as a gargle in ulcerations of the mouth and throat, scarlatina anginosa, etc., and as an injection in chronic gonorrhœa, gleet, leucorrhœa, prolapsus ani and uteri, and in some ophthalmic affections.

Marsh Rosemary root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Marsh Rosemary.—Not miscible with water
Dose, 1·2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

MARY THISTLE. Silybum marianum, *Gærtner.*

Synonym.—Carduus marianus, *Linné.*

Properties.—Has the reputation in Europe of being a depurative through its gradual and insensible modification of nutrition· somewhat similar in action to burdock seed.

PREPARATION.

"German Tincture" Mary Thistle.—An imported unofficial preparation of the green plant.
Dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 C.c.).

MASTERWORT. Heracleum lanatum, *Michaux.* (Root)

Synonym.—Cow Parsnip.

Properties.—Stimulant, anti-spasmodic and carminative. Used in flatulency and dyspepsia. In full doses, taken daily, it has proved efficacious in epilepsy. It is also recommended in asthma, colic, dysmenorrhœa, palsy, apoplexy, intermittents, etc.

Masterwort root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Masterwort.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).

MASTIC, U. S. P. Resin from Pistacia Lentiscus, *Linné.*

Properties.—Stimulant to the bronchial and urinary passages. In association with aloes in pill form its slower solubility delays the action of the aloes so that it may act more upon the large than the small intestine.

PREPARATIONS.

Pills.

Aloes and Mastic, U. S. P., 2 grs.
Purified Aloes, 2 grs. Powd. Red Rose, 1-2 gr.
Mastic. 1-2 gr

Dinner, Chapman's, 3 grs.
Purified Aloes, 1 gr. Powd. Rhubarb, 1 gr
Gum Mastic, 1 gr.

Dinner, Lady Webster's, 3 gr.
Purified Aloes, 1 4-5 gr. Rose leaves, 2-5 gr.
Gum Mastic, 3-5 gr.

MATICO, U. S. P. Piper angustifolium, *Ruiz and Pavon.* (Leaves.)

Synonym.—Artanthe elongata, *Miq.*

Properties.—Matico has some reputation as an aromatic tonic and stimulant, and somewhat resembles cubeb in its tendency to the urinary or [illegible]

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MATICO—Continued.

It has been used with advantage in leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, piles, catarrh of the bladder, menorrhagia and chronic mucous discharges; also in dyspepsia due to chronic mucous affection of the stomach.

Matico leaves, U. S. P., compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULA.

Capsules.—In soft gelatin.

Copaiba, Cubeb and Matico.
Copaiba, Para, 6 minims. Oleoresin Matico, 1 minim.
Oleoresin Cubeb, 3 minims.

Copaiba, Cubeb, Matico and Sandal.
Copaiba, Para, 3 minims Oleoresin Matico, 1 minim.
Oleoresin Cubeb, 3 minims. Oil Sandal, East India, 3 minims.

Copaiba and Matico.
Copaiba, Para, 7 minims. Oleoresin Matico, 3 minims.

Cubeb and Matico.
Oleoresin Cubeb, 7 minims. Oleoresin Matico, 3 minims.

Matico Oleoresin, 10 minims.

Elixirs.—Each fluidounce represents ingredients specified.

Matico, 120 grs.

Matico Compound.
Matico, 40 grs. Hydrangea, 40 grs.
Uva ursi, 40 grs.

Fluid Extract Matico, U. S. P.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose. 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.).

Tincture Matico, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract Matico, P., D. & Co.'s..... 2 fl. ozs.
Dilute Alcohol..... .....19 fl. ozs.
Dose, 1 to 3 fluidrachms (4 to 12 C.c.).
NOTE.—Since alcohol is contra-indicated where matico is used, the fluid extract should be preferred.

MAYWEED. Anthemis Cotula *Linné.* (Leaves.)

Synonyms.—Wild or Dog-Chamomile, Dillweed; Camomile puante, Maroute, Fr.; Hundskamillenkraut, Gr

Properties.—Popularly used as a sudorific and antispasmodic in the form of infusion, one ounce to the pint, dose, wineglassful (60 C. c). Flatulent colic and dysmenorrhœa are said to be relieved by it. Externally it is rubefacient.

Mayweed leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

MENTHOL. A camphoraceous substance derived from the Japanese plant Mentha arvensis, *Linné.*

Properties.—It is employed externally for the relief of neuralgic pains, headache, toothache, etc., and is said to be valuable as an antiseptic inhalation in acute or infusorial catarrh. It is also valuable as a germicide in scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid fever, etc.

Menthol Pencils, or cones of menthol inserted in neatly turned wood boxes. These afford a means of carrying this remedy in the pocket and at the same time greatly facilitating its local application.

MERCURY-WEED. Mercurialis annua, *Linné.* (Herb.)

Properties.—This herb has been employed from the most ancient times as a purgative and emmenagogue. It has also been considered by some a diuretic, and has been used in the treatment of syphilitic affections.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Mercury-weed.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, no definite statement has yet been published regarding it. We would be pleased to receive clinical reports of its therapeusis.

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MEZEREUM, U. S. P. Daphne Mezereum, *Linné.* (Bark.)

Synonym.—Mezereon.

Properties.—Externally, Mezereum is used for vesicating purposes. Internally administered, it is a stimulant capable of being directed to the skin or kidneys, and in large doses is apt to excite purging, nausea and vomiting. In over-doses it has the effect of the acrid poisons. Is used in the treatment of secondary syphilis, scrofulous affections, chronic rheumatism, palsy and obstinate diseases of the skin.

Mezereum bark, U.S.P., compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Mezereum bark, U. S.P.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.25 C.c.).

Solid Extract Mezereum, U. S. P.—One part equals 8 of drug. Used in external applications to increase rubefacient effect
Dose, 1 to 2 grains (0.06 to 0.13 Gm.).

MISTLETOE. Phoradendron flavescens, *Nuttall.* (Leaves.)

Properties.—Laxative, oxytocic and antispasmodic. Its antispasmodic properties are taken advantage of in asthma, epilepsy, palsy and the neuroses. Dr. W. H. Long claims for Mistletoe extraordinary virtues as an oxytocic. As compared with ergot, he says: 1. It acts more promptly and surely; 3. it produces intermittent contractions, instead of tonic—hence, may be used in any stage of labor, or in primiparæ, where ergot is not admissible; 3. it can always be obtained fresh, and does not deteriorate by keeping. Dr. Long has also used this drug with success in many cases of menorrhagia, hemorrhage from the uterus and post partum hemorrhages.

Mistletoe leaves, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Mistletoe leaves.—Miscible with water without material precipitation.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.), repeated every 20 minutes when given in labor.

MOTHERWORT. Leonurus Cardiaca, *Linné.* (Leaves.)

Properties.—Emmenagogue, nervine and antispasmodic; usually given in warm infusions (one ounce to the pint, dose, a wineglassful—60 C.c.) in amenorrhœa from colds, or in suppressed lochia.

Motherwort leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Motherwort.—Miscible with water
Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C.c.).

MOUNTAIN-ASH. Pirus americana, *DeCandolle.* (Bark.)

Synonyms.—Sorbus americana. *Marshall;* American Mountain-ash, Rowan tree.

Properties.—Very astringent, and in infusion is efficacious whenever such an effect is indicated in throat, anus or vagina. It is also given internally to check diarrhœa.

Mountain-ash bark, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes

MOUNTAIN LAUREL. Kalmia latifolia, *Linné.* (Leaves.)

Synonyms.—Big-leaved Ivy, Spoonwood, Calico Bush, and occasionally as Sheep Laurel, although this is properly Kalmia angustifolia, *Linné.*

Properties.—Poisonous. In medicinal doses it is antisyphilitic, sedative to the heart, and somewhat astringent. Efficacious in primary and

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MOUNTAIN LAUREL—Continued.

secondary syphilis, febrile and inflammatory diseases, allaying all febrile and inflammatory action, and lessening the action of the heart. It is also useful in obstinate diarrhœas. Diluted with water, the fluid extract may be used in the treatment of tinea capitis, psora and other cutaneous affections, but must be used with caution.

PREPARATION

Fluid Extract Mountain Laurel.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.65 to 2 C.c.).

MOUNTAIN-MINT. Pycnanthemum montanum, *Michaux.* (Lvs.)

Properties.—Stimulant, carminative and tonic. Useful particularly as an adjuvant in the treatment of intestinal troubles attended by tormina.

Mountain-mint leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Mountain-mint.—Miscible with water without material precipitation.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C. c.).

MOUNTAIN SAGE. Artemisia frigida, *Willdenow.* (Herb.)

Synonym.—Sierra Salvia.

Properties.—First introduced as a substitute for quinine. In the treatment of periodic fevers, a teaspoonful of the fluid extract is given in a glass of strong, hot lemonade, one hour before the expected chill, and repeated in thirty minutes if the stage of perspiration is not exhibited. In rheumatism, scarlet fever, diphtheria, etc., it is used hot, as above, and repeated every half hour until perspiration and urination are certainly established.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Mountain Sage (Sierra Salvia).—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

MUGWORT. Artemisia vulgaris, *Linné* (Leaves.)

Synonyms.—Armoise Commune, Fr.; Beifuss, Ger.

Properties.—Alterative, tonic, anthelmintic, narcotic. In considerable repute in Germany as an emmenagogue; in the treatment of epilepsy; and in connection with asafetida, in chorea. Locally in bruises, sprains, etc.

Mugwort leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Mugwort leaves.—Miscible with water without material precipitation.
Dose, 20 to 60 minims (1.3 to 4 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Feverbush (Spicewood) Berries Comp.—Miscible with water. 15 1-2 ounces, imperial, represent: Mugwort, 13 ozs. av.; Orange peel, 1 oz.; Feverbush berries, 1-2 oz.; Licorice root, 1 oz. A desirable remedy for the treatment of skin diseases, dependent upon peculiar conditions of the system, other than those of syphilitic or scrofulous origin. It possesses valuable tonic and alterative properties, and has been employed with great benefit in the treatment of acne, boils, etc.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.).

MULLEIN. Verbascum Thapsus, *Linné.* (Leaves, root.)

Synonyms.—Wollkraut, Königskerze, Ger.

Properties.—Demulcent, diuretic, anodyne and antispasmodic. Employed in coughs, catarrh, cystitis, diarrhœa, dysentery and hæmorrhoids. Its

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MULLEIN—Continued.

diuretic properties are weak, yet it is useful in correcting by its demulcent action the acridity of the urine, which is present in many diseases. As a popular remedy in phthisis pulmonalis, mullein is said not only to relieve cough and the troublesome diarrhœa of tuberculosis, but to improve the general nutrition so that patients actually gain in weight.

Mullein leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Mullein leaves.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 15 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Mullein root.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C. c.).

MUSK-ROOT. (Root.) Sumbul, U. S. P. Ferula Sumbul, *Hooker filius.*

Synonym.—Jatamansi.

Properties.—A nervous stimulant in typhoid conditions, in asthenic cases of dysentery and diarrhœa, and in malignant cholera. Exercises a calming influence in delirium superior to that of opium. Recommended in gastric spasms, hysteria, chlorosis, amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, epilepsy and other nervous disorders. It has been found useful in chronic bronchitis, pneumonia slow of resolution, in the moist asthma of old, anæmic and scorbutic patients, leucorrhœa and hypochondriasis. It resembles valerian in the general range of its therapeutic indications, but is less disagreeable and more powerful.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULA.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Musk-root.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 C.c.).

Solid Extract Musk-root.—One part equals 5 of root.
Dose, 2 to 5 grains, (0.13 to 0.32 Gm.).

Pill, Sedative, 2 grs.

Ext. Musk-root, 1-2 gr.	Ext. Valerian, 1-2 gr.
Ext. Henbane, 1-2 gr.	Ext. Indian Cannabis, 1-10 gr.

Tincture Musk-root, U. S. P.

Fluid Extract Musk-root, P., D. & Co.'s.....2 fl. ozs.
Alcohol.....21 fl. ozs.
Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C.c.).

MYRRH. Myrrha, U. S. P. Gum-resin from Balsamodendron Kataf, *Kunth.*

Properties.—A stimulating tonic, with some tendency to the lungs, and perhaps to the uterus. It is employed as an expectorant and emmenagogue in debilitated states of the system, in the absence of febrile excitement or acute inflammation. Used in chronic catarrh, phthisis pulmonalis and other pectoral affections in which the secretion of mucus is abundant but not easily expectorated; chlorosis, amenorrhœa, and in various affections connected with the state of the uterine functions. It is generally combined with chalybeates and other tonics, and in amenorrhœa very frequently with aloes. Used also as an application to spongy gums, in aphthous sore throat of children, and various kinds of unhealthy ulcers.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULÆ.

Fluid Aloes and Myrrh.—Not miscible with water.
Each pint represents 6 2-5 ozs. av. each of Aloes and Myrrh; four times stronger than tincture of Aloes and Myrrh, U.S.P., for the extemporaneous preparation of which it is specially adapted. Incompatible with acid solutions.
Dose, 15 to 30 minims (1 to 2 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Myrrh.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.65 to 2 C.c.).

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MYRRH—Continued.

Pills.

Aloes and Myrrh, U. S. P., 3 1-2 grs.
Purified Aloes, 2 grs. Aromatic Powder, 1-2 gr.
Myrrh, 1 gr.

Galbanum Compound, U. S. P., 3 1-2 grs.
Galbanum, 1 1-2 grs. Myrrh, 1 1-2 grs.
Asafetida, 1-2 gr.

Iron Compound, U. S. P., 3 grs.
Myrrh, 1 1-2 grs. Iron sulphate, 3-4 gr.
Sodium carbonate, 3-4 gr.

Rhubarb Compound, U. S. P., 4 1-2 grs.
Powd. Rhubarb, 2 grs. Powd. Myrrh, 1 gr.
Purified Aloes, 1 1-2 grs. Oil Peppermint, 1-10 gr.

For other pills containing Myrrh see Pill Formulæ list appended for numbers 187 and 392.

Tinctures.

Aloes and Myrrh, U. S. P.—(Elixir Proprietatis.)
Fluid Aloes and Myrrh, P., D. & Co.'s..... ..... 4 fl. ozs.
Alcohol ....12 fl. ozs.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

Myrrh, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract Myrrh, P., D. & Co.'s..... .....2 fl. ozs.
Alcohol.. ....9 1-2 fl. ozs.
Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C.c.)

NETTLE. Urtica dioica, *Linné.* (Flowers, leaves, root.)

Synonym.—Stinging nettle.

Properties.—Astringent, tonic, and one of the purest and most powerful diuretics in our materia medica. Its effects are increased, if rheumatic pains or much dropsy exist, by combining it with potassium acetate. It is also used to advantage in gravel and other nephritic complaints, in summer complaints of children, and bowel affections of adults. It is an excellent remedy in both passive and symptomatic uterine hemorrhage.

Nettle flowers, } compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.
Nettle leaves, }

Nettle root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Nettle root.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 20 to 40 minims (1.3 to 2.6 C. c.).

NEW JERSEY TEA. Ceanothus americanus, *Linné.* (Root.)

Synonyms.—Jersey tea, Red root; Céanothe, Fr.; Seckelblumen-wurzel, Ger.

Properties.—Astringent, expectorant, sedative, anti-spasmodic and anti-syphilitic. Used in gonorrhœa and dysentery; and in asthma, chronic bronchitis, and other pulmonary affections. Successfully used as a gargle and wash in the aphthæ of children, sore mouth subsequent to fevers, and ulceration of the fauces attending scarlatina

New Jersey Tea root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract New Jersey Tea root.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 C.c.).

NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS. Cereus grandiflorus, *Haworth.* (Stems and flowers.)

Synonym.—Cactus grandiflorus, *Linné.*

Properties.—Sedative and diuretic. It is especially useful in functional diseases of the heart attended with much irregularity of action, in which it exerts a decided action, palliating or removing the symptoms and

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NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS—Continued.

frequently giving prompt relief. It has been found serviceable in palpitation, angina pectoris, cardiac neuralgia, rheumatism, valvular disease, also of hæmoptysis, dropsy, and in threatened apoplexy.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Night-blooming Cereus.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 C.c.).

NUT-GALL. Galla, U.S P. Excrescences caused by puncture of an insect, and deposited ova in the bark of Quercus infectoria, *Olivier.*

Synonyms—Galls; Noix de galle, Fr.; Gallæpfel, Ger.

Properties.—Powerfully astringent, owing to the large amount of tannic acid present. Seldom used internally, though occasionally prescribed in chronic diarrhœa and chronic dysentery, and used in cases of poisoning by the vegetable alkaloids. In the form of an infusion (1 to 30) used as an astringent gargle, lotion and injection.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULA.

Fluid Extract Nut-gall.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2. C.c.).

Glycerole Tannic Acid, 5 grains in each fluidounce.
Dose, 2 fluidrachms (8 C.c.).

Lozenge Tannic Acid, U. S. P., 1 gr.

Pills.

Camphor, Opium and Tannin, 1-4 gr.
Camphor, 1-16 gr. Opium, 1-64 gr.
Tannin, 1-8 gr.

Camphor, Opium and Tannin, 3 1-4 grs.
Camphor, 1 gr. Opium, 1-4 gr.
Tannin, 2 grs.

Tannin, 1-20, 1, 3 and 5 grs.

Tincture Nut-gall, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract Nut-gall, P., D. & Co.'s .....4 fl. ozs.
Dilute Alcohol.....15 fl. ozs.
Glycerin.....1 2-3 fl. ozs.
Dose, 1 to 3 fluidrachms (4 to 12 C.c.).

NUTMEGS. Myristica, U. S. P. Kernel of the seed of Myristica fragrans, *Houttuyn.*

Properties.—Aromatic, stimulant stomachic. In large doses it acts as a narcotic. Although stimulating to the digestive process it is almost solely used for flavoring purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Nutmeg.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 C.c.).

NUX VOMICA, U. S. P. Strychnos Nux-vomica, *Linné.* (Seeds.)

Properties.—Poisonous. In small doses tonic, especially to nervous system. It is used in general and local paralysis, in neuralgia, impotence, neurasthenia, in chronic constipation depending on deficient peristaltic action, and as a general roborant.

Antidotes.—Iodine (compound tincture, diluted), tannin. Use emetics (apomorphine, zinc sulphate, mustard). Chloral with potassium bromide or, better, inhalations of chloroform to control the spasms. Artificial respiration.

Note.—The strychnine of Nux vomica preparations is precipitated from solutions on addition of bromides, chlorides, or iodides.

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NUX VOMICA—Continued.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLES.

Brucine.—One of the alkaloids of Nux vomica. Given internally it produces effects similar to those of strychnine, but very much less active. Applied locally it has anæsthetic properties similar to those of cocaine. A five-per-cent. solution relieves the itching of pruritus, and mitigates the pain produced by local applications of iodine, silver nitrate, etc.
Dose, 1-10 to 1-3 grain (0.006 to 0.02 Gm.).

Strychnine.—Only handled in preparations, see below.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULÆ.

Abstract Nux Vomica, U. S. P.—One part equals 2 of drug.
Normal Liquid or Fluid Extract Nux vomica, P., D. & Co.'s.....1 fl. oz
Sugar of milk, q. s. to make.....228 grs.
Evaporate the fluid nearly to dryness by a very gentle heat; add 175 grains of the sugar of milk; incorporate thoroughly with the extract; reduce to complete dryness; weigh, and add sufficient sugar of milk to bring the weight to 228 grains; finally powder the product. Keep in a well-corked bottle.
Dose, 1-2 grain (0.03 Gm.).

Elixirs.—Each fluidounce represents ingredients specified.

Ammonium and Strychnine Valerianates.
Ammon. valerianate, 16 grs. Strych. valerianate, 8-60 gr.

Bismuth and Strychnine.
Bismuth and Ammon. cit., 8 grs. Strychnine, 8-100 gr.

Calisaya, Iron and Strychnine.
Calisaya bark (alkaloids), 40 grs. Strychnine, 8-100 gr.
Iron pyrophosphate, 8 grs.

Damiana, Phosphorus, Nux Vomica and Iron.
Damiana, true, 60 grs. Iron pyrophosphate, 8 grs.
Nux vomica, 8 grs. Phosphorus, 4-100 gr.

Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Phosphates.
Iron phosphate, 16 grs. Strychnine phosphate, 8-60 gr.
Quinine phosphate, 4 grs.

Phosphorus and Strychnine.
Phosphorus, 8-100 gr. Strychnine, 8-100 gr.

Strychnine, 8-100 gr.

Strychnine Valerianate, 8-50 gr.

For others containing Nux vomica see appended Elixir Formulæ list for numbers 27, 26, 33, 34, 37-40, 54, 62, 76, 86, 90-94, 97, 98, 115, 118, 120, 125-126.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Nux Vomica, U. S. P.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 1 to 10 minims (0.06 to 0.6 C.c.).

Powdered Extract Nux Vomica, assayed.—Of same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the standard solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered sugar of milk.
Dose, 1-10 to 1 grain (0.006 to 0.06 Gm.).

Solid Extract Nux Vomica, U.S.P., assayed.—One part equals 5 of drug. It contains 15 per cent. of alkaloids, about one-half of which is strychnine.
Dose, 1-10 to 1 grain (0.006 to 0.06 Gm.).

Glycerole Damiana, Phos. and Nux Vomica.
Damiana, 60 grs. Nux vomica, 4 grs.
Phosphorus, 1-25 gr.

Granular Effervescent Preparations.—Each drachm represents ingredients specified.

Iron Phosphate, Quinine and Strychnine.
Iron phosphate, 2 grs. Strychnine, 1-60 gr.
Quinine, 1 gr.

Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine.
Pepsin, saccharated, 5 grs. Strychnine, 1-60 gr.
Bismuth and Ammon. cit., 2 grs.

Hypodermic Tablets Strychnine Sulphate, 1-100 and 1-50 gr.

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NUX VOMICA—Continued.

Normal Liquid* Nux Vomica.—An assayed preparation; standard 1.5 per cent. total alkaloid.
Dose, 1 to 10 minims (0.06 to 0.6 C. c.).

Malt Extract Combinations.—Each fluidounce represents ingredients specified.

Malt Extract Ferrated with Strychnine.
Iron pyrophosphate, 8 grs. Strychnine, 4-100 gr.

Malt Extract with Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.
Iron and Quinine citrate, 8 grs. Strychnine, 4-100 gr.

Malt Extract with Pepsin and Strychnine.
Pepsin, sacch. U. S. P., 4 grs. Strychnine, 4-100 gr.

Malt Extract with Strychnine.
Strychnine, 4-100 gr.

Oleate Strychnine.—In solution, containing 2 per cent. of the alkaloid; for dermatic application.

Pills.—Containing Nux vomica or its alkaloids.

Aloes and Nux Vomica, 2 grs.
Purified Aloes, 1 1-2 grs. Ext. Nux vomica, 1-2 gr.

Aloin, Strychnine and Belladonna Comp., 2-3 gr.
Aloin, 1-5 gr. Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 gr.
Strychnine, 1-60 gr. Ext. Cascara sagrada, 1-2 gr.

Anti-Dyspeptic, 4 1-4 grs.
Strychnine, 1-40 gr. Blue Mass, 2 grs.
Ext. Belladonna, 1-10 gr Ext. Coloc. comp., 2 grs.
Powd. Ipecac, 1-10 gr.

Aphrodisiac Compound, 2 3-4 grs.
Ext. Coca, 1 gr. Ext. Nux vomica, 1-8 gr.
Cinchonidine sulph., 1-2 gr. Iron bromide, 1 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-200 gr.

Bismuth and Nux Vomica, 5 1-2 grs.
Bismuth subnitrate, 5 grs. Ext. Nux Vomica, 1-2 gr.

Carminative, 3 1-4 grs.
Strychnine, 1-20 gr. Powd. Black Pepper, 1 1-2 grs.
Powd. Ipecac, 2-3 gr. Ext. Gentian, 1 gr.

Cascara Sagrada and Nux Vomica, 2 1-5 grs.
Ext. Cascara sagrada, 2 grs. Ext. Nux vomica, 1-5 gr.

Eccoprotic, 2 1-2 grs.
Ext. Soc. Aloes, 2 grs. Podophyllin, 3-10 gr
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-5 gr. Oil Cloves, 1-10 gtt.

Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Citrate, 2 grs.
Iron and Quinine citrate, 2 grs. Strychnine citrate, 1-50 gr.

Iron and Strychnine, 2 grs.
Strychnine, 1-60 gr. Iron by hydrogen, 2 grs.

Lapactic, 1-2 gr.
Aloin, 1-4 gr. Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 gr.
Strychnine, 1-60 gr. Ipecac, 1-16 gr.

Nux Vomica, 1-50 gr.

Nux Vomica Extract, 1-8, 1-4 and 1-2 gr.

Phosphorus, Aloes and Nux Vomica, 3-4 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-50 gr. Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 gr.
Ext. Aloes, 1-2 gr.

Phosphorus Compound, No. 1, 1-4 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-100 gr. Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 gr.

Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, 3 1-2 grs.
Phosphorus, 1-50 gr. Quinine sulphate, 1-2 gr.
Iron by hydrogen, 3 grs, Strychnine, 1-40 gr.

Strychnine, 1-100, 1-60, 1-50, 1-48, 1-40, 1-32, 1-30, 1-20 and 1-16 gr.

Strychnine Sulphate, 1-100 gr.

Strychnine Compound, Formula "B.", 2 grs.
Strychnine, 1-100 gr. Phosphorus, 1-100 gr.
Ext. Indian Cannabis, 1-16 gr. Iron proto-carb. (Vallet's), 1 gr.
Powd. Ginseng, 1 gr.

* See note in Preface on Normal Liquids.

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NUX VOMICA—Continued (Pills).

Tonic, Hæmatic, Andrews', 2 3-4 grs.
Quinine sulphate, 1 gr. Powd. Ipecac, 1-8 gr.
Iron by hydrogen, 1 1-2 grs. Strychnine sulphate, 1-40 gr.
Arsenious Acid, 1-40 gr.

For others see appended Pill Formulæ list for numbers 18, 25–29, 48–51, 56, 58, 60, 80, 150, 155, 157, 207, 301, 324, 325, 329, 343, 365, 416, 439, 441, 442, 452–454, 459–463, 475–481, 485, 486, 488–492, 494, 511, 512, 545, 551–553, 556, 594, 631, 663, 708.

Syrups.—Each fluidounce represents ingredients specified.

Hæmatic Hypophosphites, Improved.—A scientific substitute for Fellow's Hypo-phos-phites, which it faithfully reproduces in all essential particulars. It contains the same medicinal ingredients as Fellow's, but is a permanently clear syrup, while that preparation throws down an unsightly precipitate. No certificates of the value of this preparation are offered; physicians are allowed to judge from its published formula what are its merits.
Potassium hypophos., 1 1-2 grs. Iron hypophos., 1 1-4 grs.
Manganese hypophos., 1 gr. Calcium hypophos., 1 gr.
Strychnine hypophos., 1-16 gr. Quinine hypophos., 7-16 gr.

Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Phosphates.
Iron phosphate, 16 grs. Strychnine phosphate, 8-60 gr.
Quinine phosphate, 8 grs.

Iron and Strychnine Citrate, 16 grs.

Tablet Triturates.

Aloin and Belladonna Compound.
Aloin, 1-5 gr. Strychnine sulphate, 1-60 gr.
Fl. ext. Belladonna, 5-8 minim.

Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.
Iron, reduced, 1-2 gr. Strychnine sulphate, 1-120 gr.
Quinine sulphate, 1-2 gr.

Iron and Strychnine Citrate, 1-4, 1-2 and 1 gr.

Iron and Strychnine Compound.
Iron, reduced, 1-2 gr. Arsenious acid, 1-100 gr.
Quinine sulphate, 1-2 gr. Strychnine sulphate, 1-120 gr.

Nux Vomica, Powdered, 1-100, 1-50, 1-10 and 1-4 gr.

Strychnine Sulphate, 1-100, 1-60, 1-50, 1-40, 1-30, 1-20 and 1-16 gr.

Tinctures.

Nux Vomica, Phar. Ger.
Fluid Extract Nux vomica, P., D. & Co.'s.....1 fl. oz.
Dilute Alcohol. .....10 fl. ozs.
Dose, 8 to 80 minims (0.5 to 5 C.c.).
NOTE.—Only half the strength of the U. S. P. tincture.

Nux Vomica, U. S. P.—Containing 0.3 per cent. alkaloids.
Fluid Extract Nux vomica, P., D. & Co.'s.....4 fl. ozs.
Alcohol.....19 fl. ozs.
Dose, 4 to 40 minims (0.25 to 2.5 C.c.).

OPIUM, U. S. P. Concrete milky exudation from the capsules of Papaver somniferum, *Linné.*

Properties.—POISONOUS. A stimulant narcotic; it diminishes pain (insensibility), causes sleep, and arrests secretions excepting that of the skin which it promotes. Apt to produce nausea and constipation. In overdoses death results from paralysis of the respiratory muscles.

ANTIDOTES.—Atropine, caffeine Evacuate the stomach by emetics (apomorphine, zinc sulphate, mustard, with copious draughts of luke-warm water) or stomach pump. Maintain respiration (faradization. flagellation, cold douche, etc.). Give strong tea or coffee (fluid extracts best, in drachm doses); belladonna or atropine, watching effect on pupil and on respiration. Alcoholic stimulants in stage of depression; artificial respiration, so long as there are signs of cardiac action.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLES.

Apomorphine Muriate.—Amorphous. Derivative alkaloid from morphine. A prompt and efficient emetic, especially used in cases of poisoning. Lately its value as an expectorant has been pointed out by Dr. Rossbach, who considers it the most efficient remedy we possess in

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OPIUM—Continued.

chronic catarrhal affections of the air passages, and in croup pronounces it invaluable. Physiological experiment has shown that it produces a more copious secretion of mucus from the trachea than any other drug which can be substituted for it, except ipecac.
Dose, as an emetic, 1-15 to 1-10 grain (0.004 to 0.006 Gm.); as an expectorant, 1-60 to 1-30 grain (0.001 to 0.002 Gm.).

Codeine.—Alkaloid. Less powerful than morphine and less liable to be followed by unpleasant secondary effects. Used chiefly as a cough remedy. Frequently cures nervous headaches.
Dose, 1-10 to 1 grain (0.006 to 0.06 Gm.) and upwards.

For others see preparations below.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULÆ.

Bronchial Sedative, Formula of B. W. Palmer, M. D.—Each fluidounce represents: Ammonium chloride, 30 grs.; Fluid Tolu, soluble, 8 minims; Fluid Opium Camphorated, 4 minims; Elixir Licorice, aromatic, q. s. ad. 1 fluidounce. In simple uncomplicated bronchitis of children or adults, in which the cough is the most prominent and distressing symptom its action is almost specific, and in the severer forms of inflammation of the respiratory tract it allays the most urgent symptoms and promotes speedy resolution.
Dose, for an adult, 1 fluidrachm (4 C.c.).

Chlor-anodyne.—Each fluid ounce contains:

Tr. Capsicum, 1 1-2 minims.	Morphine muriate, 2 7-8 grains.
Hydrocyanic Acid, dil., 9 minims.	Tr. Indian Cannabis, 46 minims.
Glycerin, 75 minims.	Chloroform, 46 minims.
Alcohol, q. s. ad 1 fl. oz.	Oil Peppermint, 1 1-2 minims.

An efficient and elegant remedy for colic, cholera morbus, neuralgia, spasmodic pains, etc. Adult dose, 15 minims (1 C. c.) in repeated doses according to the indications.

Collodion, Morphine.—Each fluidounce contains 4 grs. Morphine.

Compressed Tablets, Dover's Powder, 5 grs.

Confection, Opium, U. S. P., 1870.—Confection Theriac. Thirty-eight grains equal 1 gr. Opium.

Elixirs.—Each fluidounce represents ingredients specified.

Ammonium and Morphine Valerianates.
Ammonium valerianate, 16 grs. Morphine valerianate, 1-2 gr.

Morphine Bromide, 1 gr.

Morphine Valerianate, 1 gr.

Extracts.

Fluid Opium, Aqueous and Deodorized.—See Tr. Opium, deodorized, U. S. P.

Fluid Opium Camphorated.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation. Eight times the strength of Tincture Opium Camphorated, U. S. P. (Paregoric), for the preparation of which it may be employed. Anodyne, carminative, anti-spasmodic; much used to allay cough in chronic catarrh, asthma, consumption, pertussis, etc., to relieve nausea and slight pains in the stomach and bowels; to check diarrhœa; in teething, and in irritative febricula of infants. Dose, for an adult, 8 to 20 minims (0.5 to 1.3 C.c.); for an infant, 1 to 3 minims (0.06 to 0.2 C.c.).

Powdered Extract Opium.—Contains 20 per cent. morphine by assay. Prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered sugar of milk.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.65 Gm.).

Solid Extract Opium, U. S. P.—Contains 20 per cent. morphine by assay.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.65 Gm.).

Hypodermic Tablets.

Apomorphine Muriate, 1-10 gr.

Morphine Sulphate, 1-8 and 1-4 gr.

Morphine and Atropine, No. 1.
Morphine sulphate, 1-8 gr. Atropine sulphate, 1-200 gr.

Morphine and Atropine, No. 2.
Morphine sulphate, 1-4 gr. Atropine sulphate, 1-150 gr.

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OPIUM—Continued.

Lozenges.

Ammonia, Dr. Jackson's.
Ammonia muriate, 1-2 gr. Morphine muriate, 1-60 gr.

Ipecac and Morphine.
Powd Ipecac, 1-8 gr. Morphine sulphate, 1-32 gr.

Opium and Licorice, Wistar's Cough.
Powd Opium, 1-10 gr. Ext. Licorice, 1 gr.
Oil Anise, 1-32 gr. Tinct. Tolu, 1-16 gr.

Pectoral, Dr. Jackson's.
Ipecac, 1-20 gr. Antimony sulphurated, 1-40 gr.
Morphine muriate, 1-33 gr.

Oleates.

Morphine.—Containing 10 per cent. of the alkaloid.

Morphine and Mercury.—Containing 5 per cent. of the alkaloid and 20 per cent. of mercuric oxide. Useful where these remedies cannot be administered in the usual way, or when local action is desired.

Pills.—Containing opium or its derivatives.

Apomorphine, 1-60 gr.

Calomel and Opium, 3 grs.
Calomel, 2 grs. Opium, 1 gr.

Camphor Compound, 3 grs.
Camphor, 1 gr. Powd. Kino, 1 gr.
Powd. Opium, 1 gr. Ext. Capsicum, 1-16 gr.

Codeine, 1-16, 1-8 and 1-4 gr.

Dover's Powder, 1-4 gr. See also Ipecac and Opium below.

Heim's, 2 grs.
Quinine sulphate, 1 gr. Powd. Ipecac, 1-4 gr.
Powd. digitalis, 1-2 gr. Powd. Opium, 1-4 gr.

Ipecac and Opium, 1-2, 1 and 2 grs.
Containing of these ingredients 1-4, 1-2 and 1 gr. each respectively.

Morphine Acetate, 1-8 and 1-4 gr.

Morphine and Atropine, 1-8 gr.
Morphine sulphate, 1-8 gr. Atropine sulphate, 1-100 gr.

Morphine Hydrochlorate, 1-4 and 1-8 gr.

Morphine Sulphate, 1-50, 1-32, 1-20, 1-16, 1-10, 1-8, 1-6, 1-4 and 1-2 gr.

Morphine Valerianate, 1-8 and 1-4 gr.

Opium, powdered, 1-40, 1-2 and 1 gr.

Opium Extract, 1-4, 1-2 and 1 gr.

Opium and Lead Acetate, Formula "B.", 2 grs.
Opium, 1-2 gr Lead acetate, 1 1-2 grs.

Quinine, Ipecac and Opium, 2 1-2 grs.
Quinine hydrobromate, 2 grs. Pulv. Opium, 1-4 gr.
Pulv. Ipecac, 1-4 gr.

Sedative, Mann's, 2 1-2 gr.
Ext. Coca, 1-2 gr Arsenious Acid, 1-80 gr.
Ext. Valerian, 1-2 gr. Strychnine, 1-80 gr.
Ext. Indian Cannabis, 1-4 gr. Codeine, 1-8 gr
Vallet's Mass, 1 gr

For others see Pill Formulæ list appended for numbers 43, 78, 110, 139-142, 248, 249, 258, 260, 408-410, 414-416, 430, 434, 473, 474, 482, 483, 487, 597, 619, 661, 672, 673.

Syrup Dover's Powder.—Each fluidounce representing 40 grs. Dover's Powder, U. S. P., or 0.56 grs. morphine alkaloid, equivalent to 3-4 gr. morphine sulphate.
Dose, for adults, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

Tablet Triturates.

Apomorphine Muriate, 1-100 and 1-50 gr

Codeine, 1-4 and 1-2 gr.

Copper and Opium.
Copper sulph., 1-30. Tinct. Opium, deod., 1-4 m.

Dover's Powder, 1-4, 1 and 2 1-2 grs.

Morphine and Atropine, No. 1.
Morphine sulphate, 1-8 gr. Atropine sulphate, 1-150 gr.

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OPIUM—Continued (Tablet Triturates).

Morphine and Atropine, No. 2.
Morphine sulphate, 1-4 gr. Atropine sulphate, 1-120 gr.

Morphine Hydrochlorate, 1-8 and 1-4 gr.

Morphine Sulphate, 1-20 1-16, 1-8, 1-6, 1-4 and 1-2 gr.

Opium, 1-4 and 1-2 gr.

Tinctures.

Ipecac and Opium, assayed.—Miscible with water.
A liquid form of Dover's Powder, representing 1 grain in each minim.
Dose, 2 to 12 minims (0.13 to 0.75 C.c.).
This may be made extemporaneously by the following formula:
Fluid Extract Ipecac, P., D. & Co.'s .....1 fl. oz.
Fluid Opium, aqueous, P., D. & Co.'s.....10 fl. ozs.
Reduce the Fluid Opium to 8 1-2 fluidounces by careful evaporation; add the fluid extract Ipecac. Filter and add dilute alcohol through filter to make 10 fluidounces.

Opium, U. S. P.—Laudanum: Each fluidounce contains by assay 6 grs. Morphine, equivalent to 7 1-2 grs. Morphine sulphate.
Dose, corresponding to 1 grain powdered opium, 10 minims (0.65 C.c.).
NOTE.—Of the same strength as Tincture Opium, Phar. Ger.

Opium Camphorated, U. S. P. — Each fluidounce contains by assay 1-4 gr. of morphine, alkaloid.
Dose, for an adult, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.); for an infant, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.3 C.c.).
This may be made extemporaneously as follows;
Fluid Opium Camphorated, P., D. & Co.'s.....4 fl. ozs.
Glycerin.....1 fl. oz.
Dilute Alcohol.....27 fl. ozs.

Opium Compound.—Diarrhœa mixture, Squibb's formula. Each fluidrachm represents: Tinct. Opium, 12 minims; Spirits Camphor, 12 minims; Tinct. Capsicum, 12 minims; Purified Chloroform, 4 1-4 minims; Alcohol, 19 1-2 minims.
Dose, for adult, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.) in water.

Opium Deodorized, U. S. P. (Fluid Opium, Aqueous and Deodorized.)—Miscible with water.
A preparation of opium which is not liable to nauseate delicate stomachs, nor to produce the unpleasant after-effects so often experienced from other opiates. It is a substitute for McMunn's Elixir and in appropriate doses for Battley's Sedative Drops, Each fluidounce contains by assay six grains of morphine.
Dose, 4 to 15 minims, 5 to 20 drops (0.25 to 1 C.c.). (10.5 minims represent 1 grain of powdered opium.)

Vinegar Opium, U. S. P.—Each fluidounce contains by assay 6 grains of morphine, equivalent to 7 1-2 grains of morphine sulphate.
Dose, equivalent to one grain of powdered opium, 10 minims (0.65 C.c.).

Wine Opium, U. S. P.—Each fluidounce contains by assay 6 grains of morphine, equivalent to 7 1-2 grains of morphine sulphate.
Dose, equivalent to one grain of powdered opium, 10 minims (0.65 C.c.).

ORRIS. Iris florentina, *Linné.* (Rhizome.)

Synonyms.—Orrice Root, White Flag.

Properties.—Mild digestive stimulant, slightly cathartic. It has also been employed as a diuretic. It is largely used for its odoriferous properties.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Orris root.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

OX-GALL. Fel Bovis, U.S.P. The gall or bile of Bos Taurus, *Linné.*

Properties.—Purgative, antiseptic, tonic, Has been found serviceable in constipation; also in jaundice depending upon catarrh of the bile ducts, partly through its purgative action and by affording aid to the duodenal digestion. Too nauseous to be given in the natural state. The following should be directed to be taken some time after eating and in pill or capsule form, so as to delay admixture of the bile until the food is ready to pass into the duodenum.

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OX-GALL—Continued.

PREPARATIONS.

Ox-gall, Desiccated.—Scales.
Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.65 Gm.).

Ox-gall, Inspissated, U. S. P.—Prepared by evaporating the fresh gall after straining, to the consistency of a solid extract.
Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.65 Gm.).

Ox-gall, Inspissated, powdered.—Prepared by drying the above more thoroughly and powdering; suitable for administration in capsules.
Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.65 Gm.).

Ox-gall, Purified, U. S. P.
Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.65 Gm.).

Pills.

Ox-gall, 3 grs.
Ox-gall, 2 grs. Powd. Jamaica Ginger, 1 gr.

Ox-gall, Craig's, 3 grs.
Ox-gall, 2 grs. Ext. Coloc. comp., 1 gr.

Ox-gall Compound, 2 1-3 grs.
Ox-gall, 2 grs. Purified Aloes, 1-10 gr.
Ext. Stramonium seed, 1-6 gr. Berberine hydrochlorate, 1-12 gr.

Ox-gall and Pepsin, Armor's, 4 1-8 grs.
Purified Aloes, 1 gr. Ox-gall, 1 1-2 grs.
Iron sulphate, exsic., 1-2 gr. Pepsin, 1 gr.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-12 gr.

PANCREATIN. Extractive from the pancreas or "sweetbread."

Properties.—It transforms starch into sugar, emulsifies fats, and peptonizes albuminoids. Its beneficial effects are generally best secured by causing it to act on the food before it enters the stomach, since the acid normally present in that organ suspends its activity until it passes into the duodenum, and meanwhile it may be itself digested and lost. Indicated in intestinal dyspepsia, defective nutrition, and convalescence from acute diseases.

Pancreatin, pure.—There is of course no such thing made as a pure pancreatin; this is simply a highly concentrated preparation containing the various digestive ferments of the pancreatic secretion. Five grains with 20 grains of sodium bicarbonate will peptonize a pint of milk in about half an hour at 110° F.
Dose, .1 to 2 grains (0.06 to 0.13 Gm.).

Pancreatin, saccharated.—Diluted with sugar of milk, 1-4 the strength of pure pancreatin.
Dose, 4 to 8 grains (0.26 to 0.5 Gm.).

PREPARATIONS.

Compressed Tablets.

Digestive.
Pepsin, pure, 1 gr. Calcium lacto-phosphate, 2 grs.
Pancreatin, pure, 1 gr.

Peptonizing.—Put up in boxes of two vials each.
One of these vials contains 30 tablets of sodium bicarbonate, 10 grs.; and the other 30 tablets of pure pancreatin, 2 1-2 grs, with sugar of milk q. s. ad 10 grs. They are used for preparing peptonized milk, gruel, beef-tea, etc.

Elixirs.—Each fluidounce represents ingredients specified.

Pepsin, Bismuth and Pancreatin.
Saccharated pepsin, 8 grs. Bismuth and Ammon. cit., 8 grs.
Pancreatin, 8 grs.

Pepsin, Bismuth, Strychnine and Pancreatin.
Saccharated Pepsin, U.S.P., 8 grs. Strychnine, 8-100 gr.
Bismuth and Ammon. cit., 8 grs. Pancreatin, 4 grs.

Pepsin and Pancreatin.
Saccharated Pepsin, U.S.P., 8 grs. Pancreatin, 4 grs.

Liquid Pancreatin, concentrated.—One teaspoonful will peptonize a pint of milk.
Dose, 1-4 to 2 fluidrachms (1 to 8 C.c.).

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PANSY. Viola tricolor, *Linné.* (Leaves of the wild-grown plant.)

Synonyms.—Heartsease, Eng.; Pensée, Fr.; Freisamkraut, Ger.

Properties.—Mucilaginous, emollient and slightly laxative. Possessing considerable reputation in Europe as a purifier of the blood, and as a remedy in bronchial and intestinal catarrh, and in cutaneous eruptions.

It has been recently demonstrated to be almost a specific in eczema, whether in adults or the crusta lactea of infants.* Also used as an expectorant in pectoral affections.

Pansy leaves, U. S. P., compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Pansy.—Miscible with water.
Dose, for young children, in acute forms of eczema, 1 to 5 minims (0.06 to 0.3 C.c.); in subacute and chronic forms, 10 to 15 minims (0.6 to 1 C.c.); for adults, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (1 to 4 C.c.). Administered on an empty stomach, and half an hour before meals if possible. When used in cases of eczema, if aggravation occurs, the remedy should be discontinued for a few days and resumed in smaller doses.

PAPAW (American). Asimina triloba, *Dunal.* (Seeds.)

Synonym.—Custard Apple.

Properties.—Said to be useful in asthma, and also employed as an emetic.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Papaw seeds.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 C.c.).

PARAGUAY TEA. Ilex paraguaiensis, *St. Hilaire.* (Leaves.)

Synonym.—Yerba Maté.

Properties.—Extensively consumed as a beverage in South America. The leaves are diuretic, exhilarant and, in large doses, emetic and drastic, The peculiar characteristic properties of this drug depend on the caffeine it contains. It contains a larger proportion of mineral salts than either tea or coffee. It does not exalt the peripheric nerves like tea, nor the cerebric like coffee, but rather induces indolence and drowsiness; it accelerates the cardiac contractions and peristaltic movements.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Paraguay Tea.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

PAREIRA BRAVA, U.S.P. Chondodendron tomentosum, *Ruiz & Pavon.* (Root.)

Properties.—Tonic, slightly aperient, and diuretic. Very useful in chronic cystitis, in allaying the irritability of the bladder, and correcting the disposition to profuse mucous secretion. It has now an established reputation in the treatment of all chronic affections of the urinary tract, especially those attended with muco-purulent deposits in the urine.

Pareira Brava root, U.S.P., compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Elixir Buchu and Pareira Brava.—Each fluidounce represents:

Buchu, 30 grs.	Juniper berries, 15 grs.
Pareira brava, 7 1-2 grs.	Stoneroot, 7 1-2 grs.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Pareira Brava, U. S. P.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C.c.).

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* Piffard, H. G., "The Modern Treatment of Eczema" (Edition of Geo. S. Davis).

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PAREIRA BRAVA—Continued—(Extracts).

Fluid Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava.—Not miscible with water.
Sixteen fluidounces, imperial, represents: Buchu, 8 ozs. av.; Pareira brava and Stone root, 2 ozs. each, and Juniper berries, 4 ozs
An efficacious combination in various diseases of the genito-urinary system. It has been found useful in leucorrhœa, dropsy, chronic inflammation of the bladder and urinary passages, etc.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

PARSLEY. Petroselinum sativum, *Hoffmann.* (Leaves, root, seed.)

Synonyms.—Apium petroselinum, *Linné;* Persil, Fr.; Petersilie, Ger.

Properties.—Aperient and diuretic; often used in nephritic and dropsical affections. The root is the most diuretic part of the plant, and it is also prescribed for the relief of strangury produced by cantharides, and for the dysuria attending attacks of gravel. Parsley seed is sometimes used as a substitute for quinine in marsh miasm, and apiol, its essential oil, has been found of service in intermittent neuralgia.*

The most important use of the seed (or of apiol) is as an emmenagogue in amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa. In these affections the fluid extract should be taken night and morning, in doses of half a fluidrachm, in anticipation of the menstrual period, and in the latter affection during its continuance.

Parsley leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

Parsley root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.

Apiol.—In small doses, diuretic and stimulant to the circulation. In full doses of 10 to 15 minims (0.6 to 1 C.c.) it is a very efficient emmenagogue in amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa and also in cases of fetid menstruation.

PREPARATIONS.

Capsules.

Apiol.—In hard gelatin.
Apiol, 4 minims. Olive oil, 6 minims.

Apiol.—In soft gelatin.
Apiol, 5 minims. Olive oil, 5 minims.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Parsley root.—Miscible with water without material precipitation.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Parsley seed.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.).

PEACH. Prunus persica, *Siebold and Zuccarini.* (Bark, leaves.)

Synonyms.—Persica vulgaris, *Miller;* Amygdalus persica, *Linné.*

Properties.—Sedative, from the presence of hydrocyanic acid, mildly laxative, diuretic and anthelmintic. Recommended in morbid irritability of the bladder and urethra, ischuria, hæmaturia, in pertussis, in inflammation of the stomach and bowels, and for the relief of nausea. Used to allay the pain of nephritic colic, to promote the discharge of calculi by causing diuresis, and as a remedy in intermittent fevers. Poisonous effects may be produced by excessive doses, owing to the prussic acid, or amygdalin contained.

Peach bark, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

Peach leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Peach leaves.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 10 to 25 minims (0.6 to 1.5 C.c.).

* Napheys, "Medical Therapeutics," p. 108.

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PELLITORY. Pyrethrum, U.S.P. Anacyclus Pyrethrum, *DeCandolle.* (Root.)

Synonyms.—Spanish Chamomile; Pyrèthre, Fr.; Bertramwurzel, Ger

Properties.—A powerful irritant, used almost exclusively as a sialagogue in certain forms of headache, rheumatic and neuralgic affections of the face, or as a local stimulant in palsy of the tongue and throat, and in relaxation of the uvula An excellent remedy for toothache. Used by dentists as a local application to carious teeth, with a view to its benumbing effect before plugging.

Pellitory root, U. S. P., compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION AND FORMULA.

Fluid Extract Pellitory.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.), to be held in the mouth but not swallowed.

Tincture Pellitory, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract Pellitory, P., D. & Co.'s..... 2 fl. ozs.
Alcohol..... 9 1-2 fl. ozs.

PENCIL FLOWER. Stylosanthes elatior, *Swartz.* (Herb.)

Properties.—This plant has long been employed in domestic practice to relieve the irritability of the uterus, and consequent abnormal pains, liable to occur during the later months of gestation. It is also said to give tone to the uterine fibre, thus increasing expulsive effort, and facilitating parturition. It may thus be classed as a uterine sedative and tonic.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Pencil Flower (Stylosanthes).—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 10 to 20 minims (0.6 to 1.3 C.c.) three times a day prior to confinement.

PENNYROYAL (American). Hedeoma, U. S P Hedeoma pulegioides, *Persoon* (Leaves.)

Synonyms —Tick Weed, Squaw mint; Herbe de pouliot, Fr.; Amerikanisches Polei, Ger.

Properties.—Stimulant, diaphoretic and emmenagogue. Used chiefly in the form of a hot infusion (1 ounce to the pint of boiling water) in threatened inflammation of the throat and bronchia, in muscular rheumatism, and especially in connection with hot hip and foot baths as an efficient and safe emmenagogue.

Pennyroyal leaves, U. S. P., compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Capsules Oil Pennyroyal, 1 and 2 minims; in soft gelatin.

Fluid Extract Pennyroyal.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C.c.).

PEONY. Pæonia officinalis, *Linné.* (Root.)

Properties.—Much employed at one time in epilepsy, as an emmenagogue and, from its astringency, also in diarrhœa Very little information of a modern nature is to be found regarding it, but it is occasionally used as an antispasmodic and nervine sedative in epilepsy, chorea and also in whooping-cough
Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidounces (15 to 60 C c) of an ounce to the pint infusion

Peony root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes

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PEPPERMINT. Mentha piperita, *Linné*. (Leaves and tops.)

Properties.—Diffusible stimulant and antispasmodic. Used in flatulent colic and to check nausea and vomiting.

Peppermint leaves, U.S.P., compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Peppermint leaves.—Miscible with water without material precipitation.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).

Pill Peppermint Oil, 1-128 gr.

PEPSIN. An article representing the active principle of the gastric juice.

Properties.—Pepsin is that digestive ferment which dissolves albuminoids such as white of egg, meat fibrin, etc. It differs from pancreatin in not being able to act upon starchy or fatty substances, and in being active only in an acid solution instead of an alkaline one. Used as a substitute for the natural digestive fluid in atony of the stomach from functional derangement or organic disease.

Pepsin, lactated.—This contains all of the principal agents contributing to the process of digestion in its several stages. It converts starch into soluble glucose, digests albuminous and fibrous matter and renders fatty foods more easily assimilated. Dose, from one to five grains (0 06 to 0.3 grm.) Each dose of five grains contains: Pepsinum Purum Pulvis ½ grain (equal to 20 grains Saccharated Pepsin, U. S. P.); pure Pancreatin, ½ grain; Lactic Acid, Maltose, Diastase, Hydrochloric acid.

Pepsinum Purum in Lamellis.—A soluble, scale pepsin, each grain of which is capable of completely digesting 2,000 grains coagulated egg albumen in accordance with our modified U. S. P. test.
Dose, ½ to 2 grains (Gm. 0 032 to 0.13).

Pepsinum Purum Pulvis.—Is identical in character with our Pepsinum Purum in Lamellis. It is soluble, and will completely digest 2,000 times its weight of albumen, by our modified U. S. P. test.
Dose, ½ to 2 grains (Gm. 0.032 to 0.13).

Pepsin Saccharated, U. S. P.—1 gr. dissolves 50 grs. albumen.
Dose, 5 to 10 grs. (0.3 to 0.6 Gm.).

PREPARATIONS.

Compressed Tablets.

Digestive.
Pepsinum, Purum, 1 gr. Pancreatin, 1 gr.
Calcium lacto-phosphate, 2 grs.

Lactated Pepsin.
Pepsinum Purum Pulvis, 3-10 gr. Pure Pancreatin, 3-10 gr.
Lactic Acid; Hydrochloric Acid; Maltose; Diastase.

Pepsin and Bismuth.
Pepsinum Purum Pulvis, 1 gr. (digestive strength 1 to 2000).
Bismuth subnitrate, 3 grs.

Pepsinum Purum, 1 gr. (Sugar Coated.)—Each tablet contains 1 grain Pepsinum Purum, or a quantity sufficient to dissolve 2000 grains of coagulated egg-albumen, according to our published modification of the U. S. P. test.

Elixirs.—Names only; want of space prevents all formulæ being given here, and a selection would be difficult to make where all are equally valuable. For this information see Elixir Formulæ list appended.

Calisaya, Iron, Bismuth and Pepsin.
Calisaya, Iron, Bismuth, Pepsin and Strychnine.
Calisaya, Iron and Pepsin.
Calisaya, Iron, Strychnine and Pepsin.
Calisaya and Lactated Pepsin.
Calisaya, Pepsin and Bismuth.
Calisaya, Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine.
Calisaya, Pepsin and Strychnine.
Gentian, Iron chloride and Lactated Pepsin.
Gentian and Lactated Pepsin.
Iron, Quinine, Strychnine and Pepsin.

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PEPSIN—Continued—(Elixirs.)

Iron, Quinine and Strychnine phos. with Lactated Pepsin.
Lactated Pepsin.
Lactated Pepsin and Bismuth.
Lactated Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine.
Lactated Pepsin, Bismuth, Strychnine and Iron.
Lime-juice and Pepsin.
Pepsin.
Pepsin and Bismuth.
Pepsin, Bismuth and Iron.
Pepsin, Bismuth, Iron and Quinine.
Pepsin, Bismuth and Nux vomica.
Pepsin, Bismuth and Pancreatin.
Pepsin, Bismuth and Quinine.
Pepsin, Bismuth, Strychnine and Pancreatin.
Pepsin, Bismuth and Wafer Ash.
Pepsin, Damiana, Phosphorus and Nux Vomica.
Pepsin and Pancreatin.
Pepsin and Quinine.
Pepsin and Strychnine.
Pepsin, Strychnine and Bismuth.
Pepsin, Strychnine and Bismuth with Iron.
Pepsin, Strychnine and Iron.
Pepsin and Wafer Ash.

Glyceroles.—Each fluidounce represents ingredients specified.
Pepsin, conc., 960 grs. Pepsin sacch., U. S. P.
Pepsin and Wafer Ash.
Pepsin, sacch., U. S. P., 80 grs. Wafer Ash, 80 grs.

Granular Effervescent Preparations.—Ingredients stated per drachm.
Pepsin.—Pepsinum Purum, 1 grain.
Pepsin and Bismuth.
Pepsinum Purum, 1 grain. Bismuth and Ammon. cit., 1 gr.
Pepsin, Bismuth and Iron.
Pepsinum Purum, 1 grain. Iron citrate, 1 gr.
Bismuth citrate, 2 grs.
Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine.
Pepsinum Purum, 1 grain. Strychnine, 1-60 gr.
Bismuth and Ammon. cit., 2 grs.

Liquid Pepsin, U. S. P., represents 18 grains Sacch. Pepsin, U. S. P., per fluidounce.
Dose 1-2 to 1 fluidounce (15 to 30 C. c.).

Lozenges.
Pepsinum Purum, 1 grain.
Pepsin and Bismuth.
Pepsinum Purum, 1 grain. Bismuth subnitrate, 2 grs.
Pepsin and Iron.
Pepsinum Purum, 1 grain. Iron pyrophosphate, 1 1-2 grs.
Pepsin and Calcium lactophosphate.
Pepsinum Purum, 1 grain. Calcium lactophos., 3 grs.

Malt Extract with Pepsin and Pancreatin.—Each fluidounce contains:
Pepsin sacch., U. S. P., 15 grs. Pancreatin, sacch., 15 grs.
This preparation presents, in a highly concentrated form, all of the nutritive and digestive principles of selected Canada barley malt, combined with pepsin and pancreatin, the digestive principles of the gastric and pancreatic secretions. It is therefore valuable as a constructive agent, and indicated in all forms of malnutrition arising from indigestion of starchy or albuminous food.
Dose—For adults, a tablespoonful (15 C. c.) three times daily.

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PEPSIN—Continued.

Pills.

Digestive Pellets, Hager's,
Cinchonidine sulph., 1-5 gr.
Pepsinum Purum, 1 1-5 grs.
Powd. Ginger, 3-25 gr.
Powd. Cardamom, 3-25 gr.
Powd. Pimento, 3-25 gr.
Powd. Gentian root, 6-25 gr.
Powd. Marshmallow root, 6-25 gr.
Powd. Tragacanth, 6-25 gr.
Glycerin, 2-5 gr
Acid hydrochloric, 2-5 gr.

Headache,
Lactated Pepsin, 1 gr.
Guarana, 1-2 gr.
Sodium bicarb., 1 gr.
Cypripedin, 1-2 gr.

Night-sweat,
Zinc oxide, 1-2 gr.
Salicin, 1 gr.
Ext. Belladonna, 1-25 gr.
Hydrastin, 1 gr.
Lactated Pepsin, 1-2 gr.

Ox-gall and Pepsin, Armor's,
Purified Aloes, 1 gr
Iron sulph exsic., 1-2 gr.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-12 gr.
Ox-gall, 1 1-2 grs.
Pepsinum Purum, 1 gr.

Pepsin and Iron by hydrogen,
Pepsinum Purum, 1 1-2 gr.
Iron by hydrogen, 3-4 gr.

For others containing pepsin see Pill Formulæ list appended for numbers 361, 440—444.

Syrups.—Ingredients stated per fluidounce.

Acid Phosphate with Pepsin.
Sacch. Pepsin, U. S. P., 80 grs.
Liquid acid phosphate, 2 drachms.

Calcium lactophosphate and Pepsin.
Calcium lactophosphate, 16 grs.
Pepsin, sacch., U.S.P., 80 grs.

Lactated Pepsin. 40 grs.

Lactated Pepsin Compound.
Lactated pepsin, 24 grs.
Calcium phosphate, 8 grs.
Iron phosphate, 8 grs.
Potassium phosphate, 8 grs.
Sodium phosphate, 8 grs.

Tablet Triturates, Pepsinum Purum, 1-4, 1-2 and 1 gr.

Wines.—Each fluidounce represents ingredients specified.

Beef, Iron and Wine with Pepsin.
Beef, 2 ozs.
Sacch. Pepsin, U.S.P., 80 grs.
Iron and Ammon. cit., 4 grs.

Pepsin, Sacch., U. S. P., 80 grs.

Pepsin and Bismuth.
Sacch. Pepsin, U.S.P., 80 grs.
Bismuth and Ammon. cit., 8 grs.

PERSIMMON. Diospyros virginiana, *Linné.* (Bark, green fruit.)

Properties.—Astringent; successfully employed in diarrhœa, dysentery, and uterine hæmorrhage, as a gargle in ulcerated sore throat and as a wash in stomatitis. The bark is claimed to be used advantageously in intermittents.

Persimmon bark, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Persimmon bark.—Miscible with water without material precipitation.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C. c.).

Fluid Extract Persimmon fruit (green).—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C.c.).

PICHI. Fabiana imbricata, *Ruiz & Pavon.* (Stems and leafy branchlets.)

Properties.—Diuretic, tonic, terebinthinate. "In cases of vesical catarrh, acute or chronic, following a mechanical cause, such as gravel or a uric diathesis, this remedy will quickly modify the urinary secretions, calm the irritability, and favor the expulsion of the gravel and calculi that can be passed through the urethra. It modifies and cures also chronic paru-

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PICHI—Continued.

lent mucous secretions. Its action on the liver must be attributed to its diuretic properties, though it is recommended for icterus, hydropsy, and dyspepsia due to biliary secretions. In this case the essential oil, when absorbed and carried into circulation, acts like a stimulant of the secretory apparatus in general."* Contra-indicated where there is organic kidney disease.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Pichi.—Not miscible with water unless solution is made alkaline.
Dose, 10 to 40 minims (0.6 to 2.6 C.c.).

PIMENTO. Pimenta, U.S.P. Eugenia Pimenta, *DeCandolle.* (Fruit, leaves.)

Synonyms.—Allspice, Jamaica pepper.

Properties.—Carminative and stimulant. An agreeable addition to diarrhœa mixtures, and useful as a stomachic in atonic dyspepsia and flatulency. The fruit is largely used as a condiment.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Pimento fruit.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 10 to 40 minims (0.6 to 2.5 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Pimento leaves.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 10 to 20 minims (0.6 to 1.3 C.c.).

PINK-ROOT. Spigelia, U.S.P. Spigelia marilandica, *Linné.*

Synonyms.—Worm-grass, Carolina Pink.

Properties.—Pink-root is a powerful anthelmintic. In overdoses it excites the circulation, and has a decided narcotic action, which may be counteracted by combining it with some cathartic, such as senna, etc.

Pink-root, U. S. P., compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Pink-root, U. S. P.—Miscible with water without material precipitation.
Dose, adults, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.); children, 10 to 20 minims (0.6 to 1.3 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Pink-root Compound.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Sixteen fluidounces, imperial, represents: Pink-root and Senna, 7 ozs. each; Savin and Manna, 1 oz. each. An efficacious combination as a specific for worms; combining both anthelmintic and laxative properties.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Pink-root and Senna, U. S. P., 1870.—Miscible with water.
Sixteen fluidounces, imperial, represents: Pink-root, 10 ozs. av.; Senna, 6 ozs.; Anise and Caraway oils, 20 minims each. An excellent vermifuge, combining the anthelmintic action of Pink-root with the cathartic action of Senna.
Dose, for a child two years old, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 C.c.); for an adult, 2 to 4 fluidrachms (8 to 15 C.c.).

PIPSISSEWA. Chimaphila, U. S. P. Chimaphila umbellata, *Nuttall.* (Leaves.)

Synonyms.—Prince's Pine, Wintergreen, Ground Holly; Pyrole ombellée, Fr.; Doldenblütbigos Harnkraut, Ger.

Properties.—Astringent, alterative, tonic and diuretic. Useful in scrofula, and in chronic rheumatic and nephritic affections; can be used as a substitute for uva ursi in urinary disorders, as it is less obnoxious to the stomach.

* Les Nouveaux Remèdes, Feb. 15, 1886; Medical Age, March 10, 1886, p. 118.

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PIPSISSEWA—Continued.

Pipsissewa leaves, U.S.P., compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Chimaphilin, a so-called **Concentration.***—A powdered preparation from Pipsissewa.
Dose, 1 to 4 grains (0.06 to 0.26 Gm.).

Elixir Stillingia Comp.—Each fl. oz. represents ingredients specified

Stillingia, 30 grains.	Blue Flag, 15 grs.
Turkey corn, 30 grs.	Prickly ash berries, 7 1-2 grs.
Pipsissewa, 15 grs.	Coriander seed, 7 1-2 grs.
Elder flowers, 15 grs.	

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Pipsissewa, U. S. P.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Stillingia Comp.—Not miscible with water.
Formula in same proportions as Elixir Stillingia compound above, but four times stronger.

Solid Extract Pipsissewa.—One part equals 4 of drug.
Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.65 Gm.).

Pill Chimaphila Extract, 3 grs.

Syrup Stillingia Compound.—Formula same as Elixir above.

PITCHER-PLANT. Sarracenia purpurea, *Linné.* (Rhizome.)

Synonyms.—Side-saddle Flower, Fly-trap, Huntsman's Cup, Water Cup; Sarracenie, Fr., Ger.

Properties.—"Stimulating diuretic." † A stimulant tonic to the mucous surfaces and also to the system generally. It is effective in diarrhœa, dyspepsia and gastralgia. Used in sluggish or torpid conditions of the stomach, intestines, liver, kidneys, or the uterus, which produce costiveness, dyspepsia, sick-headache, amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa.

Pitcher-plant root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Pitcher-plant.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 15 to 30 minims (1 to 2 C.c.).

PLANTAIN. Plantago major, *Linné.* (Leaves.)

Synonym.—Grosser wegetritt, Ger.

Properties.—Alterative, diuretic, refrigerant, and hemostatic. Prescribed in diarrhœa, dysentery, hæmorrhoids, hæmaturia, menorrhagia, etc. A reputed antidote to bites of venomous serpents, spiders, etc. It is valuable as a remedy in ascites.

Plantain leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Plantain leaves.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

PLEURISY-ROOT. Asclepias, U.S.P. Asclepias tuberosa, *Linné.* (Root.)

Synonym.—Butterfly Weed.

Properties.—Diaphoretic, antispasmodic, tonic, diuretic and carminative. It has obtained a reputation in diseases of the respiratory organs, more particularly in pleurisy, inflammation of the lungs and catarrhal affections. Beneficial in acute rheumatism, in febrile diseases, and in flatus of adults and children.

Pleurisy-root, U. S. P., compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes,

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* See note in Preface on Concentrations.
Lescher, "Recent Materia Medica," p. 59.

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PLEURISY-ROOT—Continued.

PREPARATIONS.

Asclepidin, a so-called **Concentration,*** a powdered preparation from Pleurisy-root.
Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.065 to 0.33 Gm.).

Fluid Extract Pleurisy-root.—Not miscible in water without some precipitation.
Dose, 20 to 60 minims (1.3 to 4 C.c.).

POISON OAK. Rhus Toxicodendron, *Linné.* (Leaves.)

Synonyms.—Poison Ivy, Sumach vénéneux, Fr.; Giftsumach, Ger.

Properties.—Poisonous. Stimulant narcotic, producing, when swallowed, more or less irritation of the stomach and bowels, and promoting the secretory functions of the skin and kidneys, and producing a stupefying effect upon the nervous system. Successfully used in the treatment of obstinate cutaneous disorders, dropsy, nocturnal incontinence, chronic paralysis, chronic rheumatism, and some diseases of the eye. It is said it produces twitchings of paralyzed muscles, and prickings of the affected limb, similar to the effects of strychnine or nux vomica.

Antidotes.—Use emetics followed by demulcents and alkalies, and treat symptoms as they arise on general principles.

Poison Oak leaves, U. S. P., compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Poison Oak.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 8 to 20 minims (0.2 to 2 C.c.).

Powdered Extract Poison Oak.—One part equals 5 of drug.
Dose, 1-2 to 5 grains (0.03 to 0.33 Gm.).

"German Tincture" Poison Oak.—An imported unofficial tincture of the green drug.
Dose, 2 to 10 minims (0.12 to 0.6 C.c.).

POKE-ROOT. { Phytolaccæ Bacca, U.S.P. / Phytolaccæ Radix, U.S.P. } Phytolacca decandra, *Linné.* (Berries, root.)

Synonyms.—Garget, Pigeon Berry.

Properties.—Emetic, cathartic, alterative and somewhat narcotic. Has acquired reputation as a remedy for syphilitic and rheumatic affections; is also recommended in acute and chronic catarrhal affections of the mucous membranes, and in headache, dysmenorrhœa, passive congestion of the uterus, liver, spleen and other organs.

Poke-root, U. S. P., compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Alterative Compound.—Miscible with water.
Synonyms.—Bamboo Brier Comp., Succus Alterans, Mist. Smilacis Comp.
Seventeen fluidounces, imperial, represents: Bamboo Brier, Stillingia, Burdock, and Poke roots, 4 ozs. av. each; Prickly Ash bark, 1 oz.
Dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 15 C.c.), in water.
Note.—Syrup Trifolium Comp. is rapidly supplanting this formula as an alterative; see below.

Fluid Extract Poke berries.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 10 minims to 1 fluidrachm (0.6 to 4 C.c.), according to the effect desired.

Fluid Extract Poke root.—Miscible with water.
Dose, as an alterative, 2 to 10 minims (0.13 to 0.65 C.c.); as an emetic, 20 to 30 minims (1.3 to 2 C.c.).

* See note in Preface on Concentrations.

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POKE-ROOT—Continued—(Extracts).

Powdered Extract Poke root.—Of the same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Poke-root. Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.33 Gm.).

Solid Extract Alterative Comp.—One grain is equivalent to 5 minims Fluid Extract Alterative comp., see above for formula. Dose, 10 to 40 grains (0.65 to 2.6 Gm.).

Solid Extract Poke-root.—One part equals 4 of root. Dose, 1 to 5 grains, (0.06 to 0.3 Gm.).

Phytolaccin, a so-called **Concentration,*** a powdered preparation from Poke-root.

Pills.

Alterative Compound, 3 grs.

Ext. Smilax Sarsap., 2-3 gr.	Ext. Poke-root, 2-3 gr.
Ext. Stillingia sylvat., 2-3 gr.	Ext. Prickly ash bark, 1-3 gr.
Ext. Burdock, 2-3 gr.	

Phytolaccin, 1-2 gr.

Syrups.—Each fluidounce represents ingredients specified.

Alterative Compound.
Two drachms Fluid Extract Alterative comp., see above for formula. Dose, 2 fluidrachms (8 C.c.) and upwards.

Trifolium Compound.
Recommended by Dr. Rush as superior in efficacy to the combination of alteratives that has recently acquired considerable notoriety under the name of bamboo brier root compound, succus alterans or alterative compound. Its restorative action in secondary syphilis is prompt and unequivocal.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.) three times a day.

Red clover, 32 grs.	Berberis aquifolium, 16 grs.
Stillingia, 16 grs.	Cascara amarga, 16 grs.
Burdock root, 16 grs.	Prickly-ash bark, 4 grs.
Poke-root, 16 grs.	Potassium iodide, 8 grs.

POLYPODY. Polypodium vulgare, *Linné.* (Leaves.)

Synonyms.—Rock brake; Gemeiner Tüpfelfarn, Ger.

Properties.—Expectorant, demulcent, purgative and anthelmintic. Dose, 2 fluidounces (60 C.c.) of an ounce to the pint infusion.

Polypody leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

POMEGRANATE. Granatum, U. S. P. Punica Granatum, *Linné.* (Bark of root.)

Properties.—The bark of the pomegranate root has long been known as an efficient remedy for tape-worm. Without the aid of castor oil or other cathartic it effects the destruction and expulsion of the parasite. Should it not have a purgative effect a brisker cathartic than castor oil is advisable, so that the tænia may not be allowed time to recover from the effects of the pomegranate. Its virtues are due to the alkaloid pelletierine.

Pomegranate bark of root, U. S. P., compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.

Pelletierine Sulphate.—A remedy for tape-worm. Dose, as a tæniruge, 5 to 12 grains (0.33 to 0.76 Gm.).

Pelletierine Tannate.—An efficient remedy for tape-worm, and commonly used in preference to the sulphate. Dose, 10 to 25 grains (0.65 to 1.66 Gm.).

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Pomegranate bark of root.—Miscible with water. Dose, 1-4 to 2 fluidrachms (1 to 8 C. c.).

* See note in Preface on Concentrations.

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PONGAMIA GLABRA, *Ventenat.* (Fixed oil from the seeds.)

Properties.—Has long been employed by the natives of India as a local application for scabies, herpes, and sundry other affections of the skin and for the relief of rheumatism. "The oil is an excellent remedy in pityriasis versicolor and porrigo capitis." *

POPPY. Papaver somniferum, *Linné.* (Capsules, leaves.)

Properties—Anodyne, calming irritation and producing sleep. Used in pulmonary affections. It is a favorite ingredient in soothing syrups for children. For other products from the Poppy, see Opium.

Poppy leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULA.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Poppy-heads.—Not miscible in water without material precipitation.
Dose, 10 to 40 minims (0.65 to 2.6 C.c.).

Solid Extract Poppy-heads.—One part equals 7 of drug.
Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0.13 to 0.3 Gm.).

Pill Poppy Extract, 2 grs.

Syrup Poppy-heads, B. P.
Fluid Extract Poppy-heads, P., D. & Co.'s.....4 fl. ozs.
Syrup.....11 fl. ozs.
Evaporate the fluid extract by a gentle heat to two fluidounces; add the syrup and mix thoroughly.
Dose, 1-2 to 2 drachms (2 to 8 C.c.).

PRICKLY ASH. Xanthoxylum, U. S. P. Xanthoxylum americanum, *Miller.* (Bark, berries.)

Synonyms.—Suter berry, toothache tree, clavalier, Fr.; Zahnwehholz, Ger.

Properties.—Stimulant, tonic, alterative, diaphoretic, sialagogue, carminative, emmenagogue and lactagogue. It is used as a stimulant in languid states of the system, and is said to have proved highly beneficial in chronic rheumatism, flatulent colic, syphilitic and hepatic affections.

Prickly Ash bark, U. S. P., compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Elixirs.—Each fluidounce represents ingredients specified.

Corydalis Compound.
Turkey corn, 30 grs.
Stillingia, 30 grs.
Blue flag, 40 grs.
Prickly ash, 15 grs.
Potassium iodide, 8 grs.

Stillingia Compound.
Stillingia, 30 grs.
Turkey corn, 30 grs.
Pipsissewa, 15 grs.
Elder flowers, 15 grs.
Blue flag, 15 grs
Prickly ash berries, 7 1-2 grs.
Coriander seed, 7 1-2 grs.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Alterative Comp.—Miscible with water.
Synonyms.—Bamboo Brier Comp., Succus Alterans, Mist. Smilacis Comp.
Seventeen fluidounces, imperial, represents: Bamboo Brier, Stillingia, Burdock and Poke roots, 4 ozs. av. each; Prickly ash bark 1 oz.
Dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 15 C.c.).
NOTE.—Syrup Trifolium Comp. is rapidly supplanting this formula as an alterative, see below.

Fluid Extract Prickly Ash bark, U. S. P.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 10 to 40 minims (0.6 to 2.6 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Prickly Ash berries.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 5 to 10 minims (0.33 to 0.65 C.c.).

* Dymock, "Materia Medica of Western India, p. 197.

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PRICKLY ASH—Continued—(Extracts).

Fluid Extract Stillingia Comp.—Not miscible with water.
Formula in same proportion as Elixir Stillingia Comp. above, but four times stronger.
Dose, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4. C.c.).

Solid Extract Alterative Comp.—One grain is equivalent to 5 minims Fluid Extract Alterative Comp., see above.
Dose, 10 to 40 grains (0.65 to 2.6 Gm.).

Solid Extract Prickly Ash bark.—One part equals 5 of bark.
Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.65 Gm.).

Pills.

Ague, Improved, 2 1-4 grs.
Cinchonidine sulph., 1 gr. — Gelsemperin, 1-16 gr.
Xanthoxyllin, 1 gr. — Powd. Capsicum, 1-16 gr.

Alterative Compound, 3 grs.
Ext. Smilax Sarsap., 2-3 gr. — Ext. Poke root, 2-3 gr.
Ext. Stillingia sylvat, 2-3 gr. — Ext. Prickly ash bark, 1-3 gr.
Ext. Burdock, 2-3 gr.

Cascara Compound Pellets, D'Ary's, 1 gr.
Ext. Cascara sagrada, 4-15 gr. — Euonymin, 1-5 gr.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-30 gr. — Xanthoxyllin, 4-15 gr.
Ext. Belladonna, 1-60 gr. — Oleoresin Capsicum, 1-20 gr.

Tonic, Waxham's, 2 grs.
Cinchonine sulph., 1 gr. — Ext. Dogwood bark, 1-4 gr.
Ext. Prickly-ash bark, 1-4 gr. — Powd. Capsicum, 1-4 gr.
Ext. Cinchona bark, red, 1-4 gr.

Syrups.—Each fluidounce represents ingredients specified.

Alterative Compound.
Two drachms Fluid Extract Alterative Comp., see above for formula.
Dose, 2 fluidrachms (8 C.c.) and upwards.

Trifolium Compound.
Recommended by Dr. Rush as superior in efficacy to the combination of alteratives known as alterative compound or succus alterans. Its restorative action in secondary syphilis is prompt and unequivocal.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.) three times a day.
Red clover, 32 grs. — Berberis aquifolium, 16 grs.
Stillingia, 16 grs. — Cascara amarga, 16 grs.
Burdock root, 16 grs. — Prickly-ash bark, 4 grs.
Poke root, 16 grs. — Potassium iodide, 8 grs.

Stillingia.
Stillingia, 88 grs. — Prickly-ash berries, 44 grs.

Stillingia Compound.—Formula same as Elixir Stillingia Comp., see above.

Xanthoxylin, a so-called **Concentration,*** a powdered preparation from Prickly-ash bark.
Dose, 1 to 4 grains (0.065 to 0.26 Gm.).

PRIDE OF CHINA. Azedarach, U. S. P. Melia Azedarach, *Linné.* (Bark of root.)

Properties.—Cathartic and emetic, and in large doses is said to produce narcotic effects similar to those of Pink-root. It is also considered equally efficient as an anthelmintic for lumbricoid ascarides.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Pride of China.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.).

PRIVET. Ligustrum vulgare, *Linné.* (Leaves.)

Properties.—Astringent, valuable in chronic bowel complaints; ulceration of stomach and bowels; as a gargle for ulcers of mouth and throat, and as an injection for ulcerated ears with offensive discharges.
Dose, 2 to 4 ounces of an ounce to the pint infusion.

Privet leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

* See note in Preface on Concentrations.

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PULSATILLA, U. S. P. Anemone Pulsatilla, *Linné.* (Herb.)

Synonyms.—Pasque flower; Coquelarde, Fr.; Küchenschelle, Ger.

Properties.—Alterative and antispasmodic. Administered with benefit in the secondary manifestations of syphilis, and in chronic cutaneous eruptions of a non-specific nature. It is also highly esteemed as a remedy in chronic catarrhal affections of the mucous membrane wherever located. Its antispasmodic properties make it an important drug for the relief of the "nervousness" of exhaustion due to any cause, and especially in the variety found in women as a result of menstrual derangements and sedentary habits. In functional amenorrhœa its stimulating action on the mucous lining of the uterus makes it valuable. It has been found useful also in the various nervous manifestations of hysteria.

Pulsatilla herb, U. S. P., compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Pulsatilla.—Miscible with water without material precipitation.
Dose, 1 to 5 minims (0.065 to 0.33 C.c.).

Powdered Extract Pulsatilla.—One part equals 5 of drug.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.064 Gm.).

"German Tincture" Pulsatilla.—An imported unofficial tincture of the green drug.
Dose, 3 to 10 minims (0.18 to 0.6 C. c.).

PUMPKIN. Pepo, U.S.P. Cucurbita Pepo, *Linné.* (Seed.)

Properties.—Pumpkin seeds are said to be a specific for tape-worm; they are also mucilaginous and diuretic. Are recommended in the treatment of strangury and urinary affections; also in gastritis, enteritis, febrile diseases and gonorrhœa. When given for tape-worm, follow after two hours with a brisk cathartic.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Pumpkin seed.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidounces (15 to 60 C.c.).
For tape-worm, evaporate, at a gentle heat, two fluidounces of the fluid extract to one-half fluidounce; let the patient take this at one dose, fasting, in the morning.

Solid Extract Pumpkin seed.—One part equals 20 of the seed.
Dose, 15 to 30 grains (1 to 2 Gm.).
An efficient tænifuge. May be combined with oleoresin of male fern or with other anthelmintics.

PURSLANE. Portulaca oleracea, *Linné.* (Herb.)

Properties.—Refrigerant, diuretic. Indicated in chronic catarrhal affections of the genito-urinary tract. It is also recommended in scurvy, and is thought by some to possess anthelmintic properties. "Purslane claims a place in the treatment of ascites, and as a mild and efficient diuretic, fills it well." *

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Purslane.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1 to 3 fluidrachms (4 to 12 C.c.).

QUASSIA, U. S. P. Picræna excelsa, *Lindley.* (The wood.)

Synonyms.—Quassia excelsa, *Swartz;* Bitter Wood, Bitter Ash; Bois amer, Fr.; Quassienholz, Ger.

Properties.—A purely bitter tonic, which invigorates the system without increasing the action of the heart. It is particularly adapted to that debilitated state of the digestive organs which sometimes succeeds acute diseases.

* Morse, "New Therapeutical Agents," p. 57.

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QUASSIA—Continued.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULA.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Quassia, U. S. P.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 C.c.).

Powdered Extract Quassia.—Of the same strength as the solid extract, prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Quassia.
Dose, 1 grain (0.6 Gm.) and upwards.

Solid Extract Quassia, U. S. P.—One part equals 12 of drug.
Dose, 1 grain (0.06 Gm.) and upwards.

Pills.

Iron, Quassia and Nux Vomica, 3 1-4 grs.
Iron by hydrogen, 1 1-2 grs. Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 gr
Ext. Quassia, 1 gr. Powd. Soap, 1-2 gr.

Quassia Extract, 1 gr.

Tincture Quassia, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract Quassia, P., D. & Co.'s.....2 fl. ozs.
Dilute Alcohol.....19½ fl. ozs.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

QUEBRACHO. Aspidosperma Quebracho, *Schlechtendal.* (Bark.)

Synonym.—Quebracho Blanco.

Properties.—Quebracho has lately been introduced as a remedy in dyspnœa. Given in proper doses it relieves the cyanosis and sense of suffocation due to embarrassed respiration, as in emphysema, capillary bronchitis, phthisis and chronic pneumonic processes, and in asthma. It appears to assist the oxygenation of the blood as well as to stimulate the respiratory centers.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.

Aspidospermine.—Quebracho bark contains at least six different alkaloids. The aspidospermine of commerce consists of all the alkaloids of the bark, and hence represents fairly well the activity of the drug, which is perhaps the most valuable remedy we possess for dyspnœa in its various forms.
Dose, 1-4 to 1-2 grain (0.016 to 0.03 Gm.).

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Quebracho.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 15 minims to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.).

Solid Extract Quebracho.—One part equals 10 of drug.
Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 Gm.).

QUEEN-OF-THE-MEADOW. Eupatorium purpureum, *Linné.* (Leaves, root.)

Synonyms.—Gravel Root, Trumpet Weed.

Properties.—A most excellent diuretic; tonic, somewhat stimulant and astringent. It has acquired a reputation for gravel, strangury and all chronic diseases of the urinary organs. It may be used with excellent effect in dropsical affections, hæmaturia, gout and rheumatism.

Queen-of-the-Meadow leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

Queen-of-the-Meadow root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Eupurpurin, a so-called **Concentration,*** a powdered preparation from Queen-of-the-meadow root.
Dose, 1 to 4 grains (0.06 to 0.26 Gm.).

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Queen-of-the-Meadow root.—Miscible with water without material precipitation.
Dose, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 C.c.).

Solid Extract Queen-of-the-Meadow.—One part equals 7 of root.
Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.65 Gm.).

* See note in Preface on Concentrations.

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QUININE-FLOWER. Sabbatia Elliottii, *Steudel.* (Root.)

Properties.—Tonic, febrifuge, antiperiodic. In its habitat quinine flower is much employed by physicians for the cure of the different types of malarial fever, the drug being used until the patient feels the *tinnitus aurium* peculiar to the effects of quinine. In this respect it seems to have the same properties as the Cinchona barks to a similar degree, hence its name. Its reputation as an antiperiodic was fully established during the late war, when owing to the scarcity of quinine, every opportunity was afforded for testing the relative value of the various substitutes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Quinine-flower root.—Not miscible with water. Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.) every two hours. To be increased in quantity in obstinate cases.

RAGWEED. Ambrosia artemisiæfolia, *Linné.* (Leaves.)

Synonyms.—Roman Wormwood, Bitterweed, Hogwood; Ambrosia, Fr.; Traubenkraut, Ger.

Properties.—Astringent. Employed as an application to fresh wounds and inflammation of the soft parts arising from injuries, and in hemorrhoids. It is said to exert a stimulant action in the typhoid state of febrile affections.

Ragweed leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

RASPBERRY. Rubus Idæus, U. S. P. Rubus strigosus, *Michaux.* (Leaves.)

Properties.—Similar in medicinal properties to the bark of the root of the other varieties of the same genus—the Dewberry and Blackberry. It will be found useful in the treatment of diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera infantum, relaxed conditions of the intestines in children, passive hemorrhages from the stomach, bowels or uterus, and in colliquative diarrhœa. As an injection, serviceable in gonorrhœa, gleet, leucorrhœa and prolapsus uteri and ani. Combined with aromatics, useful in cholera morbus, cholera infantum and diarrhœa. It is said that Raspberry will, during labor, increase the activity of the uterine contractions, when these are feeble, even in instances where ergot has failed, and it has been found serviceable in after-pains.

Raspberry leaves, U. S. P., compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Raspberry leaves.—Miscible with water. Dose, 20 to 60 minims (1.25 to 4 C.c.).

Solid Extract Raspberry leaves.—One part equals 4 of drug. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.32 to 0.65 Gm.).

RED CLOVER. Trifolium pratense, *Linné.* (Blossoms.)

Properties.—Deobstruent and sedative. The blossoms of this plant have long been used in the form of an infusion in whooping-cough, which they are said to relieve promptly. It has been used with success in the treatment of scrofula and externally as a wash for ill-conditioned ulcers.

Red Clover tops, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Red Clover tops.—Miscible with water. Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C.c.).

Solid Extract Red Clover tops.—One part equals 5 of drug. Dose, 5 to 25 grains (0.33 to 1.6 Gm.).

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RED CLOVER—Continued

Syrup Trifolium Compound.—This syrup is recommended by Dr. Rush as superior in efficacy to the combination of alteratives that has recently acquired considerable notoriety under the name of bamboo brier root compound, succus alterans, or simply alterative compound. The doctor's experience with this latter combination led him to believe that the formula could be greatly improved, and, after much clinical experience, he has adopted the combination represented in this preparation as that best adapted for general use. He prescribes it in all cases of secondary syphilis, and finds that its restorative action in nearly every case is prompt and unequivocal.

Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.) three times a day.

Red clover, 32 grs.	Berberis aquifolium, 16 grs.
Stillingia, 16 grs.	Cascara amarga, 16 grs.
Burdock root, 16 grs.	Prickly-ash bark, 4 grs.
Poke root, 16 grs.	Potassium iodide, 8 grs.

RED COHOSH. Actæa spicata, *Linné;* var. rubra, *Aiton.* (Root.)

Synonym.—Red Baneberry.

Properties.—A violent purgative, which must be used with caution. Said to possess emmenagogue properties. Dr. Davies states that this root possesses a certain narcotic property which may prove useful. Diluted with water and applied locally, the fluid extract acts as an insecticide.

Red Cohosh root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Red Cohosh (Red Baneberry).—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.3 C.c.).

RED MAPLE. Acer rubrum, *Linné.* (Bark.)

Synonym.—Swamp maple.

Properties.—A mild astringent. It has long been used by the Indians as their favorite remedy in all cases of sore eyes. Its virtues otherwise are not known.

Red Maple bark, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

RED OAK. Quercus rubra, *Linné.* (Bark.)

Properties.—Contains much tannin and therefore powerfully astringent. It is useful wherever an astringent is indicated, such as in chronic diarrhœa, chronic mucous discharges, etc., and externally to indolent ulcers, hemorrhoids. Useful in leucorrhœa in form of injection and as a gargle in relaxed uvula, etc.

Red Oak bark, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

RED OSIER. Cornus sericea, *Linné.* (Bark.)

Synonyms.—Swamp Dogwood, Rose Willow, Silky Cornel.

Properties.—Tonic and astringent; it may be used as a substitute for Cornus florida (see Dogwood) in the same doses. Is said to check the vomiting common in pregnancy. Is also recommended in dropsy, ulcers, and malignant fevers.

Red Osier bark, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Red Osier.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 C.c.).

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RED POPPY. Papaver Rhœas, *Linné*. (Petals.)

Synonyms.—Red Poppy Petals, Corn Rose, Corn Poppy; Coquelicot, Pavot rouge. Fr.; Klatschrosen, Ger.

Properties.—Said to be anodyne and carminative. An uncertain but very weak opiate.

Red Poppy flowers, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

FORMULA.

Syrup Poppy flowers, B. P.
Flowers ..... 1 oz.
Hot water ..... 1-2 pint.
Macerate 12 hours, strain, evaporate to 1 1-2 ozs., add 3 ozs. sugar, and when cold add alcohol, 3 fluidrachms. Useful in catarrhal affections of children.
Dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 16 C.c.).

RHATANY. Krameria, U. S. P. Krameria triandra, *Ruiz & Pavon*. (Root.)

Properties.—Rhatany is a powerful astringent, with some slight tonic virtues. It may be employed internally with advantage in menorrhagia, hematemesis, passive hemorrhages, chronic diarrhœa, leucorrhœa, chronic mucous discharges, colliquative perspiration, and incontinence of urine. As an energetic styptic in epistaxis, hemorrhage from the cavity of an extracted tooth, or the surface of a wound, and as a local application in prolapsus ani, fissure of the anus and leucorrhœa, as also for spongy and bleeding gums, it will be found unsurpassed.

Rhatany Root, U. S. P., compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULÆ.

Capsules.—In soft gelatin.

Copaiba, Cubeb and Rhatany.
Copaiba, Para, 6 minims. Ext. Rhatany, 2 grs.
Oleoresin cubeb, 2 minims.

Copaiba and Rhatany.
Copaiba, Para, 8 minims. Ext. Rhatany, 2 grs.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Rhatany, U.S.P.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 15 to 30 minims (1 to 2 C.c.).

Powdered Extract Rhatany.—of the same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Rhatany.
Dose, 2 to 4 grains (0.13 to 0.26 Gm.).

Solid Extract Rhatany, U. S. P.—One part equals 8 of drug.
Dose, 2 to 4 grains (0.13 to 0.26 Gm.

Pills.

Cubeb Extract, Rhatany and Iron, 3 grs.
Ext. Cubeb, 1 1-2 grs. Ext. Rhatany, 1-2 gr.
Iron sulph. exsic., 1 gr.

Krameria Extract, 2 grs.

Syrup Rhatany, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract Rhatany, P., D. & Co.'s ..... 7 fl. ozs.
Hot Syrup ..... 10 fl. ozs.
Mix and strain.
Dose, for a child, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 C.c.).

Tincture Rhatany, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract Rhatany, P., D. & Co.'s ..... 4 fl. ozs.
Dilute Alcohol ..... 17 fl. ozs.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).
NOTE.—This also represents the tinctures of the Phar. Ger. and Fr. Cod.

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RHUBARB. Rheum, U. S. P. Rheum officinale, *Baillon*; and other species. (Root.)

Properties.—Cathartic, tonic and astringent. Its astringency is exerted after its cathartic effect is produced, thus making it a very valuable remedy in bowel complaints. Its tonic power also makes it a valuable remedy for habitual constipation and dyspepsia.

PREPARATIONS.

Elixirs.—Each fluidounce represents ingredients specified.

Rhubarb and Columbo.
Rhubarb, 90 grs. Columbo, 30 grs.

Rhubarb and Magnesia.
Rhubarb, 60 grs. Magnesium acetate, 10 grs.

Rhubarb and Potassa.
Rhubarb, 60 grs. Potassium bicarbonate, 60 grs.
Golden-seal, 30 grs.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Rhubarb, U. S. P.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 5 to 30 minims (0.3 to 2 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Rhubarb Aromatic.—Not miscible with water.
Twice the strength of the official aromatic tincture of Rhubarb, U. S. P., which it otherwise resembles in every particular. It is employed to prepare extemporaneously the aromatic syrup of Rhubarb, and for this purpose is preferable to the official tincture, as it does not introduce into the syrup so large a proportion of alcohol.
Sixteen fluidounces, imperial, represents: Rhubarb, 6 1-2 ozs. av.; Cinnamon, 1 1-4 ozs.; Cloves, 1 1-4 ozs.; Nutmeg, 2-3 oz.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Rhubarb Comp. with Potass.—Not miscible with water.
Tonic, antacid and laxative. Used principally in diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, and in the same diseases as the compound powder of rhubarb. It is frequently of use in correcting acidity of the stomach, and may be employed as a gentle laxative, especially during pregnancy, and when piles are present.
Sixteen fluidounces, imperial, represents: Rhubarb, 8 ozs. av.; Golden-seal and Cassia, 4 ozs. each, with addition of 30 minims Oil of Peppermint and 1 oz. Potassium Carbonate.
Dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Senna.—Not miscible with water.
A mild cathartic, well adapted to cases of costiveness with gastric uneasiness, in persons of a gouty habit.
Sixteen fluidounces, imperial, represents: Rhubarb and Senna, 8 ozs. av. each.
Dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Rhubarb, sweet.—Not miscible with water.
Four times the strength of the official sweet tincture of rhubarb.
Sixteen fluidounces, imperial, represents: Rhubarb, select, 5 ozs. av.; Licorice root and Anise seed, 2 1-2 ozs. each; Cardamom seed, 5-8 oz.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 1-2 fluidrachms (1 to 6 C.c.).

Powdered Extract Rhubarb.—Of the same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Rhubarb.
Dose, 2 to 10 grains (0.13 to 0.6 Gm.).

Solid Extract Rhubarb, U. S. P.—One part equals 3 of drug.
Dose, 2 to 10 grains (0.13 to 0.6 Gm.).

Solid Extract Rhubarb Compound, Phar. Ger.—Consists of: Ext. Rhubarb, 6 parts; Ext. Aloes, 2 parts; Resin Jalap. 1 part; Soap, 4 parts.
Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.65 Gm.).

Normal Liquid* Rhubarb, assayed.—Standard arbitrary, 30 per cent. extractive.
Dose, 5 to 25 minims (0.3 to 1.5 C.c.).

Pills.

Anti-constipation, Carsons', 2 3-4 grs.
Ext. Cascara sagrada, 1 gr. Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 gr.
Ext. Rhubarb, 1 gr. Aloin, 1-3 gr.

*See note in Preface on Normal Liquids.

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RHUBARB—Continued—(Pills.)

Asafetida and Rhubarb, 3 grs.
Asafetida, 1 gr. Iron by hydrogen, 1 gr
Powd. Rhubarb, 1 gr.

Calomel and Rhubarb, 1 1-2 grs.
Calomel, 1-3 gr. Ext. Coloc, comp., 1-2 gr
Ext. Rhubarb, 1-2 gr. Ext. Henbane, 1-6 gr.

Liver, Christopher's, 3 1-2 grs.
Calomel, 2 grs. Powd. Ipecac, 1-2 gr.
Rhubarb, 1 gr.

Magnesia and Rhubarb, 2 grs.
Magnesia calcined, 1 gr. Powd. Rhubarb, 1 gr.

Rhubarb Extract, 1 gr.

Rhubarb, U. S. P., 3 grs.

Rhubarb and Blue Mass, 3 1-4 grs.
Blue Mass, 1 3-4 grs. Powd. Rhubarb, 1 gr.
Sodium bicarbonate, 1-2 gr.

Rhubarb Compound, 3 1-2 grs.
Powd. Rhubarb, 1 1-2 grs. Purified Aloes, 1 1-8 grs.
Powd. Myrrh, 3-4 gr. Oil Peppermint, q. s.

Rhubarb Compound, U. S. P., 4 1-2 grs.
Powd. Rhubarb, 2 grs. Powd. Myrrh, 1 gr.
Purified Aloes, 1 1-2 grs. Oil Peppermint, 1-10 gr.

Rhubarb and Iron, 3 grs.
Powd. Rhubarb, 2 grs. Iron sulph. exsic., 1 gr.

For others see appended Pill Formulæ list for numbers 60, 61, 162, 176, 224, 254, 261, 262.

Rhein, a so-called **Concentration,*** a powdered preparation from Rhubarb root.
Dose, 1 to 10 grains (0.06 to 0.6 Gm.).

Syrups.—Each fluidounce represents ingredients specified.

Rhubarb, U. S. P.—See below for formula for extemporaneous preparation.
Rhubarb, 55 grs. Carbonate of potassium, 4 grs.
Cinnamon, 11 grs.
Dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 15 C.c.).

Rhubarb, aromatic, U. S. P.—See below for formula for extemporaneous preparation.
Rhubarb, 11 grs. Cloves, 2 grs.
Cinnamon, 2 grs. Nutmeg, 1 gr.
Dose, for an infant, 1 fluidrachm (4 C.c.) repeated every two hours till the passages indicate by their color that the medicine has operated.

Rhubarb and Potassium Comp.—Neutralizing cordial.
Fluid Extract Rhubarb comp. with Potassium carb., 2 fluidrachms.
See above for formula.
Dose, for an adult, 1-2 fluidounce (15 C.c.) in water.

Tinctures.—See below for formulæ for extemporaneous preparation.

Rhubarb, U. S. P.
Dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 15 C.c.).

Rhubarb, aromatic, U. S. P.
Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C. c.).

Rhubarb, sweet, U. S. P.
Dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 15 C.c.).

Wine Rhubarb, U. S. P.—Each fluidounce represents:
Rhubarb, 45 grs. Calamus, 4 grs.
See below for formula for extemporaneous preparation.
Dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 15 C.c.).

FORMULÆ.

Syrups.

Rhubarb, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract Rhubarb, P., D. & Co.'s.....2 1-2 fl. ozs.
Fluid Extract Cassia, P., D. & Co.'s.....1-2 fl. oz.
Carbonate of Potassium. .....73 grs.
Syrup.....17 1-2 fl. ozs.

Rhubarb, aromatic, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract Rhubarb, aromatic, P., D. & Co.'s.....1 fl. oz.
Syrup.....15 fl. ozs.

* See note in Preface on Concentrations.

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RHUBARB—Continued.

Tinctures.

Rhubarb, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract Rhubarb, P., D. & Co.'s..... 1 1-2 fl. ozs.
Fluid Extract Cardamom, P., D. & Co.'s..... 1-4 fl. oz.
Dilute Alcohol.....11 1-2 fl. ozs.

Rhubarb, aromatic, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract Rhubarb, aromatic, P., D. & Co.'s.....8 fl. ozs.
Dilute Alcohol.....8 fl. ozs.

Rhubarb, sweet, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract Rhubarb, sweet, P., D. & Co.'s.....4 fl. ozs.
Dilute Alcohol.....12 fl. ozs.

Wine Rhubarb, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract Rhubarb, P., D. & Co.'s.....2 1-2 fl. ozs.
Fluid Extract Sweet Flag, P., D. & Co.'s.....1-4 fl. oz.
Stronger white wine, q. s. to make.....24 fl. ozs.

RHUS AROMATICA. *Aiton.* (Bark of Root.)

Synonym.—Sweet Sumach.

Properties.—"An efficient remedy against that very annoying condition of the bladder which gives rise to incontinence of urine." * Its astringency makes it serviceable in passive hemorrhages, atonic diarrhœa, dysentery and summer complaints of children. It acts as an excitant on the non-striped muscles of the bladder, the uterus, and of the inferior portion of the digestive canal.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Rhus Aromatica.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 5 to 30 minims (0.3 to 2 C c.).

Solid Extract Rhus Aromatica.—One part equals 9 of drug.
Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 Gm.).

ROSE. { Pale. U.S P., Rosa centifolia, / Red. U.S.P., Rosa gallica, } *Linné.* (Petals.)

Properties.—Pale rose petals are seldom used medicinally; those of the red rose are used for their pleasant astringency in aphthæ and other ulcers of the mouth, ears, anus, etc., inflammation of the eyes, hæmorrhages and wherever a mild astringent is indicated.

Rose petals, pale, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Confection Red Rose petals, U. S. P.
Used exclusively as an excipient.

Lozenge, Rose-leaf and Alum.
Powd. Rose leaves, 1-4 gr. Powd. Alum, 1-4 gr.

ROSEMARY. Rosemarinus, U. S. P. Rosmarinus officinalis, *Linné.* (Flowers, leaves, U.S.P.)

Properties.—Formerly considered useful in functional nervous disorders, and as an emmenagogue, galactagogue and diuretic. Externally is employed in fomentations for relief of local pains.

Rosemary flowers, / **Rosemary leaves, U. S. P.,** { Compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

* Napheys, "Medical Therapeutics," p. 467.

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ROSIN-WEED. Silphium laciniatum, *Linné.* (Herb, root.)

Synonyms.—Silphium gummiferum, *Elliott;* Compass Plant, Indian Cup Plant. Polar Plant.

Properties.—Tonic, diaphoretic, alterative and emetic. Very beneficial in dry, obstinate coughs and intermittent fevers. Its action is perhaps analogous to that of grindelia robusta, and it is said to cure the heaves (asthma) in horses.

Rosin-weed herb, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

Rosin-weed root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Rosin-weed herb.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

RUE. Ruta graveolens, *Linné.* (Leaves.)

Synonyms.—Rue odorante, Fr.; Garten raute, Ger.

Properties.—A powerful emmenagogue in functional inactivity of the uterus and ovaries. It is of service in hysteria, convulsions and flatulence, the oil of rue being used preferably for the latter.

Rue leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Rue.—Not miscible in water without some precipitation.
Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 C.c.).

Solid Extract Rue.—One part equals 5 of leaves.
Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0.13 to 0.32 Gm.).

Pill, Emmenagogue, Rigaud's, 3 3-4 grs.

Purified Aloes, 1 1-2 grs.	Powd. Saffron, 3-4 gr.
Powd. Rue, 3-4 gr.	Powd. Savin, 3-4 gr.

SABBATIA CAMPESTRIS, *Nuttall.* (Plant.)

Properties.—Said to be a valuable remedy in sick-headache, when caused by deranged digestion. Useful also as an antiperiodic and preventative of miasmatic fevers; and in drachm doses, every four hours, it is a reliable tonic in convalescence from fevers and general debility of the system from any cause.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Sabbatia Campestris.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.).

SAFFLOWER. Carthamus tinctorius, *Linné.* (Florets.)

Synonyms.—African or Dyer's Saffron, American Saffron, Bastard Saffron, Saffron Thistle.

Properties.—Used in domestic practice to favor the efflorescence of measles and other exanthemata and as a diaphoretic (in warm infusion). Used to dissipate commencing catarrh and muscular rheumatism. Laxative in large dose.

Safflower, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION AND FORMULA.

Fluid Extract Safflower (Saffron, American).—Miscible with water without material precipitation.
Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 C.c.).

Syrup Safflower (Saffron, American).
Fluid Extract Safflower, P., D. & Co.'s.....1 fl. oz.
Hot Syrup.....7 fl. ozs.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).
Used as a popular remedy for children teething.

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SAGE. Salvia, U.S.P. Salvia officinalis, *Linné.* (Leaves.)

Synonyms.—Garden Sage; Sauge officinale, Fr.; Salbei, Ger.

Properties.—Stimulant aromatic, tonic and astringent. It is a well known diaphoretic in the form of "sage tea." Its astringency is of service in the form of a gargle where such is indicated for the mouth or throat; its aromatic quality is useful in flatulence.

Sage leaves, U. S. P., domestic and Italian, compressed in ounce, 1-4 and 1-2 pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Sage leaves.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

SAINT JOHN'S-WORT. Hypericum perforatum, *Linné.* (Herb.)

Properties.—Reputed diuretic, astringent and sedative. Has been employed in a great variety of diseases, but especially esteemed in affections of the urinary passages. Used in hot infusion as an emmenagogue.

Saint John's-wort herb, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Saint John's-wort.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

SAMPSON SNAKE-ROOT. Gentiana ochroleuca, *Frölich.* (Root)

Properties.—Astringent, tonic, antiperiodic. Useful in all cases of enfeebled mucous tissue attended with discharge as in chronic catarrhal affections. Especially applicable to subacute irritations of the alimentary canal, where the mesenteric glands are somewhat involved and attended with diarrhœa.

Sampson Snake-root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

SANDALWOOD. Santalum album, *Linné.* (Wood; oil, U.S.P.)

Synonyms.—Yellow Saunders, White Saunders.

Properties.—Employed as a substitute for copaiba in the treatment of gonorrhœa; used in chronic bronchitis and chronic diarrhœa with advantage. The fluid extract of the wood is more readily tolerated by some patients than the oil.

PREPARATIONS.

Capsules.

Copaiba, Cubeb, Matico and Sandal.—In soft gelatin.
Copaiba, Para, 3 minims. Oleoresin Matico, 1 minin.
Oleoresin Cubeb, 3 minims. Oil Sandal, East India, 3 minims.

Copaiba, Cubeb and Sandal.—In soft and in hard gelatin.
Copaiba, Para, 6 minims. Oil Sandal, East India, 2 minims.
Oil Cubeb, 2 minims.

Copaiba and Sandal.—In soft gelatin.
Copaiba, Para, 5 minims. Oil Sandal, East India, 5 minims.

Copaiba and Sandal.—In soft gelatin.
Copaiba, Para, 7 minims. Oil Sandal, East India, 3 minims.

Cubeb and Sandal.—In hard gelatin.
Oil Cubeb, 5 minims. Oil Sandal, East India, 5 minims.

Sandal Oil, East India, 10 minims.—In soft and in hard gelatin.

Sandal and Cassia.—In soft and in hard gelatin.
Oil Sandal, East India, 9 minims. Oil Cassia, 1 minim.

Fluid Extract Sandalwood.—Not miscible with water.
Cinnamon adds to its palatability.
Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C.c.).

Pill Sandalwood Compound, 3 grs.
Oil Sandalwood, 1 gr. Balsam Copaiba, 1 gr.
Ext. Cubeb, 1 gr.

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SARACA INDICA, *Linné.* (Bark.)

Synonyms.—Joutsia Asoka, *Roxburgh*; Asok, Hind. and Beng.; Asoka, Jasundi, Bomb.

Properties.—Astringent, uterine sedative. "Much employed by the Hindoo physicians in uterine affections, especially in menorrhagia."* Useful also in the treatment of hemorrhoidal tumors.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Saraca Indica.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.).

SARSAPARILLA, U. S. P. (Root.)

Honduras: Smilax officinalis, *Humboldt, Bonpland & Kunth.*
Mexican: Smilax medica, *Chamissb & Schlechtendal.*
Para: Smilax (species indetermined).

Properties.—Its most extensive and useful application is in the treatment of secondary syphilis and syphiloid diseases, and that shattered condition of the system following the imprudent use of mercury. It may also be employed in chronic rheumatism, scrofulous affections and certain cutaneous diseases.

Sarsaparilla root, U. S. P., Honduras, and Mexican, each, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULA.

Capsule Copaiba, Cubeb and Sarsaparilla.—In soft gelatin.
Copaiba, Para, 6 minims. Ext. Sarsaparilla, 2 grs.
Oleoresin Cubeb, 2 minims.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla, U. S. P.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4. C.c.).

Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla (Para).—Miscible with water.
Dose, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 C.c.).
This valuable species of Sarsaparilla is comparatively unknown in the American markets, the supplies being carried through the usual channels of trade from Brazil to Europe.

Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla Comp., U. S. P.—Miscible with water.
Each pint represents: Sarsaparilla, 12 ozs.; Licorice root, 2 ozs.; Sassafras, 1 2-3 ozs.; Mezereon, 1-2 oz.
Dose, 1 fluidrachm (4 C.c.).
NOTE.—The ingredients of this fluid extract differ somewhat from those of the Syrup Sarsaparilla Compound, U. S. P. For the especial purpose of convenience in making the latter see below.

Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla Comp. (for Syrup).—Miscible with water.
Four times the strength of the Syrup Sarsaparilla Comp., U. S. P.
Dose, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla and Dandelion.—Miscible with water.
Each pint represents: Sarsaparilla and Dandelion, 8 ozs. each. Useful in eruptive diseases depending chiefly on derangements of the hepatic functions.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C c.).

Powdered Extract Sarsaparilla.—Of the same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Sarsaparilla.
Dose, 4 to 10 grains (0.26 to 0.6 Gm.).

Solid Extract Sarsaparilla.—One part equals 5 of drug.
Dose, 4 to 10 grains (0.26 to 0.6 Gm.).

Solid Extract Sarsaparilla Comp.—One part equals 4 of the following mixture of crude drugs, one pound of which contains: Dandelion 10 2-3 ozs.; Yellow Dock, 2 2-3 ozs.; Sarsaparilla, 2 2-3 ozs.; Oil Anise, 10 minims; Oil Wintergreen, 20 minims.
Dose, 4 to 10 grains (0.26 to 0.6 Gm.).

* Dymock, "Materia Medica of Western India," p. 209.

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SARSAPARILLA—Continued.

Pill Sarsaparilla Extract, 3 grs.

Syrups.—Each fluidounce represents ingredients specified.

Sarsaparilla.
Fluid extract sarsaparilla, 2 drachms.

Sarsaparilla Compound, U. S. P.

Sarsaparilla, 97 grs.	Senna, 8 grs.
Guaiacum wood, 12 grains.	Sassafras, 4 grs.
Pale rose, 8 grs.	Anise, 4 grs.
Licorice root, 8 grs.	Wintergreen, 4 grs.

For preparing this extemporaneously:
Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla Comp., for Syrup, P., D. & Co.'s..4 fl. ozs.
Simple Syrup.....12 fl. ozs.
Dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 15 C.c.) three or four times a day.

Sarsaparilla Comp. with Potassium Iodide.
Sixteen grains Potassium iodide in each fluidounce of syrup sarsaparilla comp.

SASSAFRAS, U. S. P. Sassafras officinale, *Nees.* (Bark of root.)

Properties.—Aromatic, stimulant, alterative, diaphoretic and diuretic; used in combination with other alteratives but principally to impart flavor.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Sassafras.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

SASSY-BARK. Erythrophlœum guineense, *Don.* (Bark.)

Synonyms.—Erythrophlœum judiciale, *Procter;* Casca-bark, Doom-bark, Mancona-bark.

Properties.—Poisonous. The ordeal poison of Angola. Experiments conducted with a view to fix its value in medicine have shown it to be nauseant, emetic, astringent and narcotic. It is said to have been successfully employed in diarrhœa, dysentery and in colic. "In heart affections, it strengthens and moderates the action of the heart like digitalin."*

Antidotes.—Emetics or stomach-pump, if sufficiently early. Use stimulants and treat on general principles. Nux vomica has been recommended as a physiological antidote.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Sassy-bark.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 C.c.) used with caution.

SAVIN. Sabina, U.S,P. Juniperus sabina, *Linné.* (Tops.)

Properties.—Poisonous. Emmenagogue, diuretic and diaphoretic. In large doses it will produce gastro-enteritis. Contra-indicated where general or local inflammation is present, and it should never be used during pregnancy, on account of its tendency to cause abortion. Notwithstanding this, it is reputed efficacious in checking the tendency to abort, and to be beneficial in menorrhagia when carefully exhibited in small doses.

Antidotes.—Emetics, castor oil, opiates, linseed meal poultice to abdomen.

Savin tops, U. S. P., compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULA.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Savin, U. S. P.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.25 C.c.).

Solid Extract Savin.—One part equals 4 of drug.
Dose, 1 to 4 grains (0.06 to 0.25 Gm.).

*Lescher, "Recent Materia Medica," p. 23.

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SAVIN—Continued.

Pills.

Emmenagogue Improved, 4 1-2 grs.
Ergotin, 1 gr.
Purified Aloes, 1 gr.
Oil Savin, 1-2 gr.
Ext. Black Hellebore, 1 gr.
Iron sulphate, exsic., 1 gr.

Emmenagogue No. 4, 4 1-2 grs.
Ergotin, 1 gr.
Ext. Cotton root, 1 gr.
Purified Aloes, 1 gr.
Iron sulphate, exsic., 1 gr.
Oil Savin, 1-4 gr.

Emmenagogue, Rigaud's, 3 3-4 grs.
Purified Aloes, 1 1-2 grs.
Powd. Rue, 3-4 gr.
Powd. Saffron, 3-4 gr.
Powd. Savin, 3-4 gr.

Savin Extract, 1 gr.

Tincture Savin, B. P.
Fluid Extract Savin, P., D. & Co.'s.... ....1 fl. oz.
Dilute Alcohol..... ....7 fl. ozs.
Dose, 20 to 60 minims (1.25 to 4 C.c.).

SAW PALMETTO. Serenoa serrulata, *Bentham & Hooker.* (Fruit.)

Synonyms.—Sabal serrulata, *Roemer & Schultes;* Chamærops serrulata, *Pursh.*

Properties.—Sedative, pseudo-narcotic and diuretic, said to improve digestion, increasing the flesh and strength. It is remedial of neuralgic disorders and it will also allay irritation of the mucous membrane of the throat, nose and larynx. It has been used with decided success in phthisis pulmonaris, bronchitis, acute and chronic laryngitis, etc.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Saw Palmetto berries.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C.c.).

SAXIFRAGE. Pimpinella Saxifraga, *Linné.* (Root.)

Synonyms.—Pimpinella, Small burnet saxifrage; Grand Boucage, Fr.; Pimpinelle, Biebernell, Ger.

Properties.—Diuretic, diaphoretic and stomachic; useful in chronic catarrh, asthma, dropsy, amenorrhœa, etc. It is also recommended as a masticatory in toothache, and as a gargle in palsy of the tongue, and in collection of viscid mucus in the throat.

Saxifrage root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Saxifrage.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 15 to 30 minims (1. to 2. C.c.).

SCAMMONY. Scammonium, U. S. P. Resinous exudation from the root of Convolvulus Scammonia, *Linné.*

Properties.—A powerful intestinal, but a feeble hepatic irritant, with tendency to occasion griping. Said to be somewhat uncertain as a purgative; best given in combination. Only mentioned for the preparations into which it enters.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.32 to 0.65 Gm.).

PREPARATIONS.

Pills.

Cathartic Compound, Vegetable, 2 1-2 grs.
Ext. Coloc., 1-3 gr.
Podophyllin, 1-4 gr.
Powd. resin Scammony, 1-3 gr.
Purified Aloes, 1 1-4 grs.
Powd. Cardamom, 1-8 gr.
Powd. Soap, 1-8 gr.

Cochia, 3 1-2 grs.
Ext. Coloc. comp., 1 gr.
Purified Aloes, 1 gr.
Powd. Potass. sulph., 1-2 gr.
Powd. Gamboge, 1-2 gr.
Powd. Scammony, 1-3 gr

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SCAMMONY—Continued—(Pills).

Triplex, Dr. Francis', 4 grs.

Purified Aloes, 1 1-5 grs.	Resin Scammony, 1 1-5 grs.
Blue Mass, 1 1-5 grs.	Croton Oil, 1-20 gr.
Oil Caraway, 1-5 gr.	Tr. Aloes and Myrrh, 1-4 gr.

Powdered Extract Colocynth Comp. U. S. P.—Each 100 parts represents: Ext. Colocynth, 16; Aloes, 50; Cardamom, 6; Resin of Scammony, 14; Soap, 14. See Colocynth.
Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.3 Gm.).

SCARLET PIMPERNEL. Anagallis arvensis, *Linné.* (Herb.)

Synonyms.—Red Chickweed, Weather-glass; Mouron rouge, Fr.; Gauchheil, Rothe Miere, Ger.

Properties.—This plant has won considerable reputation in California as a remedy in rheumatism. It has been used with some success in epilepsy, mania, and nervous affections.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Scarlet Pimpernel.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1 fluidrachm (4 C.c.) gradually increased.

SCOURING-RUSH. Equisetum hyemale, *Linné.* (Plant.)

Synonyms.—Shave grass; Winter Schachtelhalm, Ger.

Properties.—Diuretic and astringent. Taken freely in the form of decoction, it has been found useful in dropsy, suppression of urine, hematuria, gravel and nephritic affections, as well as in gonorrhœa and gleet.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Scouring-rush.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 20 to 60 minims (1.3 to 4 C.c.).

SCULLCAP. Scutellaria, U.S.P. Scutellaria lateriflora, *Linné.* (Lvs.)

Synonyms.—Blue Scullcap, Mad-dog Weed, Hoodwort; Scutellaire, F.; Helmkraut, Ger.

Properties.—Tonic, nervine and antispasmodic. It is recommended in chorea, convulsions, tremors, neuralgia and nerve affections generally. In all cases of nervous excitability, restlessness, or wakefulness, either idiopathic or accompanying acute or chronic diseases, it may be freely administered with favorable results.

Scullcap leaves, U. S. P., compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Scullcap.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

Fluid Extract Scullcap Comp.—Not miscible with water.
Each pint represents: Scullcap and Ladies' Slipper, 5 1-2 ozs. each; Hops and Lettuce, 2 1-2 ozs. each. Combines the tonic and nervine properties of its several ingredients. Indicated in the nervous disturbances of hysterical females, and in the debility of children following an attack of summer complaint.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

Powdered Extract Scullcap.—Of the same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Scullcap.
Dose, 4 to 15 grains, (0.26 to 1 Gm.).

Solid Extract Scullcap.—One part equals 5 of drug.
Dose, 4 to 15 grains (0.26 to 1 Gm.).

Scutellarin, a so-called **Concentration,*** a powdered preparation from Scullcap leaves.
Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.065 to 0.2 Gm.).

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* See note in Preface on Concentrations.

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SEDUM ACRE, *Linné.* (The whole plant.)

Synonyms.—English moss, Stonecrop, Wall-pepper, Mossy stonecrop; Jaubarbe, Fr.; Mauerpfeffer, Ger.

Properties.—Emetic, local irritant, and astringent. Great success has been recently claimed for it in the treatment of diphtheria.* Whether given in weak solution and swallowed, or in a more concentrated form and applied locally to the throat, it appears to act in the following manner: 1 By infiltrating the false membrane and so loosening or destroying its connection with the mucous membrane that it is readily ejected by vomiting. 2. By cleansing or disinfecting the cleared mucous surface and also the healthy parts, new diphtheritic foci are prevented from forming. 3. By its astringency reducing any tumefaction. 4. By its superior emetic properties. The emesis it produces is copious, causing little pain or fatigue. Dr. P. O. Wagener gives the following formula† as yielding the most satisfactory results in his experience with the remedy:

Fluid ext. sedum acre, fl. ℥ j.
Spirits turpentine.
Lactic acid.
Fluid ext. aconite, ♏ fl. ʒ ij. Mix.

One application should be made with a brush every three minutes for twenty minutes, when emesis should be induced by a glass of warm water if it has not already commenced, and the membrane will be entirely expelled. To prevent liability of ulceration from any bleeding points they should then be touched with Monsel's solution.

NOTE.—Sedum acre has no specific power to cure diphtheria, consequently it is of no value in the first stage of the disease; it should only be employed when the false membrane has been developed.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Sedum acre.—Miscible in water without material precipitation.
Dose, 15 to 30 minims (1 to 2 C.c.) diluted.

SENEGA, U. S. P. Polygala Senega, *Linné.* (Root.)

Properties.—Senega is a stimulating expectorant and diuretic, and in large doses emetic and cathartic. It appears, indeed, to excite more or less all the secretions, proving occasionally diaphoretic, emmenagogue, and increasing the flow of saliva. It has been employed as an expectorant in cases not attended with acute inflammatory action, or in which the inflammation has been in a great measure subdued. It is used with reputed advantage in the treatment of chronic catarrhal affections, secondary stages of croup, diseases of the bronchial passages, pneumonia, asthma, incipient croup, rheumatism, dropsy and amenorrhœa.

Senega root, U. S. P., compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULÆ.

Abstract Senega, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract Senega root, P., D. & Co.'s..... .....1 fl. oz.
Sugar of milk, q. s. to make.....228 grains.
Evaporate the fluid extract nearly to dryness by a very gentle heat; add 175 grains of the sugar of milk; incorporate thoroughly with the extract; reduce to complete dryness; weigh, and add sufficient sugar of milk to bring the weight to 228 grains; finally powder the product. Keep in a well-corked bottle.
Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.32 to 0.65 Gm.).

Elixir Cimicifuga (Black Cohosh) Compound.—Each fluid-ounce represents ingredients specified.

Cimicifuga, 30 grs.	Seneka, 8 grs.
Licorice root, 10 grs.	Ipecac, 4 grs.
Cherry, wild, 8 grs.	

* Dr. Louis Duval in El Siglo Medico, Madrid, 7, xij, 84.
† Therapeutic Gazette, July 15, 1885.

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SENEGA—Continued.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Black Cohosh Comp.—Not miscible with water. Each pint represents: Black Cohosh, 8 ozs.; Licorice, 3 ozs.; Cherry bark and Seneka, 2 ozs. each; Ipecac, 1 oz. Nervous and arterial sedative; in larger doses acting as a diaphoretic and causing increased secretion from the bronchial mucous membrane. Useful in chronic rheumatism, both articular and lumbago form; and in atonic amenorrhœa.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Horehound Comp.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Each pint represents: Horehound, 8 ozs.; Comfrey, 4 ozs.; Seneka and Wild Cherry, 2 ozs. each. Demulcent, and expectorant. A valuable combination in coughs and colds with mild diaphoretic and sedative properties; particularly fitted for administration to children.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Ipecac and Senega.—Not miscible with water. Each pint represents: Ipecac and Seneka, 8 ozs. each. Emetic in large doses. In small doses, a stimulating expectorant and diaphoretic.
Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.3 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Senega, U. S. P.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 10 to 20 minims (0.6 to 1.3 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Squill Comp.—Miscible with water.
Sixteen fluidounces, imperial, represents: Squill and Senega, 8 ozs. av. each. In large doses emetic. In smaller doses expectorant, diuretic and diaphoretic. Much used in inflammatory affections of the air passages, asthma and incipient croup.
Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.3 C.c.).

Glycerole Squill Comp.—Each fl. oz. represents ingredients specified.
Squill, 40 grs. Senega, 40 grs. Antimony and Potass. tart., 7-8 gr.

Lozenges.

Tar Compound.
Pine Tar, 7-48 gr. Powd. Wild Cherry, 2 1-3 grs.
Powd. Senega, 7-24 gr.

Yerba Santa Compound.
Ext. Licorice, 1 gr. Powd. Cherry, 1-4 gr.
Powd. Senega, 3-16 gr. Yerba santa, 1 gr.
Tar, 1-32 gr.

Syrups.—Each fluidounce represents ingredients specified.

Senega, U. S. P., 120 grs.
For preparing this extemporaneously:
Fluid Extract Senega, P., D. & Co.'s.....4 fl. ozs.
Hot Syrup.....12 fl. ozs.
Aqua Ammonia.....45 minims.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

Squill Compound, U. S. P.—"Hive Syrup," "Croup Syrup."
Squill and Senega, 34 grs. each, and 7-8 gr. tartrate antimony and potassium For preparing this extemporaneously:
Fluid Extract Squill Comp, P., D. & Co.'s..... 2 fl. ozs.
Tartar Emetic..... 12 grs.
Boiling Water.....3 fluidrachms.
Simple Syrup.....11 fl. ozs.
Dissolve the tartar emetic in the boiling water, and mix with the other ingredients.
Dose, for children, 10 minims to 1 fluidrachm (0.6 to 4 C.c.); for adults, 20 to 30 minims (1 3 to 2 C.c.) as an expectorant.

SENNA, U.S.P. (Alexandrian.) Cassia acutifolia, *Delile.* (Lvs.)

Properties.—A prompt, efficient and safe cathartic. Very useful in febrile diseases. It acts principally upon the small intestines. It is apt to cause griping pains, which are modified by combining it with aromatics as correctives, and also by the mode of preparing it for use.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULÆ.

Confection Senna.—A combination of Senna with coriander, cassia fistula, tamarinds, etc., making an efficient and mild laxative in doses of about 2 drachms (8 Gm.).

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SENNA—Continued.

Elixirs.—Each fluidounce represents ingredients specified.

Cathartic Compound.
Senna, 16 grs. Butternut, 16 grs.
Cascara sagrada, 32 grs. Rochelle salts, 32 grs.
Culver's root, 16 grs.

Laxative.
Senna, 60 grs. Rochelle salts, 60 grs.
Butternut bark, 30 grs.

Mandrake Compound.
Mandrake root, 45 grs. Senna, 30 grs.
Culver's root, 30 grs. Jalap, 15 grs.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Dandelion and Senna.—Miscible with water.
Sixteen fluidounces, imperial, represents: Dandelion and Senna, 8 ozs. each. Tonic and laxative, with slight action on liver.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Grindelia Comp.—Miscible with water.
Eighteen fluidounces, imperial, represents: Grindelia Robusta, 12 ozs. av.; Senna and Rhubarb, 3 ozs. each. Efficacious in the treatment of asthma where there is a torpid condition of the bowels,
Dose, 1 fluidrachm (4 C.c.), repeated every three or four hours.

Fluid Extract Mandrake Comp.—Not miscible with water.
Each pint represents: Mandrake 6 ozs.; Culver's Root, 4 ozs.; Senna, 4 ozs.; Jalap, 2 ozs.
Dose, as a laxative, 1 fluidrachm (4 C.c.); as a cathartic, 1 to 3 fluidrachms (4 to 11 C. c.).

Fluid Extract Pink-root Comp.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Sixteen fluidounces, imperial, represents: Pink-root and Senna, 7 ozs. each; Savin and Manna, 1 oz. each. Efficacious as a specific for worms; combines both anthelmintic and laxative properties.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Pink-root and Senna.—Miscible with water.
Sixteen fluidounces, imperial, represents: Pink-root, 10 ozs. av.; Senna, 6 ozs.; Anise and Caraway oils, 20 minims each. An excellent vermifuge.
Dose, for a child two years old, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 C.c.); for an adult, 2 to 4 fluidrachms (8 to 15 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Senna.—Not miscible with water.
Sixteen fluidounces, imperial, represents: Rhubarb and Senna, 8 ozs. each. Especially adapted to cases of costiveness with gastric uneasiness, in persons of gouty habit.
Dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Senna, U. S. P.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Senna, Aqueous.—Miscible with water.
Less apt than the hydro-alcoholic (official) extract to cause griping pains.
Dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 15 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Senna Comp.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Each pint represents: Senna and Jalap, 7 ozs. each; Coriander, 2 ozs. An excellent mild purgative, useful in constipation attended with flatulence.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Senna and Jalap.—Not miscible with water.
Each pint represents: Senna and Jalap, 8 ozs. each. Senna modifies the severity of the Jalap action.
Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C.c.).

Powdered Extract Senna.—Of the same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating the solid extract, at a low temperature, to sensible dryness, and replacing moisture with powd. senna leaves.
Dose, 10 to 20 grains (0.65 to 1.3 Gm.).

Solid Extract Senna.—One part equals 6 of drug.
Dose, 10 to 20 grains (0.65 to 1.3 Gm.).

Pill Senna Extract, 2 grs.

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SENNA—Continued.

Syrups.

Sarsaparilla Compound, U. S. P.—See under Sarsaparilla.

Senna, U. S. P.

Fluid Extract Senna, P., D. & Co.'s.....8 fl. ozs.
Fluid Extract Coriander, P., D. & Co.'s.....1 fl. oz.
Syrup.....11 fl. ozs.
Dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 16 C.c.).
NOTE.—Syrup Senna, Phar. Ger. is about 1-4 of this strength and flavored with fennel instead of coriander.

SERPENTARIA, U.S.P. Aristolochia Serpentaria, *Linné.* (Rhiz.)

Synonyms.—Virginia Snakeroot, Serpentary Root; Serpentaire de Virginie, Fr.; Virginische Schlangenwurzel, Ger.

Properties.—A stimulant tonic, acting also as a diaphoretic or diuretic, according to the mode of its application. It is adapted to the treatment of typhoid fevers, whether idiopathic or symptomatic, and has been found useful in intermittent and other fevers, in dyspepsia and amenorrhœa. In infusion it is an excellent gargle for putrid sore throat.

Serpentaria, U. S. P., compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULA.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Cinchona Comp.—Not miscible with water.
Each pint represents: Cinchona bark, pale, 8 ozs.; Bitter Orange Peel, 6 ozs.; Serpentaria, 1 1-2 ozs.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C c.).

Fluid Extract Cinchona, Red, Comp.—Not miscible with water.
Each pint represents: Red Cinchona Bark, true, 7 1-2 ozs. av ; Bitter Orange Peel, 6 ozs ; Serpentaria, 1 1-2 ozs. Five times the strength of the Tincture Cinchona Compound, U.S.P., *q. v.*
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c).

Fluid Extract Serpentaria, U. S. P.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 15 to 30 minims (1 to 2 C.c.).

Tinctures.

Cinchona Comp, U. S. P.—See Cinchona.

Serpentaria, U. S. P.

Fluid Extract Serpentaria, P., D. & Co.'s.....2 fl. ozs.
Dilute Alcohol.....19 fl. ozs.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

SHEEP SORREL. Rumex Acetosella, *Linné.* (Leaves.)

Synonym.—Field sorrel.

Properties.—Refrigerant and diuretic. Useful in febrile and inflammatory diseases, and in scorbutic affections.

Sheep Sorrel leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Sheep Sorrel.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

Solid Extract Sheep Sorrel.—One part equals 4 of the leaves.
Dose, 10 grains (0 65 Gm.).

SHELL-BARK HICKORY. Carya alba, *Nuttall,* (Bark.)

Properties.—Tonic and anti-intermittent. Recommended for its tonic properties in the debility following an acute attack of malaria, or owing to exposure to a prolonged influence of the poison. As an abortive of intermittent fever it has a high reputation in some localities.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Shell-bark Hickory.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

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SHEPHERD'S PURSE Capsel a bursa-pastoris, *Mœnch.* (Herb.)

Synonym.—Hirtentäschlein Ger

Properties.—An active diuretic, possessing also tonic and stimulant powers. It has been found useful in many forms of kidney complaint, ascites, œdema glottidis, chronic diarrhœa, etc.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Shepherd's Purse.—Miscible with water without material precipitation
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.).

"German Tincture" Shepherd's Purse.—An imported unofficial preparation of the green herb.
Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C. c.).

SILKWEED. Asclepias syriaca, *Linnd.* (Rhizome.)

Synonyms.—Asclepias Cornuti, *Decaisne*; Milkweed; Asclépiáde à la Soie, Fr.; Seidenpflanze, Ger

Properties.—Tonic, alterative, expectorant, diuretic. It has been tested in scrofula and found of considerable value. Its expectorant powers render it beneficial in asthma and bronchial discrders. It is indicated in dropsies, scarlatina and rheumatism. "This plant has a specific power in dispelling dropsical effusions." *

Silkweed root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Silkweed.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 10 to 60 minims (0.65 to 4 C.c.).

SIMARUBA. Simaruba officinalis, *DeCandolle.* (Bark of the root.)

Synonym.—Mountain damson.

Properties.—Used with advantage in dysentery and chronic diarrhœa. It operates simply as a tonic; and, though beneficial in relaxed and debilitated states of the alimentary canal, would do harm if used indiscriminately in all dysenteric cases. In large doses causes purging and diaphoresis and sometimes diuresis.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Simaruba bark.—Not miscible with water
Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0 6 to 2 C.c.).

SKUNK CABBAGE. Symplocarpus fœtidus, *Salisbury.* (Rhizome.)

Synonyms.—Skunk Weed, Polecat Weed.

Properties.—Stimulant, antispasmodic and narcotic. In large doses it occasions nausea and vomiting, with headache, vertigo and dimness of vision. Used in asthma, whooping-cough, nervous irritability, hysteria. and convulsive affections; it is also used in chronic catarrh, and bronchial and pulmonary affections, to allay the irritation.

Skunk Cabbage root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Lobelia Comp.—Not miscible with water.
Sixteen fluidounces, imperial, represents: Lobelia, 8 ozs av.; Blood-root and Skunk Cabbage, 4 ozs, each. Diaphoretic, expectorant, antispasmodic, emetic.
Dose, as an expectorant, 3 to 20 minims (0 2 to 1 3 C c); as an emetic 20 to 60 minims (1.3 to 4 C c)

Fluid Extract Skunk Cabbage.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 10 to 40 minims (0 6 to 2 5 C c.).

* Napheys, "Medical Therapeutics, p 461.

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SLIPPERY ELM. Ulmus, U S. P Ulmus fulva, *Michaux.* (Bark.)

Properties.—Highly demulcent, slightly astringent and tonic, and somewhat nutritious. Used wherever a demulcent is indicated, such as in diarrhœa, dysentery, and affections of the urinary passages. Externally in poultice form to relieve local inflammations.

Slippery Elm bark-flour, compressed in 1-8 lb. packages for retailing purposes.

SOAP-TREE. Quillaia, U.S.P. Quillaia saponaria, *Molina.* (Bark.)

Synonyms.—Soap Bark; Seifenrinde, Ger.

Properties.—Internally it is recommended by Dr. Kobert* as a preferable substitute for senega. His clinical experience shows it to be borne better by patients than senega, that it very seldom produces vomiting or diarrhœa; that its sweeter taste renders it more acceptable to children; that it is a more powerful and uniform expectorant, since quillaia contains five times the proportion of the same two glucosides that are present in senega, with the additional advantage of being more constant in quantity. When bruised and macerated in water, Soap-tree bark, in common with other substances containing saponin, such as senega and saponaria, imparts to that liquid the property of frothing like soap when agitated. It is used for cleansing grease from cloth, in washing silk or woolen stuff when it is desirable not to change their color, and also for cleansing the hair, which it is supposed to beautify and preserve.

Soap-tree bark, U. S. P., compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION AND FORMULÆ.

Fluid Extract Soap-tree bark.—Miscible with water.
Dose, for a child, 2 minims (0.12 C.c.); for adults, 8 minims (0.5 C.c.) taken hourly.

Hair Wash.

Fluid Extract Soap-tree bark, P., D. & Co.'s	2 fl. ozs.
Cologne	1 fl. oz.
Glycerin	1 fl. oz.
Water	12 fl. ozs.

Mix first three ingredients thoroughly, then add the water. Said to be a very valuable wash for the hair, promoting its growth and eradicating dandruff.

Tooth Wash.—Resembling and said to be superior to "Sozodont."

Fluid Extract Soap-tree bark, P., D. & Co.'s	1 fl. oz.
Alcohol	3 fl. ozs.
Glycerin	2 fl. ozs.
Water	10 fl. ozs.
Oil Wintergreen	6 drops
Oil Cloves	4 drops.

Color with Tincture Cudbear Dissolve the oils in the alcohol, add the glycerin and fluid extract, and finally the water.

SOAPWORT. Saponaria officinalis *Linné.* (Leaves, root)

Synonyms.—Soaproot; Seifenwurzel, Ger.

Properties.—Diaphoretic, diuretic, and said to be, as an alterative, superior to sarsaparilla. Used in Germany as a remedy in venereal and cutaneous eruptions and visceral obstructions

Soapwort leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes

Soapwort root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes

PREPARATION

Fluid Extract Soapwort root.—Miscible with water
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.)

*Centralblatt für Klin Med., No 30 1885· Therapeutic Gazette, Sept. 15, 1885, March 15, 1886, and May 16, 1887.

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SOLOMON'S SEAL. Polygonatum officinale, *Allioni.* (Rhizome.)

Synonym.—Convallaria Polygonatum, *Linné.*

Properties—Tonic, mucilaginous and mildly astringent. Found of much value in leucorrhœa. menorrhagia, female debility and pectoral affections. Very efficacious in irritable conditions of the intestines, piles, erysipelas, and cutaneous affections of an erysipelatous nature. Affords direct relief in maladies of the skin produced by the poison vine and other plants.

Solomon's Seal, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Solomon's Seal.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

SOUR-WOOD. Oxydendrum arboreum, *DeCandolle.* (Leaves.)

Synonyms.—Sorrel Tree, Andromeda arborea, *Linné.*

Properties.—Tonic, refrigerant and diuretic, and containing free acid in large quantity. It has been employed successfully in the treatment of dropsy, acting in this case as an efficient diuretic.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Sour-weed leaves.—Miscible with water without material precipitation.
Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C.c.).

Solid Extract Sour-weed leaves.—One part equals 5 of drug.
Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.33 to 1 Gm.).

SOUTHERNWOOD. Artemisia Abrotanum, *Linné.* (Herb.)

Synonyms.—Old man; aurone des jardins, Fr.; Eberraute, Ger.

Properties.—The properties of the various species of Artemisia seem to be similar. Southernwood is anthelmintic, tonic and narcotic. Used in intermittent fever, jaundice, atonic dyspepsia, amenorrhœa, chronic leucorrhœa, obstinate diarrhœa, and as a vermifuge. Combined with a fixed alkali it is said to become powerfully diuretic.

Southernwood herb, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Southernwood.—Miscible with water without material precipitation.
Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 C.c.).

SPANISH NEEDLES. Bidens bipinnata, *Linné.* (Herb.)

Properties.—Claimed to have a special tendency, in its action, to the uterus, and that it is an efficient emmenagogue. It is also reported to be a stimulating expectorant.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Spanish Needles.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.).

SPEARMINT. Mentha viridis, *Linné.* (Leaves.)

Properties.—An aromatic stimulant, antispasmodic and carminative, of milder properties than peppermint, and therefore often preferred in infantile cases.

Spearmint leaves, U. S. P., compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Spearmint leaves.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1 to 3 fluidrachms (4 to 11 C.c.).

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SPEEDWELL. Veronica officinalis, *Linné.* (Herb.)

Synonym.—Veronique mâle, Fr.; Ehrenpreis Wundkraut, Ger.

Properties.—Alterative, diuretic and expectorant. Useful in catarrh of the kidney, and as an aromatic expectorant in acute colds with cough. Used in domestic practice in the form of infusion (one ounce to the pint of hot water). Give freely.

Speedwell herb, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

SPICE-BUSH. Lindera Benzoin, *Meissner.* (Bark, berries, leaves.)

Synonyms.—Benzoin odoriferum, *Nees;* Wild Allspice, Feverbush, Spicewood; Laurier benzoin, Fr.; Benzoelorbeer, Ger.

Properties.—All parts of the shrub are diaphoretic (in hot infusion), aromatic, stimulant and tonic. The bark is also used in the treatment of intermittent and typhoid forms of fever as an exhilarant and refrigerant. The berries have been employed as a substitute for allspice, they are used advantageously in flatulence, flatulent colic, etc., and externally in rheumatism.

Spice-bush leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Spice-bush bark.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Spice-bush berries.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 20 to 60 minims (1.3 to 4 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Spice-bush berries Comp.—Miscible with water. Fifteen and one-half fluidounces, imperial, represents: Mugwort, 13 ozs. av.; Orange Peel, 1 oz.; Spicebush berries, 1-2 oz; Licorice root, 1 oz. A desirable remedy for the treatment of skin diseases, dependent upon peculiar conditions of the system, other than those of syphilitic or scrofulous origin. It possesses valuable tonic and alterative properties, and has been employed with great benefit in the treatment of acne, boils, etc.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.).

SPIKENARD. Aralia racemosa, *Linné.* (Rhizome.)

Synonyms.—American Spikenard, Pettymorrell.

Properties.—Gently stimulant, diaphoretic and alterative. Used in chronic rheumatism, syphilitic and cutaneous affections.

Spikenard root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Spikenard.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

Syrup Horehound Comp.—Each fluidounce represents: Elecampane, Spikenard, Comfrey, Wild Cherry bark, Horehound, 20 grs. each; Bloodroot, 10 grs.

SPINY CLOTBUR. Xanthium spinosum, *Linné.* (Herb.)

Synonyms.—Spiny Burreed, Spiny Cocklebur.

Properties.—Diaphoretic, sialagogue and diuretic. It causes a rise of temperature and accelerates the circulation. Dr. Grzymala, of Olschanka, Podolia, writing to the *British Medical Journal*, states, that of several persons bitten by rabid dogs and treated by him in the wards of his hospital, such always recovered as were treated with this medicine. In nearly 100 cases of men bitten and in which Xanthium spinosum was tested he had not failed in one case to ward off hydrophobia. The drug deserves further investigation.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Spiny Clotbur.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 10 to 20 minims (0.6 to 1.3 C.c.).

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SQUAW-VINE. Mitchella repens, *Linné.* (Herb.)

Synonyms.—Checkerberry, Partridgeberry, Winterclover.

Properties.—Diuretic and astringent. Used in dropsy, suppression of urine and diarrhœa. and has been found useful in many forms of uterine derangement such as amenorrhœa, some forms of dysmenorrhœa, menorrhagia, congestion of the uterus, etc.

Squaw-vine herb, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULA.

Elixir Helonias Compound.—Each fluidounce representing:

Helonias, 15 grs.	Cramp bark, 15 grs.
Squaw-vine, 60 grs.	Blue Cohosh, 15 grs.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Squaw-vine.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Squaw-vine Comp. (or Helonias Comp.)—Not miscible with water.
Fourteen fluidounces, imperial, represents: Squaw-vine, 8 ozs. av.; Cramp bark, Blue Cohosh and Helonias, 2 ozs. each. Uterine tonic and antispasmodic. May be used in all cases where the functions of the internal reproductive organs are deranged, as in amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, menorrhagia, leucorrhœa; and to overcome the tendency to habitual abortion. Said to render parturition "safe and easy."

Syrup Squaw-vine Comp.—Mother's Cordial (King).
Fluid Extract Squaw-vine Comp., P., D. & Co.'s.....4 fl. ozs.
Syrup.....12 fl. ozs.
Dose, 2 to 4 fluidrachms (8 to 15 C.c.) three times a day.

SQUILL. Scilla, U.S.P. Urginea Scilla, *Steinheil.* (Bulb.)

Synonyms.—Squills; Scille, Squille, Fr.; Meerzwiebel, Ger.

Properties.—In over-doses, poisonous, occasioning hypercatharsis, strangury, bloody urine and fatal inflammation of the stomach and bowels. In medicinal doses, diuretic, expectorant; reduces frequency and increases tension of the pulse. Used chiefly in the form of syrup as an expectorant. As a diuretic, it is often prescribed in dropsy, especially in cases where the pulse is weak and the heart feeble or obstructed. It is not well adapted to cases of renal origin.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.

Scillitoxin.—Cardiac sedative, also acting on the kidneys.
Dose, 1-300 grain (0.0002 Gm.) cautiously increased.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULÆ.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Squill, U. S. P.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1 to 10 minims (0.06 to 0.6 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Squill Comp.—Miscible with water.
Each pint represents: Squill and Seneka, 8 ozs. each. Expectorant, diuretic, diaphoretic and, in large doses, emetic. Much used in inflammatory affections of the air passages, asthma and incipient croup.
Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.3 C.c.).

Glycerole Squill Compound.—Each fluidounce containing: Squill, and Senega, 40 grs. each; Antimony and Potass. Tart., 7-8 gr.

Pills.

Digitalis Compound, 4 grs.

Powd. Digitalis, 1 gr.	Powd. Potass. nitrate, 2 grs.
Powd. Squill, 1 gr.	

Ipecac and Squill, 3 grs.

Powd. Ipecac comp., 2 grs.	Ammoniac, 2-3 gr.
Powd. Squill, 2-3 gr.	

Scillitoxin, 1-300 gr.

Squill Compound, 3 grs.

Powd. Squill, 3-8 gr.	Powd. Soap, 1 1-8 grs.
Powd. Jamaica Ginger, 3-4 gr.	Ammoniac, 3-4 gr.

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SQUILL—Continued.

Syrups.

Squill, U. S. P.—Each fluidounce contains 1-2 fluidounce Vinegar of Squill, representing 23 grains Squill. An extemporaneous preparation may be made as follows:
Fluid Extract Squill, P., D. & Co.'s ..... 1 fl. oz.
Acetic Acid ..... 1 3-4 fl. ozs.
Syrup ..... 17 fl. ozs.

Squill Compound, U. S. P.—Each fluidounce containing Squill and Senega, 34 grs. each; and 7-8 gr. Tartrate Antimony and Potassium. An extemporaneous preparation may be made as follows:
Fluid Extract Squill Comp., P., D. & Co.'s ..... 2 fl. ozs.
Tartar Emetic ..... 11 grs.
Simple Syrup ..... 11 fl. ozs.
Boiling Water ..... 3 fluidrachms
Dissolve the tartar emetic in the boiling water, and mix solution with the other ingredients.
Dose, for children, 10 minims to 1 fluidrachm (0.6 to 4 C.c.); for adults, 20 to 30 minims (1.3 to 2 C.c.) as an expectorant.

Tincture Squill, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract Squill, P., D. & Co.'s ..... 2 fl. ozs.
Dilute Alcohol ..... 12 fl. ozs.
Dose, 6 to 30 minims (0.4 to 2 C.c.).

Vinegar Squill, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract Squill, P., D. & Co's ..... 2 fl. ozs.
Diluted Acetic Acid ..... 18 fl. ozs.
Dose, 10 to 60 minims (0.6 to 4 C.c.).

STAR-GRASS. Aletris farinosa, *Linné*. (Rhizome.)

Synonyms.—**Unicorn root,** Ague Root, Blazing Star, Colic Root, Star-wort.

Properties.—Tonic, diuretic and vermifuge. Used extensively in diseases of the uterine organs, and is supposed to exert a specific influence upon the uterus itself. It imparts tone and vigor to both male and female reproductive organs.

Star-grass root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Aletrin, a so-called **Concentration,*** a powdered preparation from Star-grass (unicorn) root.
Dose, 1-2 to 4 grains (0.03 to 0.26 Gm.).

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Star-grass (Unicorn) root.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 C.c.).

Solid Extract Star-grass (Unicorn) root.—One part equals 6 of drug.
Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0.13 to 0.32 Gm.).

STAVESACRE. Staphisagria, U. S. P. Delphinium Staphisagria, *Linné*. (Seed.)

Properties.—Poisonous. Emetic, cathartic, narcotic, vermifuge; parasiticide. frequently used to destroy lice in the hair. It is employed in various disorders of the urino-genital apparatus, as in the prostatorrhœa resulting from masturbation; in chronic irritation of the neck of the bladder, especially when the result of gonorrhœa or cold, and associated with temporary enlargement or irritation of the prostate; in chordee, and in gonorrhœal prostatis; in leucorrhœa, amenorrhœa, and in prolapsus uteri where there is feeble circulation.

Antidotes.—Use emetics (mustard, sulphate of zinc or apomorphine) and combat symptoms as they arise. Stimulants are generally indicated.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Stavesacre seed.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1 to 2 minims (0.065 to 0.13 C.c.), gradually increased.

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* See note in Preface on Concentrations.

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STILLINGIA, U. S. P. Stillingia sylvatica, *Linné.* (Root.)

Synonyms.—Queen's Root, Queen's Delight, Yaw Root, Silver leaf.

Properties.—In large doses emetic and cathartic, in some instances leaving a disagreeable sensation in the stomach and alimentary canal, with more or less prostration of the system. In small doses, a powerful alterative, and used extensively as a remedy for scrofulous and syphilitic affections.

Stillingia root, U. S. P., compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULÆ.

Elixirs.—Each fluidounce represents ingredients specified

Corydalis Compound.
Turkey Corn, 30 grs. Prickly Ash, 15 grs.
Stillingia, 30 grs. Potassium iodide, 8 grs
Blue Flag, 40 grs.

Stillingia, 120 grs.

Stillingia Compound.
Stillingia, 30 grs. Blue Flag, 15 grs.
Turkey Corn, 30 grs. Prickly Ash berries, 7 1-2 grs
Pipsissewa, 15 grs. Coriander seed, 7 1-2 grs.
Elder Flowers, 15 grs.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Alterative Compound.—Miscible with water.
Synonyms —Bamboo Brier Comp., Succus Alterans, Mist Smilacis Comp. Seventeen fluidounces, imperial, represents Bamboo Brier, Stillingia, Burdock, and Poke roots, 4 ozs av. each; Prickly Ash bark, 1 oz.
Dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 15 C c.), in water.
NOTE.—Syrup Trifolium Comp. (see below) is to be preferred, and is rapidly supplanting this formula as an alterative.

Fluid Extract Stillingia Comp.—Not miscible with water.
Formula in same proportion as Elixir Stillingia Comp. above, but four times stronger.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Stillingia, U. S. P.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 15 to 30 minims (1 to 2 C.c.).

Powdered Extract Stillingia.—of the same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Stillingia.
Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0.13 to 0.3 Gm.).

Solid Extract Alterative Comp.—One grain is equivalent to 5 minims Fluid Extract Alterative comp., see above.
Dose, 10 to 40 grains (0 65 to 2.6 Gm).

Solid Extract Stillingia.—One part equals 6 of root.
Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0.13 to 0.3 Gm.).

Pills.—Containing Stillingia or its preparations.

Alterative Compound, 3 grs.
Ext. Smilax Sarsap., 2-3 gr. Ext Poke root, 2-3 gr.
Ext. Stillingia sylvat., 2-3 gr. Ext Prickly Ash bark, 2-3 gr.
Ext. Burdock, 2-3 gr.

Stillingin, 1 gr.

Stillingin, a so-called **Concentration,*** a powdered preparation from Stillingia root.
Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 Gm.).

Syrups—Each fluidounce represents ingredients specified.

Alterative Compound.
Fl. Ext. Alterative comp., 2 drachms. See above for formula.
Dose, 2 fluidrachms (8 C. c.) and upwards.

Corydalis Compound.
Turkey Corn, 30 grs. Blue Flag, 40 grs.
Stillingia, 30 grss. Potassium iodide, 8 grs.

* See note in Preface on Concentrations

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STILLINGIA—Continued—(Syrups).

Trifolium Compound.
Recommended by Dr. Rush as superior in efficacy to the combination of alteratives known as Alterative Compound or Succus Alterans. Its restorative action in secondary syphilis is prompt and unequivocal.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.) three times a day.

Red Clover, 32 grs.	Berberis aquifolium, 16 grs.
Stillingia, 16 grs	Cascara amarga, 16 grs.
Burdock root, 16 grs.	Prickly-ash bark, 4 grs.
Poke root, 16 grs.	Potassium iodide, 8 grs.

Stillingia, King's formula.

Stillingia, 88 grs.	Prickly-ash berries, 44 grs.

May be prepared extemporaneously as follows:
Fluid Extract Stillingia, P., D. & Co.'s.....3 fl. ozs.
Fluid Extract Prickly-ash berries, P., D. & Co.'s.....1 1-2 fl. ozs.
Hot Syrup .....13 1-2 fl. ozs.
Dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 15 C.c.).

Stillingia Compound, King's formula; active ingredients same as Elixir Stillingia Compound, see above. It may be extemporaneously prepared as follows:
Fluid Extract Stillingia Comp., P., D. & Co.'s.....4 fl. ozs.
Syrup.....12 fl. ozs
Dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 15 C.c.), three or four times a day.

STONE-ROOT. Collinsonia canadensis, *Linné.* (Rhizome.)

Synonyms.—Horsebalm, Horse-weed, Heal-all, Rich-weed, Ox-balm, Knob-root; Guérit tout, Baume de cheval, Fr.

Properties.—Seems to exert an alterative influence on the mucous tissues, and has been found beneficial in chronic catarrh of the bladder, leucorrhœa, debility of the stomach, clergymen's sore throat, chronic laryngitis, etc It possesses gentle tonic and diuretic properties, and has been used with efficacy in the lithic acid diathesis, calculous deposits and dropsical effusions.

Stone-root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Collinsonin, a so-called **Concentration.***—A powdered preparation from Stone-root.
Dose, 1 to 4 grains (0.06 to 0.25 Gm.).

Elixir Buchu and Pareira Brava.—Each fluidounce representing:

Buchu, 30 grs.	Juniper berries, 15 grs.
Pareira brava, 7 1-2 grs.	Stone-root, 7 1-2 grs.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava.—Not miscible with water.
Each pint represents: Buchu, 8 ozs., troy; Pareira Brava and Stone-root, 2 ozs. each; Juniper berries, 4 ozs. Found useful in leucorrhœa, dropsy, chronic inflammation of the bladder and urinary passages, etc.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Stone-root.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

Solid Extract Stone-root.—One part equals 7 of drug.
Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0.13 to 0.33 Gm.).

STRAMONIUM. { Stramonii folia, U.S.P., Stramonii semen, U.S.P., } Datura Stramonium, *Linné.* (Lvs., seed.)

Synonyms.—Thorn Apple, Apple Peru, Jamestown-weed, Jimpsonweed.

Properties.—Poisonous. A powerful narcotic. In medicinal doses it acts as an antispasmodic and anodyne without causing constipation. Its uses are the same as those of belladonna, but it has been more particularly recommended as a remedy for attacks of asthma.

* See note in Preface on Concentrations.

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STRAMONIUM—Continued.

ANTIDOTES.—Promptly empty the stomach by emetics (sulphate of zinc or copper), and combat the nervous disturbances as they arise by physostigma and opium.

NOTE.—All official preparations are made from the seed

Stramonium leaves, U. S. P., compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.

Daturine (pure crystals).—Alkaloid from stramonium seed; believed to be identical with hyoscyamine.
Dose, 1-100 grain (0.00065 Gm.) and upwards.

Daturine Sulphate.—Differs from the pure alkaloid only in the circumstance that it is readily soluble in water. The solution, one-half to two grains to the ounce, may be employed in place of atropine to dilate the pupil of the eye, its effect being similar but more transient.
Dose, 1-100 grain (0.00065 Gm.) and upwards.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULÆ.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Stramonium leaves.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 1 to 5 minims (0.06 to 0.3 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Stramonium seed, U.S.P.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1 to 4 minims (0.06 to 0.25 C.c.).

Powdered Extract Stramonium leaves (assayed).—Of the same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Stramonium leaves.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.065 Gm.).

Solid Extract Stramonium leaves (assayed).—One part equals 5 of drug.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.06 Gm.).

Solid Extract Stramonium seed, U.S.P. (assayed.)—One part equals 8 of drug.
Dose, 1-8 to 1 grain (0.008 to 0.06 Gm.).

Normal Liquids.*

Stramonium leaves.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Standard, .375 per cent. alkaloid, estimated by Dragendorff's method.
Dose, 1 to 4 minims (0.06 to 0.24 C.c.).

Stramonium seeds.—Not miscible with water. Standard, provisionally the same as that of the leaves, viz: .375 per cent. alkaloid.
Dose, 1 to 4 minims (0.06 to 0.24 C.c.).

Ointment Stramonium, U. S. P.—This may be extemporaneously prepared as follows:

Solid Extract Stramonium seed, P., D. & Co.'s	52 grs.
Water	1-2 fluidrachm.
Benzoated Lard	1 oz. tr

Rub the extract with the water till uniformly soft, then gradually add the lard and mix thoroughly.

Pills.—Containing Stramonium or its preparations.

Daturine Sulphate, 1-100 gr.

Neuralgic Idiopathic, Brown-Sequard's, 3 1-2 grs., also 1-2 strength 1 3-4 grs.

Ext. Henbane, 2-3 gr.	Ext. Conium seed, 2-3 gr.
Ext. Ignatia, 1-2 gr.	Ext. Opium, 1-2 gr.
Ext. Aconite leaves, 1-3 gr.	Ext. Indian Cannabis, 1-4 gr.
Ext. Stramonium seed, 1-5 gr.	Ext. Belladonna, 1-6 gr.

Ox-gall Compound, 2 1-3 grs.

Ox-gall, 2 grs.	Purified Aloes, 1-10 gr.
Ext. Stramonium seed, 1-6 gr.	Berberine hydrochlorate, 1-12 gr.

Stramonium Extract (seed), 1-4, 1-2 and 1 gr.

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* See note in Preface on Normal Liquids.

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STRAMONIUM—Continued.

Tinctures.

"German Tincture" Stramonium Seed.—An imported unofficial preparation from the fresh seeds.
Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 C.c.).

Stramonium, B. P.
Fluid Extract Stramonium seed, P., D. & Co.'s.....1 fl. oz.
Dilute Alcohol .....7 fl. ozs.
Dose, 8 to 30 minims (0.5 to 2 C.c.).

Stramonium, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract Stramonium seed, P., D. & Co.'s.....2 fl. ozs.
Alcohol .....12 fl. ozs.
Water.....7 fl. ozs.
Dose, 15 to 30 minims (1 to 2 C.c.).

STRAWBERRY. Fragaria vesca, *Linné.* (Leaves.)

Synonyms.—Feuilles du Fraisier Sauvage. Fr.; Erdbeerblätter, Ger.

Properties.—Mildly astringent and diuretic. Employed in mild diarrhœa and in deficient secretion of urine.

Dose, 2 fluidounces (60 C.c.) of an ounce to the pint infusion.

Strawberry leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

STROPHANTHUS KOMBE, *Oliver.* (Seeds.)

Properties.—Poisonous. A powerful cardiac stimulant, acting more energetically on the heart than digitalis, while its action on the blood-vessels is less intense. Drs. C. L. Dana and Beverley Robinson report numerous cases of its successful use after other cardiac tonics have failed to produce any result.*

Antidotes.—Emetics or stomach-pump if sufficiently early. Aconite and American hellebore have been suggested as physiologically antagonistic.

PREPARATION.

Tincture Strophanthus.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Prepared after Prof. Fraser's formula, strength being 1 in 20, or one imperial pint representing the virtues of one ounce, av., of the drug; anything stronger has been found too concentrated for convenient use.
Dose, 1 to 10 minims (0.065 to 0.65 C.c.).

SUMACH. Rhus glabra, *Linné.* (Bark, berries U.S.P., leaves.)

Synonyms.—Upland Sumach, Pennsylvania Sumach; Glatter Sumach, Ger.

Properties.—Tonic, astringent and antiseptic. Used as a gargle in inflammation and ulceration of the throat. A valuable astringent in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, diarrhœa, dysentery, and in profuse perspiration from debility. The infusion is employed as an injection in prolapsus uteri and ani, etc. The berries are also diuretic and refrigerant, and are employed in febrile diseases, diabetes, etc., as a gargle in quinsy and in ulcerations of the mouth and throat.

Sumach bark, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

Sumach leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Sumach bark.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Sumach berries, U. S. P.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

Rhusin, a so-called **Concentration,**† a powdered preparation from Sumach bark.
Dose, 1 to 2 grains (0.06 to 0.13 Gm.).

* Medical Record, Dec. 18. 1886; Therapeutic Gazette, Feb., 1887.
† See note in Preface on Concentrations.

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SUMMER SAVORY. Satureia hortensis, *Linné.* (Leaves.)

Properties.—Stimulant carminative and emmenagogue Beneficial in warm infusion in colds, menstrual suppression and flatulent colic. It is a gentle stimulating tonic, during convalescence from fevers.

Summer-savory leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Summer-savory.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 15 C.c.).

SUNDEW. Drosera rotundifolia, *Linné.* (Plant.)

Properties.—A valuable pectoral; found very useful in pertussis, asthma, incipient phthisis, chronic bronchitis with dry spasmodic cough, nervous or sympathetic cough, whether from pulmonary, cardiac or gastric disease. Sundew has been recommended in certain phases of dyspepsia, especially as a relief for flatulence. It has effected cures in cases of severe gastric disorder, approaching to chronic ulcer of the stomach, and resembling cancer.

PREPARATIONS.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Sundew.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.25 C.c.).

Solid Extract Sundew.—One part equals 5 of drug.
Dose, 1 to 4 grains (0.06 to 0.26 Gm.).

"German Tincture" Sundew.—An imported unofficial preparation from the green plant.
Dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 C.c.).

Pill Sundew Extract, 3 grs.

SUNFLOWER. Helianthus annuus, *Linné.* (Seeds.)

Properties.—Mild diuretic and expectorant; used with considerable benefit in pulmonary and laryngeal affections.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Sunflower.—Miscible with water.
Best exhibited in syrup.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

SWEET BASIL. Ocimum Basilicum, *Linné.* (Leaves.)

Synonyms.—Common or Citron Basil; Basilic, Fr.; Basilienkraut, Ger.; Albahaca, Span.

Properties.—An aromatic tonic and stimulant. Used in Europe principally as a condiment, aiding digestion by stimulating the flow of gastric juice. It is much used in Spanish South America as a carminative and nervine. In India it is employed "as a remedy in gonorrhœa, catarrh, dysentery and chronic diarrhœa." *

Sweet Basil leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

SWEET CICELY. Osmorrhiza longistylis, *DeCandolle.* (Root.)

Properties.—Aromatic, stomachic, carminative and expectorant. It has proved useful in coughs, in flatulence, and as a gentle stimulant tonic to debilitated stomachs. The sweetened infusion (1 to 10) may be taken freely in coughs.

Sweet Cicely root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Sweet Cicely.—Miscible with water without material precipitation.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

* Drury, "Useful Plants of India," p. 337.

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SWEET CLOVER. Melilotus officinalis, *Desroussaux*. (Herb.)

Synonyms.—Yellow Melilot; Mélilot, Fr.; Steinklee, Melilotenklee, Ger.

Properties.—Stimulant and antispasmodic. Useful in strong infusion (one ounce to the pint) in whooping-cough, in 1 to 2 fluidounce doses (30 to 60 C.c.). The herb is sometimes used as an anodyne application in local pains in the form of hot poultice or infusion. Used for its perfume when scattered among clothes and furs to protect them from moths.

Sweet Clover herb, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

SWEET FERN. Myrica asplenifolia, *Banks*. (Leaves.)

Synonyms.—Fern gale, Meadow fern; Comptonia asplenifolia, *Aiton*.

Properties.—Astringent, carminative and alterative. Used in diarrhœa, dysentery, hæmoptysis, leucorrhœa, rheumatism, debility succeeding fever and in rachitis.

Sweet Fern leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Sweet Fern.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C.c.).

SWEET FLAG. Calamus, U.S.P. Acorus Calamus, *Linné*. (Rhiz.)

Synonyms.—Acore odorant, Fr.; Kalmus wurzel, Ger.

Properties.—Carminative, slightly tonic and excitant, and a useful adjunct to other tonics and stimulants. It may be used in cases of flatulent colic, dyspepsia, feebleness of the digestive organs, and to aid the action of bark and quinine in intermittents. Externally it is a valuable application to indolent ulcers, and to keep up the discharge from blistered surfaces and issues. In the flatulent colic of infants, it is best combined with magnesia.

Sweet Flag root, U.S.P., compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Sweet Flag, U. S. P.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 5 to 40 minims (0.3 to 2.6 C.c.).
Exhibited in syrup it is stated to be used as a substitute for Godfrey's Cordial.

Sweet Flag is also an ingredient (four grains to the fluidounce) of Wine Rhubarb, U. S. P., *q. v.*

SWEET GALE. Myrica Gale, *Linné*. (Bark.)

Synonym.—Dutch Myrtle.

Properties.—Astringent and stimulant, used in debilitated conditions of the mucous membranes, scrofula, jaundice, diarrhœa, etc.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Sweet Gale.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 15 to 30 minims (1 to 2 C.c.).

SWEET GUM. Liquidambar styraciflua, *Linné*. (Bark.)

Properties.—One of the most valuable and useful mucilaginous astringents that we possess. It can be employed with advantage in cases of diarrhœa and dysentery, and for these purposes was much used during the late war in camp hospitals.*

Sweet Gum bark, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Sweet Gum bark.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

* Medical and Surgical History of the War, Part II Medical, p. 47.

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SWEET MARJORAM. Origanum Majorana *Linné.* (Leaves.)

Properties.—Stimulant, tonic and emmenagogue. The hot infusion is used to stimulate the menstrual function.

Dose, a wineglassful (60 C.c.) of an ounce to the pint infusion.

Sweet Marjoram, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

SWEET ORANGE. Aurantii Dulcis Cortex, U S P. Citrus Aurantium *Linné.* (rind of the fruit.)

Synonyms.—Citrus Aurantium, *Risso;* Apfelsinedschalen, Ger.

Properties.—Aromatic, tonic. Usually combined with tonic bitters to impart an agreeable flavor, to correct their nauseating influence, and to assist their stimulating properties. As an agreeable flavor, the rind of the sweet orange is preferable; as a tonic, that of the Seville or bitter orange.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULÆ.

Confection Orange, U. S. P., 1870.—One part grated orange peel to 3 of sugar.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Sweet Orange.—Miscible in water without material precipitation.

Fluid Extract Sweet Orange Comp.—Miscible with water without material precipitation.

Each pint represents: Orange peel, sweet, 12 ozs av ; Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Caraway, and Anise, 8-8 oz. each; Orris root, 1 1-2 ozs.; Tonka bean, 3-4 oz.

Both of these fluid extracts are used exclusively as flavoring agents.

Syrup Orange Peel, U. S. P.

Fluid Extract Sweet Orange, P., D. & Co.'s. ..... 1 fl. oz.
Hot Syrup... ....13 fl. ozs.
Used merely as a vehicle and flavor.

Tincture Sweet Orange Peel, U. S. P.

Fluid Extract Sweet Orange, P., D. & Co.'s.....2 fl. ozs.
Dilute Alcohol .....8 fl. ozs.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

TAG ALDER. Alnus serrulata, *Willdenow.* (Bark.)

Synonyms.—Red Alder, Smooth Alder, Ecorse d'aune, Fr.; Erlendrinde, Ger.

Properties.—Emetic, astringent and alterative. Useful in the scrofulous and syphilitic diathesis, and in the treatment of chronic cutaneous diseases due to a constitutional dyscrasia.

Tag Alder bark, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Alnuin, a so-called **Concentration,*** a powdered preparation from Tag Alder bark.
Dose, 1 to 8 grains (0.06 to 0.5 Gm.).

Fluid Extract Tag Alder.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

TAMARAC. Larix americana, *Michaux.* (Bark.)

Synonyms.—Black Larch, American Larch, Hackmatac.

Properties.—Astringent, and gently stimulant, acting especially on mucous membranes. Has been found particularly useful in chronic bronchitis, forming the basis of the popular compound elixir of larch, see below. It is recommended also in obstruction of the liver, rheumatism, jaundice, diarrhœa, dysentery, and certain cutaneous diseases.

Tamarac bark, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

* See note in Preface on Concentrations.

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TAMARAC—Continued.

PREPARATION AND FORMULA.

Fluid Extract Tamarac.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C.c.).

Elixir Larch Compound.
Fluid Extract Tamarac, P., D. & Co.'s.....2 fl. ozs.
Fluid Extract White Pine. P., D. & Co.'s.....1 fl. oz.
Fluid Extract Balsam Fir bark, P., D. & Co.'s.....1 fl. oz.
Simple Elixir.....20 fl. ozs.
Dose, 2 to 4 fluidrachms (8 to 15 C.c.).
A favorite and efficacious remedy in chronic bronchitis.

TANSY. Tanacetum, U. S. P. Tanacetum vulgare, *Linné.* (Leaves.)

Synonyms.—Tanaisie, Fr.; Rainfarn, Ger.

Properties.—Tonic, emmenagogue, anthelmintic and diaphoretic. In small doses it has proved beneficial in convalescence from exhausting diseases, in dyspepsia with troublesome flatulence, hysteria, jaundice, and worms. In larger doses, administered in hot water, it has been found useful for intermittent fever, suppressed menstruation, tardy labor pains, and as a preventive of the paroxysms of gout.

Tansy leaves, U.S.P., compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Tansy.—Miscible with water without material precipitation.
Dose, 20 to 60 minims (1.3 to 4. C.c.).

TAR. Pix Liquida, U. S. P. A complex empyreumatic oleo-resin from the destructive distillation of wood of the genus Pinus, principally Pinus palustris, *Miller.*

Properties.—A general stimulant in small doses, quickening the pulse and augmenting the secretions of the skin and kidneys. Said to be of decided benefit in bronchitis, pharyngitis, laryngitis and winter cough. Externally, irritant, rubefacient or mildly stimulant according to degree of dilution.
Dose, 1 to 2 drachms daily (4 to 8 Gm.) in ten-grain doses.

DERIVATIVES AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.

Naphthalin.—A coal-tar product, found also generally in the destructive distillation of organic substances. Crystalline; insoluble in water. Antiseptic. Used as an ointment in scabies, herpes tonsurans, favus, etc. It has been recommended by Rossbach internally in typhoid fever and various intestinal disorders.
Dose, 5 to 30 grains (0.35 to 2 Gm.). Ointment may be made 1:20.

Napthol.—Crystalline, very sparingly soluble in water, readily miscible with fats and oils. Has a faint, aromatic odor, not at all disagreeable. A powerful antiseptic. Used in the form of an ointment, 1:15 up to 1:8, in the treatment of scabies, psoriasis, chromoplegtosis, and in some forms of chronic eczema. A single application of the ointment, if thoroughly made, will cure scabies.

Xylol.—Has been largely and chiefly employed to moderate the angina and eruption in the throat and to lessen general fetid exhalation in smallpox. Applied by spray and by wash and internally in doses of 10 to 15 minims (0.6 to 1 C.c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Capsules.

Tar, 10 minims.—In hard and soft gelatin.

Xylol, 5 minims.—In soft gelatin.

Xylol, 10 minims.—In hard gelatin.

Glycerole Tar.—Containing 30 grains to the fluidounce.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

Inhalant, Tar.—Number 6 of P., D. & Co.'s series of inhalants.
Oil of Tar, ʒ ss Inhalant No. 1, or neutral oil, ℥ j.

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TAR—Continued.

Lozenges.

Tar, 1-7 gr.

Tar Compound.

Pine Tar, 7-48 gr.
Powd. Senega, 7-24 gr.
Powd. Wild Cherry, 2 1-3 gr.

Yerba Santa Compound.

Ext. Licorice, 1 gr.
Powd. Senega, 3-16 gr.
Tar, 1-32 gr.
Powd. Cherry, 1-4 gr.
Yerba Santa, 1 gr.

Soaps, Medicated.

Naphthol Soap.—Containing 5 per cent., or 84 grains Naphthol. One of the most effective and practical of all medicated soaps. It has decided antiseptic properties and is of great utility in all offensive discharges from the skin Useful in very many cutaneous diseases on account of its stimulating, astringent and somewhat anæsthetic effect, and also in being free from odor. Animal parasites and pediculi can be easily, cleanly, and quickly destroyed by its use, superseding the filthy mercurial ointment for this purpose.

Naphthol-Sulphur Soap.—Containing 3 per cent. Naphthol and 10 per cent. Sulphur. Uses the same as above but more specifically adapted for scabies.

Tar Soap.—Containing 10 per cent. tar or 168 grains.

TARO FLOUR. From the bulbous root or corm of Colocasia esculenta, *Schott.*

Synonym.—Arum esculentum, *Linné.*

Properties.—Physicians residing in the Hawaiian Islands recommend for their dyspeptic and consumptive patients an exclusive diet of the cooked taro flour, or "poi," the native food of the aborigines. L. S. Thompson, M. D., Resident Surgeon Kohala, Hawaii, says: "'Poi,' as an article of table use, is beyond praise. It is in the sick room the food 'par excellence,' being perfectly safe in all and any case, and its great nourishing and sustaining power must, when more universally known, give it the highest rank as a diet for invalids."

Taro flour may be employed in a great variety of ways as an article of staple food, but to enlarge on its merits in this respect would be here out of place. We are glad to aid in its general introduction believing that the claims made for it as a dietetic agent entitle it to the attention of the medical profession. Printed matter giving detailed information regarding its use, etc., will be sent on application.

TEA. Camellia Thea. *Link.* (Leaves.)

Properties.—Well known as a sustaining and restorative agent, producing its effects chiefly through the caffeine it contains. It is decidedly astringent, and in China is employed, mixed with vinegar, as a remedy for diarrhœa. A valuable remedy in nervous headaches, exerting a remarkable influence as a restorative in all conditions of fatigue and exhaustion. It is one of the best antidotes in cases of opium poisoning, and it is believed that it may aid victims of the opium habit to free themselves from its bondage. Diluted with water it may also be employed as an astringent gargle or wash.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Tea.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 20 to 60 minims (1.3 to 4 C c.).

Solid Extract Tea.—One part equals 4 of leaves.
Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.65 Gm.).

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THAPSIA GARGANICA, *Linné.* (Root.)

Synonyms.—Bou-nêfa, Faux fenouil, Fr.

Properties.—Employed chiefly as a counter-irritant in the localized pains of rheumatism, gout, bruises, and in dyspnœa. Internally its properties are tonic. In over-doses it is an irritant cathartic.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Thapsia Garganica.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 C.c.).

THIMBLE-WEED. Rudbeckia laciniata, *Linné.* (Herb.)

Synonym.—Cone-flower.

Properties.—Diuretic, tonic and balsamic. It is especially recommended in chronic catarrhal inflammation of the urinary tract.

Thimble-weed herb, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Thimble-weed.—Miscible with water without material precipitation.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.).

THYME. Thymus vulgaris, *Linné.* (Leaves.)

Synonyms.—Garden Thyme; Römischer Quendel, Ger. Origanum (oil).

Properties.—Tonic, emmenagogue and antispasmodic. The essential oil is also an antiseptic of some value, due to the presence of thymol.

Thyme leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.

Thymol.—Crystals. As an antiseptic more powerful, more permanent, and less poisonous than carbolic acid. Its fragrance also renders it more acceptable in the sick-room Solubility: 1 in 1200 of water, sufficiently strong to use as a dressing, etc.; 1 in 1 of alcohol. Internally it checks flatulence by hindering fermentation.
Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 Gm.).

PREPARATIONS.

Capsules Origanum Oil.—In soft gelatin. Each containing:
Oil Origanum, 5 minims. Oil Sweet Almond, 5 minims.

Fluid Extract Thyme.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.).

TOBACCO. Tabacum, U. S. P. Nicotiana Tabacum, *Linné.* (Lvs.)

Properties.—Poisonous. A potent acro-narcotic. It possesses sedative, emetic, diuretic, expectorant, discutient and antispasmodic properties. Has been used for renal dropsy, tetanus, strangulated hernia, obstinate constipation from spasm of the bowels, etc. Used as an ointment in tinea capitis, psora, and other cutaneous affections, indolent tumors, etc. Care must be observed in its use. It is an efficient physiological antagonist in strychnine poisoning.

Antidotes.—Use an emetic, and after the evacuation of the poison, support the system by internal and external stimulants, allaying the irritation of the stomach with opiates

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Tobacco.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 5 minims (0.3 C.c.) gradually increased.

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TOLU. Balsamum Tolutanum, U. S. P. From Myroxylon Toluiferum, *Humboldt, Bonpland & Kunth.*

Properties.—Stimulant in chronic and subacute inflammations of the bronchial mucous membrane.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULA.

Fluid Tolu, Soluble.—Miscible with water.
Containing, in a concentrated form, those constituents of balsam of tolu which give flavor and medicinal virtue to the official syrup, which may be prepared from it instantaneously, according to the formula below. It commends itself especially to the prescriber as being much more concentrated than the syrup, and hence particularly useful in extemporaneous cough mixtures.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

Lozenge Bronchial (with Cubeb).—Each containing:

Ext. Licorice, 4-5 gr.	Powd. Cubeb, 5-8 gr.
Balsam Tolu, 1-20 gr.	Oil Sassafras, 1-40 gr.

Syrup Tolu, U. S. P.—Representing 24 grains Balsam Tolu to the fl. oz.
Prepared extemporaneously as follows:
Fluid Tolu, soluble, P., D. & Co.'s.... .....1 fl. oz.
Simple Syrup. .....15 fl. ozs.
Dose, ad libitum.

TOMATO. Lycopersicum esculentum, *Miller.* (Fruit.)

Synonym.—Love Apple.

Properties.—The fluid extract is claimed to exert a special curative action over ulcerative affections of the mucous lining of the mouth and other cavities, "nurse's sore mouth," "canker," etc. It is to be given internally, and also applied locally to the affected parts.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Tomato.—Miscible with water without material precipitation.
Dose, 30 to 60 minims, (2 to 4 C.c.).

TONCA-BEAN. Dipterix odorata, *Willdenow.* (Seed.)

Properties.—Chiefly used as a flavoring agent for tobacco; medicinally for external use it is claimed to possess an anodyne effect.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Tonca (Tonka)-bean.—Miscible with water without material precipitation.

TONGA. { Premna Taitensis, *Schauer.* / Raphidophora vitiensis, *Schott.* } (Bark and root.)

Properties.—Long employed by the natives of the Fiji Islands as a remedy for neuralgia. Placed on the market as a remedy in neuralgic affections on the recommendation of Drs. Ringer and Murrell, of London, who have made very thorough experiments to determine its therapeutic value. "The result of the experiments of Drs. Ringer and Murrell, corroborated by the trials of many practitioners in this country [France], demonstrate conclusively the great value of this remedy in neuralgic affections, especially in those of the cranial nerves."*

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Tonga.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 30 minims to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

Powdered Extract Tonga.—One part equals 7 of drug.
Prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing moisture with powdered Tonga.
Dose, 2 to 6 grains (0.13 to 0.4 Gm.).

* Dujardin-Beaumetz, "New Medications," p. 289, (edition of Geo. S. Davis, 1886).

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TORMENTILLA. Potentilla Tormentilla, *Scopoli.* (Rhizome.)

Properties.—Tonic and powerfully astringent; used for constringing relaxed tissues, arresting passive hæmorrhages, chronic diarrhœa, and as a wash for indolent ulcers.

Tormentilla root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Tormentilla.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

TRUMPET PLANT. Sarracenia flava, *Linné.* (Rhizome.)

Synonyms.—Fly-trap, Side-saddle plant.

Properties.—This plant, a native of Florida, was brought to public notice by Dr. J. Dabney Palmer, of Monticello, Florida, who having experimented with the root, ascertained that it possesses extraordinary power in the cure of diarrhœa. Some of the cases in which it was given were of long standing, and very obstinate, others recent, but all yielded to the remedy. A few doses were generally sufficient. In cases of uncomplicated diarrhœa this remedy has seldom failed to effect a speedy and permanent cure, although it has no influence over the course of dysentery. It has been found useful in dyspepsia, sick-headache, gastralgia, abdominal distention, etc.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Trumpet Plant.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 C.c.).

TULIP TREE. Liriodendron tulipifera, *Linné.* (Bark.)

Synonyms.—White-wood, Yellow Poplar.

Properties.—Aromatic, stimulant, tonic and antiperiodic. Used in intermittents, chronic rheumatism and hysteria.

Tulip-tree bark, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Tulip Tree.—Miscible with water without material precipitation.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

TURKEY-CORN. Dicentra canadensis, *DeCandolle.* (Tubers.)

Synonyms.—Wild Turkey Pea, Stagger-weed, Squirrel corn; Corydalis canadensis, *Goldie.*

Properties.—Tonic, diuretic and alterative. In syphilitic affections and in scrofula, in which a combined tonic and alterative influence is indicated, it is valuable. Its tonic properties resemble those of gentian, columbo, and other simple bitter tonics.

Turkey-corn root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Corydalin, a so-called **Concentration,*** a powdered preparation containing all the active constituents of the Turkey corn, including its resins and the alkaloid corydaline.
Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 Gm.).

Elixirs.—Each fluidounce represents ingredients specified.

Corydalis Compound.

Turkey corn, 30 grs	Prickly Ash, 15 grs.
Stillingia, 30 grs.	Potassium iodide, 8 grs.
Blue Flag 40 grs.	

Stillingia Compound.

Stillingia, 30 grs.	Blue Flag, 15 grs.
Turkey corn, 30 grs.	Prickly-ash berries, 1-2 grs
Pipsissewa, 15 grs	Coriander seed, 7 1-2 grs,
Elder flowers, 15 grs.	

* See note in Preface on Concentrations.

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TURKEY-CORN—Continued.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Stillingia Comp.—Not miscible with water. Formula same as Elixir Stillingia Comp. above, but 4 times stronger. Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Turkey Corn.—Miscible with water without material precipitation.
Dose, 10 to 40 minims (0.6 to 2.5 C.c.).

Syrups.—Each fluidounce represents ingredients specified.

Corydalis Compound.

Turkey corn, 30 grs.	Blue Flag, 40 grs.
Stillingia, 30 grs.	Potassium iodide, 8 grs.

Stillingia Compound.—Formula same as Elixir above.

TURMERIC. Curcuma longa, *Linné*. (Rhizome.)

Properties.—An aromatic stimulant. At present it is only employed to impart color to pharmaceutical preparations and as a condiment in curries.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Turmeric.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 C.c.).

TURPENTINE. An oleoresin obtained principally from the Pinus palustris, *Miller*.

Properties.—Seldom used; of value medicinally on account of its volatile oil (extracted by distillation). The Oil of Turpentine employed externally is a valuable rubefacient and counter-irritant. Internally it is valuable as an anthelmintic for the expulsion of tæniæ, combined with an efficient dose of castor oil, as a hæmostatic, in paralysis of the bladder, catarrh of the urinary passages, tympanites, etc. Best exhibited in gelatin capsules.

Dose, as hæmostatic, diuretic, etc., 5 to 30 minims (0.3 to 2 C.c.); as an anthelmintic 1-2 to 2 fluidounces (15 to 60 C.c.).

DERIVATIVES.

Terebene.—Prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on oil of turpentine. Its properties are similar to those of the ordinary oil, but its odor is entirely different and not disagreeable. Dr. Murrell, of London, regards it as one of the best remedies for winter cough. It is expectorant and antiseptic, and of value both internally and in form of a spray. It is a remedy also for flatulence.
Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.33 to 1.33 C.c.).

Terpin Hydrate.—From oil of turpentine by the joint action upon it of alcohol and nitric acid. Crystalline. Sparingly soluble (1:200) in water, more freely in a mixture of alcohol and water; of a terebinthinate taste. It is said to be a very valuable expectorant especially in chronic bronchitis, also to act as a diuretic, liable, however, to produce albuminuria.
Dose, 3 to 9 grains (0.2 to 0.6 Gm.).

PREPARATIONS.

Capsules.

Terebene, 10 minims.—In soft gelatin.

Turpentine Oil, 5 and 10 minims.—In both soft and hard gelatin.

Inhalant Terebene.—No. 20 of P., D. & Co.'s series of inhalants.

Terebene, 1 fluidrachm.	Oil Sandalwood, 1 fluidrachm.
Oil Cubeb, 1 fluidrachm.	Neutral Petroleum oil, 5 fl. drms.

Lozenge Terebene.—Each containing 2 minims.

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TWIN-LEAF. Jeffersonia diphylla, *Persoon*. (Rhizome.)

Synonyms.—Ground-squirrel Pea, Rheumatism Root.

Properties.—Somewhat similar to senega: diuretic, alterative, antispasmodic, and a stimulating diaphoretic. It has been successfully used in secondary syphilis, in dropsy, many nervous affections, spasms, cramps, nervous excitability. As a gargle it has been beneficial in diseases of the throat, ulcers about the fauces, scarlatina, ophthalmia, and indolent ulcers.

Twin-leaf root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Twin-leaf.—Miscible with water without material precipitation.
Dose, 20 to 60 minims (1.3 to 4 C

URECHITES SUBERECTA, *J. Mueller*. (Leaves.)

Synonyms.—Savana Flower, Yellow-flowered Nightshade; Echites suberecta, *Jacquin*.

Properties.—Poisonous. According to Dr. Isaac Ott (*Therapeutic Gazette*, Oct., 1880), the effects of the drug bear a general resemblance to those of aconite. The symptoms observed are depression of circulation, salivation, diaphoresis, vomiting, diarrhœa. It has been tried with remarkable success in Jamaica in the treatment of intermittent fever, and it is also claimed to be of great value in yellow fever.

Antidotes.—Use emetics or stomach-pump promptly. Sustain vitality by stimulants—alcohol, ammonia, strong coffee, the battery, etc. Digitalis and Strophanthus have been suggested as in the case of Aconite.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Urechites Suberecta.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation
Dose, 2 to 10 minims (0.13 to 0.65 C.c.) cautiously increased.

UVA-URSI, U. S. P. Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi, *Sprengel*. (Leaves.)

Synonyms.—Bearberry, Mountain Cranberry, Mountain Box; Busserole, Fr.; Bärentraube, Ger.; Gayuba, Span.

Properties.—Astringent and tonic with a specific direction to the urinary organs. It has some reputation as an antilithic, and has undoubtedly been serviceable in gravel. It is used in chronic nephritis, catarrh of the bladder, incontinence of urine, gleet, leucorrhœa and menorrhagia.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.

Arbutin.—Glucoside. Bitter; soluble in water and alcohol. Treated with acids it is split into glucose and hydrochinone, and a similar change takes place in the body when ingested. It is diuretic, and relieves catarrhal conditions of the bladder, and even renal hemorrhages. It exercises a distinct antiseptic influence in lessening the formation of pus in cases of purulent inflammation of the bladder and kidney.*

PREPARATIONS.

Elixirs.—Each fluidounce represents ingredients specified.

Buchu Compound.

Buchu, 60 grs.	Uva-ursi, 15 grs.
Cubeb, 15 grs.	Spirits nit. eth., 15 minims.
Juniper, 15 grs.	

Matico Compound.

Matico, 40 grs.	Hydrangea, 40 grs.
Uva-ursi, 40 grs.	

* Therapeutic Gazette, p. 618, 1886.

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UVA-URSI—Continued.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Buchu Compound.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 15 to 30 minims (1 to 2 C.c.).
Four times stronger than Elixir Buchu Comp. above, same formula.

Fluid Extract Uva-ursi, U. S. P.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c).

Solid Extract Uva-ursi.—One part equals 4 of the leaves.
Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 Gm.).

Pill Uva-ursi Extract, 2 grs.

VACCINIUM CRASSIFOLIUM, *Andrzejowski.* (Plant.)

Properties.—Astringent and diuretic, resembling uva-ursi to some degree. Useful in catarrhal inflammation of the genito-urinary tract, gleet, chronic cystitis, etc. In dropsy, from whatever cause, it is an active diuretic, assisting the removal of the effused fluid. It has also been given with benefit in chronic diarrhœa and dysentery.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Vaccinium Crassifolium.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 30 minims to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

VALERIAN, U. S. P. Valeriana officinalis, *Linné.* (Rhizome.)

Synonym.—Baldrain, Ger.

Properties.—Gently stimulant, with an especial direction to the nervous system, but without narcotic effects. It is useful in cases of irregular nervous action, when not connected with inflammation or an excited condition of the system. Recommended in hysteria, hypochondria, hemicrania, delirium tremens and low forms of fever attended with restlessness, morbid vigilance and other nervous disorders. It has also been used with advantage in the treatment of intermittents and acute rheumatism (in hot water baths).

Valerian root, U. S. P., compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULÆ.

Abstract Valerian, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract Valerian, P., D. & Co.'s .....1 fl. oz.
Sugar of milk, q. s. to make.....228 grains.
Evaporate the fluid nearly to dryness by a very gentle heat; add 175 grains of the sugar of milk; incorporate thoroughly with the extract; reduce to complete dryness; weigh, and add sufficient sugar of milk to bring the weight to 228 grains; finally powder the product. Keep in a well-corked bottle.

Capsule Valerian Oil.—In soft gelatin, each containing:
Oil Valerian, 2 minims. Oil Sweet Almond, 8 minims.
One a dose in hysteria, chorea, etc.

Elixir Valerian, 120 grains to the fluidounce.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Valerian, U. S. P.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

Powdered Extract Valerian.—Of the same strength as the solid extract, prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Valerian.
Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.65 Gm.).

Solid Extract Valerian.—One part equals 5 of drug.
Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0 3 to 0 65 Gm.).

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VALERIAN—Continued.

Pills.

Anti-Epileptic, 3 grs.
Iron ferrocyanide, 1-2 gr. Zinc valerianate, 1-2 gr.
Quinine valerianate, 1 gr. Ext. Valerian, 1 gr.

Camphor, Valerian and Henbane, 2 grs.
Camphor, 1 gr. Ext. Henbane, 1-2 gr.
Powd Valerian, 1-2 gr.

Phosphorus, Zinc and Valerian, 3 grs.
Phosphorus, 1-40 gr. Ext. Valerian, 2 grs.
Zinc sulphate, 1 gr.

Sedative, 2 grs.
Ext. Musk root, 1-2 gr. Ext. Valerian, 1-2 gr.
Ext. Henbane, 1-2 gr. Ext. Indian Cannabis, 1-10 gr.

Sedative, Mann's, 2 1-2 grs.
Ext. Coca, 1-2 gr. Arsenious acid, 1-80 gr.
Ext. Valerian, 1-2 gr. Strychnine, 1-80 gr.
Ext. Indian Cannabis, 1-4 gr. Codeine, 1-8 gr.
Vallet's Mass, 1 gr.

Valerian Extract, 2 grs.

Tinctures.

Valerian, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract Valerian, P., D. & Co.'s.....2 fl. ozs.
Alcohol.....9 fl. ozs.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).
NOTE.—Uniform in strength with the tinctures of the Phar. Ger. and Fr. Cod.

Valerian Ammoniated, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract Valerian, P., D. & Co.'s.....3 fl. ozs.
Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia.....14 fl. ozs.
Dose, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 C.c.) diluted.
Antispasmodic and stimulant.

VIRGINIA STONE-CROP. Penthorum sedoides, *Linné.* (Herb.)

Properties.—Astringent, demulcent, laxative. That class of diseases characterized by affection of the mucous membrane of the throat, nares, etc. —pharyngitis, catarrh, laryngitis—are relieved by this remedy. Recommended in diarrhœa (in 1-2 fluidrachm doses), chronic bronchitis with increased secretion, and as an injection in chronic vaginitis and diseases of the cervix uteri.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Virginia Stone-crop.—Not miscible with water. Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0,6 to 2 C. c.).

WAFER ASH. Ptelea trifoliata, *Linné.* (Bark of root.)

Synonyms.—Wingseed, Shrubby Trefoil, Hop Tree; Hopfenbaum, Kleebaum, Ger.

Properties.—Tonic, antiperiodic, and reputed anthelmintic. It is recommended highly in the debility following low fevers, especially those connected with gastro-intestinal irritation, to which it seems to be particularly applicable from its mild and non-irritating qualities. It exercises a soothing influence on the stomach, which receives it when rejecting other tonics; while it promotes the appetite, invigorates digestion, and helps greatly to re-establish health and convalescence.

Wafer Ash bark of root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Elixirs.—Each fluidounce represents ingredients specified.

Pepsin, Bismuth and Wafer Ash.
Sacch. Pepsin, U.S.P., 8 grs. Wafer Ash, 60 grs.
Bismuth and Ammon. cit., 8 grs.

Pepsin and Wafer Ash.
Sacch. Pepsin, U. S. P., 10 grs. Wafer Ash, 60 grs.

Wafer Ash, 120 grs.

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WAFER ASH—Continued.

Fluid Extract Wafer Ash.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 C.c.).

Glycerole Pepsin and Wafer Ash.
Sacch. Pepsin, U. S. P., 10 grs. Wafer Ash, 30 grs.
Of service where the absence of all alcohol is desirable.

Ptelein, a so-called **Concentration** * a powdered preparation from Wafer Ash bark of root.
Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 Gm.).

WAHOO. Euonymus, U. S. P. Euonymus atropurpureus, *Jacquin.* (Bark of root, bark of tree.)

Synonyms.—Spindle Tree, Burning Bush.

Properties.—The experiments of Rutherford have fixed this drug as one of the most direct cholagogues in the materia medica. It is also tonic, alterative and laxative, and is especially indicated in hepatic derangements, whether accompanying or preceding intermittents, or occurring independently of malaria. In constipation due to hepatic torpor it is highly recommended. It is not nearly so active an irritant of the intestines as Podophyllin.

Wahoo, bark of root, U.S.P., } compressed in pound packages for
Wahoo, bark of tree, U.S.P., } retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Elixirs.—Each fluidounce represents ingredients specified.

Wahoo, bark of root, 160 grs.

Wahoo and Blue Flag.
Wahoo root bark, 80 grs. Blue Flag, 40 grs.

Euonymin, a so-called **Concentration.***—A powdered preparation from Wahoo: Eunonymin *brown* being from bark of root, Euonymin *green* from the bark of the twigs.
Dose, 1-2 to 4 grains (0.03 to 0.26 Gm.).

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Wahoo.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

Powdered Extract Wahoo.—Of the same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Wahoo.
Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 Gm.).

Solid Extract Wahoo, U. S. P.—One part equals 4 of drug.
Though the U.S.P. does not so specify, this extract is prepared from the bark of the root, without any addition of the bark of the twigs, as the former is much richer in active principle and results in a more active and desirable preparation.
Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 Gm.).

Pellets Cascara Compound, D'Ary's, 1 gr.

Ext. Cascara agrada, 4-15 gr.	Euonymin, 1-5 gr.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-30 gr.	Xanthoxyllin, 4-15 gr.
Ext. Belladonna, 1-60 gr.	Oleoresin Capsicum, 1-20 gr.

WATER AVENS. Geum rivale, *Linné.* (Root.)

Synonyms.—Avens, Purple Avens.

Properties.—Very astringent, and more or less tonic. Apt to derange the digestion and cause vomiting if too freely given. Employed in all forms of disease of the mucous membranes depending upon relaxation and attended with excessive and altered secretions, including atonic dyspepsia, diarrhœa, bronchorrhœa, leucorrhœa, etc. It has also been used in menstruous derangements depending on debility. If administered in the form of infusion or decoction it may be taken ad libitum.

Water Avens root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Water Avens root.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.).

* See note in Preface on Concentrations.

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WATER ERYNGO. Eryngium yuccæfolium, *Michaux.* (Rhizome.)

Synonyms.—Eryngium aquaticum, *Linné;* Rattlesnake's master, Corn-snake root, and occasionally as Button-snake root, although this is properly Liatris spicata, *Willdenow.*

Properties.—Diaphoretic, expectorant, in large doses occasionally emetic; used by some physicians as a substitute for senega, and is said to be diuretic and stimulant. Employed in dropsy, nephritis and calculous affections, also in scrofula and syphilis; as a diaphoretic and expectorant in pulmonary diseases, chronic laryngitis and bronchitis. It is said to exert an influence on the reproductive organs, essening erectile power, and proving effectual in cases of seminal losses with urethral irritation pain in the testes, and irritation of the bladder.

Water Eryngo, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Water Eryngo.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 20 to 40 minims (1 3 to 2.6 Gm.).

WATER FENNEL. Œnanthe Phellandrium, *Lamarck.* (Seed.)

Synonyms.—Water Dropwort, Five-leaved Water Hemlock; Fenouil d'eau, Fr : Wasser fenchel, Ger.

Properties.—A mild narcotic stimulant, expectorant, alterative, and diuretic. In large doses it produces dizziness, inebriation, and dull pains in the head. Medicinally used, this drug is of value in chronic affections of the air passages, as bronchitis, laryngitis, asthma, hemoptysis, catarrh, etc., and in periodical febrile diseases, dyspeptic affections, and indolent ulcerations. In consumption and bronchitis, it is said to silence troublesome cough, to render expectoration smaller and easier, and to produce sleep at night.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Water Fennel.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 4 to 12 minims (0.25 to 0.75 C c.), cautiously increased.

WATER GERMANDER. Teucrium Scordium *Linné.* (Herb.)

Synonyms.—Germandrée Aquatique, Fr.; Lachenknoblauch, Ger.

Properties.—The ancient writers on therapeutics attribute to this plant extraordinary virtues as an alexipharmic, sudorific and antiseptic. It is used as a corroborant in low forms of disease, and in cases where there is want of tone in the stomach, in flatulence, anasarca, amenorrhœa and humid asthma.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Water Germander.—Miscible with water without material precipitation.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

WATER HEMLOCK. Cicuta maculata, *Linné.* (Leaves.)

Synonyms.—American Water Hemlock, Beaver-poison, Musquash root, Spotted Cowbane, Spotted Parsley, Spotted Water Hemlock.

Properties.—Poisonous. Often confounded with conium, and has been employed as a substitute for that sedative, but its action appears to be entirely different, and therapeutic uses have not yet been established. It is recommended as a specific in nervous- and sick-headache.

Antidotes.—Empty the stomach thoroughly by use of prompt emetics, and then support the system with stimulants.

Note.—Physicians sometimes write cicuta when they want conium; before dispensing the cicuta the druggist should assure himself that it is the remedy intended by the prescriber.

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WATER HEMLOCK—Continued.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Water Hemlock.—Miscible with water without material precipitation.
Dose, 3 to 15 minims (0.2 to 1 C.c.).

WATER-MELON. Citrullus vulgaris, *Schrader*. (Seed.)

Synonyms.—Cucumis Citrullus, *Séringe*; Cucurbita Citrullus, *Linné*.

Properties.—Diuretic and demulcent. Useful in all cases of irritation of the kidneys or bladder, and especially in those of retention of urine produced by cold.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Water-melon seed.—Miscible with water without material precipitation.
Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C.c.).

WATER-PEPPER. Polygonum acre, *Humboldt, Bonpland & Kunth*. (Herb.)

Synonyms.—Polygonum punctatum, *Elliott*; Polygonum hydropiperoides, *Pursh*; Smartweed, Water Smartweed.

Properties.—Stimulant, diuretic emmenagogue, antiseptic, diaphoretic and vesicant. It has been found efficacious in amenorrhœa (20 drops 4 or 5 times a day), gravel, colic, and colds. Externally it is said to be of value in choleraic seizures (the patient being wrapped in a sheet previously soaked in a hot decoction of the drug), in gangrene, chronic ulcers, hemorrhoidal tumors, chronic erysipelatous inflammations, and (as a fomentation) in tympanitis, and flatulent colic. As a wash in sore mouth of nursing women, and mercurial ptyalism.

Water-pepper herb, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Blue Cohosh Comp.—Not miscible with water.
Nine fluidounces, imperial, represents: Blue Cohosh, 4 ozs. av.; Ergot and Water-pepper, 2 ozs. each; Savin, 1 oz. A useful remedy in amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, and other uterine affections.
Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.35 to 1 3 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Water-pepper.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

WHITE AGARIC. Polyporus officinalis, *Fries*. (The fungi.)

Synonyms.—Larch agaric, Purging agaric, Touchwood, Spunk; Boletus laricis, *Linné*, Agaric blanc, Fr.; Lärchenschwamm, Ger.

Properties.—In doses of 8 grains, gradually increased to a drachm, it has been found useful in checking the night-sweats of phthisis. It appears to restrain all the secretions, and is thus especially useful in the later stages of consumption. It is said also to hasten the drying up of the milk in weaning. In large doses it acts as a cathartic, but is not now employed for this purpose.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.

Agaricin.—Recently strongly recommended for the relief of the night-sweats of phthisis. Best given in pills. Its effects are produced only after an interval of five or six hours
Dose, 1 15 to 1-6 grain (0.004 to 0 011 Gm.).

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract White Agaric.—Not miscible with water
Dose, 3 to 20 minims (0.2 to 1.3 C.c.) and upwards.

Tablet Triturate Agaricin, 1-20 gr.

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WHITE ASH. Fraxinus americana, *Linné.* (Bark)

Synonym.—American ash.

Properties.—Introduced by Dr Chas P Turner, as a remedy for many forms of uterine disease. This author advocates the theory that many uterine difficulties have as their foundation pathological plethora of the uterus. The plethora diminishes the cavity of the uterus by inward pressure, and lessens the calibre of the cervical canal, hence amenorrhœa or dysmenorrhœa. White Ash, according to Dr. Turner, attacks the benumbed or torpid vaso-motor nerve system, arouses it to new vitality, acts mildly but persistently in its secondary effects upon the absorbents, thus gradually reducing the size of the enlarged uterus, and bringing it back to its normal condition.

White Ash bark, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULA.

Fluid Extract White Ash.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 4 fluidrachms (2 to 15 C c.).

Wine White Ash.
Each fluidounce represents 120 grains White Ash bark.
Dose, a dessertspoonful (8 C c.) and upwards.
A medicinal equivalent for our preparation may be prepared extemporaneously as follows:
Fluid Extract White Ash bark, P., D. & Co.'s.....11 fl ozs.
Sherry Wine.....29 fl ozs

WHITE BRYONY. Bryonia, U.S P. Bryonia alba, *Linné* (Root)

Synonyms.—Bryonia: Couleuvrée, Fr.; Zaunrübe, Gichtrübe, Ger.

Properties.—Hydragogue cathartic, in large doses an irritant poison. Chiefly employed as a hydragogue in dropsy, resembling jalap in action. Also recommended in chronic intermittent fever with enlargement of the spleen, in chronic bronchitis, and in the catarrhal stages of whooping-cough.

White Bryony root, U. S. P., compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULA.

Fluid Extract White Bryony.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 10 to 60 minims (0.6 to 4 C.c.).

"German Tincture" White Bryony.—An imported unofficial preparation from the green root
Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0 3 to 1 C c.).

Tablet Triturate Bryony Tincture, 5 minims.

Tincture White Bryony, U. S. P.
Fluid Extract White Bryony, P., D & Co.'s..... 2 fl. ozs.
Alcohol .....21 fl. ozs.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

WHITE CLOVER. Trifolium repens, *Linné.* (Tops.)

Synonyms.—White Trefoil, Dutch Clover, Shamrock; Kriechender weisser Klee, Ger.; Trèfle blancourampant, Fr.

Properties.—Employed in whooping-cough and other varieties of spasmodic cough. Generally used in the form of an infusion, one ounce to the pint. Dose, ad libitum.

White Clover tops, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

WHITE COHOSH. Actæa alba, *Bigelow.* (Rhizome.)

Synonym.—White Baneberry.

Properties.—Violently purgative, sometimes producing gastro-intestinal disorders by its irritant and emetic action.

White Cohosh root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

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WHITE HELLEBORE. Veratrum album, *Linné.* (Rhizome.)

Properties.—Poisonous. A vaso-motor depressant. Used in cases of irritable heart, hypertrophy of the cardiac muscle, etc. A violent irritant, occasioning when snuffed up in the nostrils, severe coryza, and when swallowed, severe vomiting, with profuse diarrhœa. When it proves fatal, narcotic symptoms are superadded. Great care should be taken in its use even externally. An infusion of 1-2 ounce to the pint is used as a wash in parasitic diseases of the skin, etc.

Antidotes.—Coffee, as a drink, stimulants to overcome the depressed condition, and opiates and demulcents to relieve internal inflammation. Recumbent position.

White Hellebore root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract White Hellebore.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 2 to 4 minims (0.12 to 0.24 C.c.).

WHITE INDIAN-HEMP. Asclepias incarnata, *Linné.* (Rhizome.)

Synonyms.—Swamp Silkweed, Flesh-colored Asclepias, Rose-colored Silkweed, Swamp Milkweed.

Properties.—Anthelmintic. It has been recommended as efficacious in rheumatic, asthmatic, catarrhal and syphilitic affections.

White Indian-hemp root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract White Indian-hemp.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 10 to 40 minims (0.6 to 2.5 C.c.).

Solid Extract White Indian-hemp.—One part equals 5 of drug.
Dose, 2 to 8 grains (0.13 to 0.5 Gm.).

WHITE OAK. Quercus alba, *Linné.* (Bark.)

Synonyms.—Écorce de Chene, Fr.; Eichenrinde, Ge.

Properties.—Astringent and somewhat tonic. Used internally with advantage in obstinate chronic diarrhœa and certain forms of passive hemorrhage. Externally used as an astringent wash, gargle or injection.

White Oak bark, U. S. P., compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract White Oak bark.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

Solid Extract White Oak.—One part equals 5 of bark.
Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.65 Gm.).

WHITE PINE. Pinus Strobus, *Linné.* (Bark.)

Properties.—Those of balsamic preparations generally. Useful as an emollient and expectorant in chronic affections of the air passages, and has been proved of service in catarrh of the bladder.

White Pine bark, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract White Pine bark.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

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WHITE POND-LILY. Castalia odorata, *Greene.* (Rhizome.)

Synonym.—White Water-lily. Nymphæa odorata, *Aiton.*

Properties.—Astringent, demulcent, anodyne and anti-scrofulous. Used in dysentery, diarrhœa, gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa and scrofula, and, combined with wild cherry, in bronchial affections. Externally it may be applied to boils, tumors, scrofulous ulcers and inflamed skin. The fluid extract diluted is used as a gargle in ulcers of the mouth and throat, and as an injection in leucorrhœa.

White Pond-lily root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract White Pond-lily.—Not miscible with water
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

WHITE POPLAR. Populus tremuloides, *Michaux.* (Bark.)

Synonyms.—Poplar, American Aspen.

Properties.—Tonic and febrifuge; used in intermittent fever with advantage. It contains an active principle, populin, analagous to the salicin of willow bark. Diuretic properties are also ascribed to the bark, which is accordingly employed with asserted advantage in urinary affections, gonorrhœa, gleet, etc.

White Poplar bark, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract White Poplar bark.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

Populin, a so-called **Concentration,*** a powdered preparation from White Popular; not to be confounded with the crystallizable glucoside of that name which may be extracted from it.
Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0.13 to 0.33 Gm.).

WHITE SNAKE-ROOT. Eupatorium aromaticum, *Linné.* (Rhiz.)

Properties.—Diaphoretic, antispasmodic, and expectorant. It is used with advantage in pleurisy, chronic bronchitis, nervous irritability and flatulence, hysteria, in the wakefulness of low fevers of a typhoid character, and in chronic irritation of the bladder.

White Snake-root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

WHITE VERVAIN. Verbena urticæfolia, *Linné.* (Root.)

Synonym.—Nettle-leaved Vervain.

Properties.—Has been successfully used in the treatment of intermittent and remittent fever. It is credited with cure of the opium habit.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract White Vervain.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 30 to 40 minims (2 to 2.5 C.c.).

WHITE WILLOW. Salix, U.S.P. Salix alba, *Linné.* (Bark)

Properties.—Tonic, febrifuge, and astringent; possessing also antimalarial properties which have led to its use in intermittents with no little success. Its active principle, salicin, along with the derivative, salicylic acid, have, however, to a large extent taken the place of the bark on account of more condensed dosage: they have been used advantageously in rheumatism.

White Willow bark, U. S. P., compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

* See note in Preface on Concentrations.

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WHITE WILLOW - Continued.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLE (derivative).

Salicylic Acid, pure.—Kolbe's process.

Salicylic Acid, pure, from Oil of Wintergreen.—Although identical in chemical composition, these two products differ materially in appearance and flavor, and many physicians prefer the latter, as an article nature provides ready-made, to the former, an artificial imitation. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.32 to 1.4 Gm.).

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract White Willow bark.—Miscible with water. Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

Lozenge Salicylic Acid, 1 grain.

Pills.

Night Sweat, 3 grs.
Zinc oxide, 1-2 gr.
Salicin, 1 gr.
Ext. Belladonna, 1-25 gr.
Hydrastin, 1 gr.
Lactated Pepsin, 1-2 gr.

Salicin, 1, 2, 3, and 5 grs.

Salicylic Acid, 1-10, 1, 2 1-2, 3, and 5 grs.

Tablet Triturates, Salicylic Acid, 1-4 and 1-2 gr.

WILD BERGAMOT. Monarda fistulosa, *Linné.* (Leaves.)

Synonym.—Horsemint.

Properties.—First introduced as a substitute for quinine in intermittents, and its use has been reported in a number of cases without a failure. In large doses it is a diaphoretic, and said to be inferior only to jaborandi in its power of exciting the sweat glands. It is used in flatulent colic, cholera infantum, and lower forms of fever, as also in liniments for relief of local paralyses.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Wild Bergamot.—Miscible with water. Dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 C.c.).

WILD CHERRY. Prunus virginiana, U.S.P. Prunus serotina, *Ehrhart.* (Bark.)

Synonyms.—Cerasus serotina, *Loiseleur-Deslongchampe;* Prunus virginiana, *Miller;* Wildkirschenrinde, Ger.

Properties.—Tonic and stimulating to the digestive apparatus, and possessing simultaneously a sedative action on the nervous system and circulation. Valuable in all cases where it is desirable to give tone and strength to the system without causing too great heart-action and strain on the blood-vessels, as during convalescence from pleurisy, pneumonia, acute hepatitis, etc. It is also useful in hectic fever, colliquative diarrhœa, some forms of dyspepsia, whooping-cough, irritability of the nervous system, and as a palliative in phthisis.

Wild Cherry bark, U.S.P., compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULÆ.

Elixirs.—Each fluidounce represents ingredients specified.

Dandelion Compound.
Dandelion, 10 grs.
Cherry, 10 grs.
Licorice, 20 grs.
Aromatics, q. s.

Eucalyptus Compound.
Eucalyptus globulus, 15 grs.
Wild Cherry, 16 grs.
Gentian, 4 grs.
Licorice, 15 grs.
Dandelion, 20 grs.
Syrup yerba santa, arom., 30 mins.

Wild Cherry, 120 grs.

Wild Cherry and Iron.
Wild Cherry bark, 60 grs.
Iron pyrophosphate, 8 grs

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WILD CHERRY—Continued.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Black Cohosh Comp.—Not miscible with water.
Each pint represents: Black Cohosh, 8 ozs.; Licorice, 3 ozs.; Wild Cherry and Senega, 2 ozs. each; Ipecac, 1 oz. Nervous and arterial sedative; in larger dose diaphoretic, and causing increased secretion from the bronchial mucous membrane.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.).

Horehound Comp.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Each pint represents: Horehound, 8 ozs; Comfrey, 4 ozs.; Seneka and Wild Cherry, 2 ozs. each. Demulcent and expectorant. Its mild diaphoretic and sedative properties particularly fit it for administration to children.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Wild Cherry, alcoholic.—Not miscible with water.
This fluid extract, styled "alcoholic," differs from that of the Pharmacopœia of 1880, in not containing glycerin.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Wild Cherry Comp.—Not miscible with water.
Each pint represents: Wild Cherry, 8 ozs.; Wild Lettuce, 3 ozs.; Horehound, 3 1-2 ozs.; Blood Root, 1 oz.; American Hellebore, 1-2 oz. Indicated in convalescence from acute inflammatory and pulmonary diseases.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Wild Cherry, detannated.—Miscible with water.
Chiefly employed in making elixirs of wild cherry bark, into which iron enters as an ingredient.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Wild Cherry for Syrup.—Miscible with water.
Specially adapted for the preparation of a bright clear syrup of wild cherry of full medicinal activity.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Wild Cherry, U.S.P.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C c.).

Glycerole Yerbine Comp.—Each fluidounce represents:

Yerba Santa, 60 grs.	Wild Cherry bark, 30 grs.
Potassium bromide, 10 grs.	Tar, 5 grs.
Licorice, 60 grs.	Salicylic acid, 5 grs.
Grindelia Robusta, 5 grs.	

Lozenges.

Tar Compound.

Pine Tar, 7-48 gr.	Powd. Wild Cherry, 2 1-3 grs.
Powd. Senega, 7-24 gr.	

Wild Cherry, 1 gr.

Prunin, a so-called **Concentration,*** a powdered preparation from Wild Cherry bark.
Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0 06 to 0.2 Gm.).

Syrups—Each fluidounce represents ingredients specified.

Horehound Compound.

Elecampane, 20 grs.	Wild Cherry bark, 20 grs.
Spikenard, 20 grs.	Horehound, 20 grs.
Comfrey, 20 grs.	Blood Root, 10 grs

This may be extemporized by employing the fluid extracts of the drugs named, reading minims for grains, and adding simple syrup to make one fluidounce.

Wild Cherry bark, U. S. P., 75 grs.
May be prepared extemporaneously after the following formula:
Fluid Wild Cherry bark, P., D. & Co.'s ..... 6 fl ozs
Syrup..... 10 fl ozs
Glycerin..... 1 fl. oz
Dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 15 C c.).

Wines.—Each fluidounce represents ingredients specified.

Wild Cherry, 80 grs

Wild Cherry and Iron.

Wild Cherry bark, 80 grs.	Iron pyrophosphate, 8 grs.

* See note in Preface on Concentrations.

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WILD GINGER. Asarum canadense, *Linné.* (Rhizome.)

Synonyms.—Canada Snakeroot; Assaret du Canada, Fr.; Canadische Haselwurzel, Ger.

Properties.—Aromatic stimulant, carminative, with diaphoretic properties; used in low forms of fever as a substitute for serpentaria, which it resembles in effects. It has some reputation as an anthelmintic in ascarides, and as a diuretic it has met with some success in dropsy, with albuminous urine.

Wild Ginger (Canada Snakeroot), compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Wild Ginger (Canada Snakeroot).—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 15 to 30 minims (1 to 2 C.c.).

WILD INDIGO. Baptisia tinctoria, *R. Brown.* (Root.)

Synonyms.—Rattle-bush, Horse-fly Weed; Sophora tinctoria, *Linné.*

Properties.—Purgative, emetic, astringent, and antiseptic. Used principally on account of its antiseptic virtues. Used efficiently in the atonic varieties of rheumatism, pneumonia and dysentery, in scarlatina, typhus and all cases where there is a tendency to septicæmia. Externally as a wash, or in ointment form, for ill conditioned ulcers, scrofulous and syphilitic sores, etc., as an injection in fetid leucorrhœa, fetid discharges from the ears, etc.

Wild Indigo root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Baptisin, a so-called **Concentration,*** a powdered preparation from Wild Indigo root.
Dose, 1 to 4 grains (0.06 to 0.26 Gm.).

Fluid Extract Wild Indigo.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 C.c.).

Ointment Wild Indigo.—One part Wild Indigo in 8.

WILD LETTUCE. Lactuca canadensis, *Linné.* (Leaves.)

Synonyms.—Lettuce; Laittue vireuse, Fr.; Giftlattich, Ger.

Properties.—Mildly soporific, producing in susceptible patients a soothing hypnotic effect, which is often preferable to the powerful narcotic action of opiates. Prescribed oftenest for children.

Wild Lettuce leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULA.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Wild Lettuce.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 20 minims (1.33 C.c.).

Powdered Extract Wild Lettuce.—Of the same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Wild Lettuce.
Dose, 4 to 12 grains (0.25 to 0.75 Gm.).

Solid Extract Wild Lettuce.—One part equals 5 of leaves.
Dose, 4 to 12 grains (0.25 to 0.75 Gm.).

"German Tincture" Lettuce (Lactuca virosa, *Linné*).—An imported unofficial preparation of the green herb.
Dose, 2 to 10 minims (0.12 to 0.6 C.c.).

Pill Lettuce Extract, 2 grs.

Syrup Lettuce.
Fluid Extract Lettuce, P., D. & Co.'s.....2 fl. ozs.
Simple Syrup.....14 fl. ozs.
Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C. c.).

* See note in Preface on Concentrations.

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WILD YAM. Dioscorea villosa, *Linné.* (Rhizome.)

Synonyms.—Colic root, Rheumatism root.

Properties.—Expectorant, diaphoretic, antispasmodic, and stimulating to the intestinal canal. A valuable remedy in bilious colic, giving prompt and permanent relief in the most severe cases. Useful in combination in flatulence, borborygmi, uterine diseases, cramp of the stomach, etc.

Wild Yam root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Dioscorein, a so-called **Concentration,*** a powdered preparation from Wild Yam root.
Dose, 1-2 to 3 grains (0.03 to 0.2 Gm.).

Fluid Extract Wild Yam.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C. c.).

WILLOW-HERB. Epilobium angustifolium, *Linné.* (Herb.)

Synonym.—Rose Bay.

Properties.—Tonic, astringent, demulcent and emollient. Said to be useful in chronic diarrhœa, dysentery, leucorrhœa, menorrhagia and uterine hemorrhage.

Willow-herb, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Willow-herb.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

WINTERGREEN. Gaultheria, U. S. P. Gaultheria procumbens, *Linné.* (Herb.)

Synonyms.—Mountain Tea, Teaberry, Deerberry, Boxberry, Partridgeberry, Checkerberry.

Properties.—Stimulant, aromatic and astringent; also somewhat emmenagogue and galactagogue. The essential oil has been used preferably in cases of putrefactive fermentation. It is also of service in articular or acute rheumatism, on account of the large quantity of methyl salicylate it contains. The fluid extract is used in chronic diarrhœa, as an astringent; in dysury, as a diuretic; and in infantile colic as a carminative.

Wintergreen leaves, U. S. P., compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Capsules.—In soft gelatin.
Wintergreen Oil, 10 minims.
Wintergreen Oil, 5 minims.
Oil Wintergreen, 5 minims. Olive Oil, 5 minims.

Fluid Extract Wintergreen.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

WINTER'S BARK. Drimys Winteri, *Forster.* (Bark.)

Properties.—Stimulant, aromatic and tonic, resembling Canella and Cinnamon in its properties, for which drugs it may be substituted.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Winter's bark.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1-4 to 1-2 fluidrachm (1 to 2 C.c.).

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* See note in Preface on Concentrations.

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WITCH-HAZEL. Hamamelis, U.S.P. Hamamelis virginiana, *Linné.* (Bark; leaves, U.S.P.).

Synonyms.—Winter Bloom, Snapping Hazel, Spotted Alder.

Properties.—Tonic and astringent. A remedy of great value for hæmorrhoids, for which it may be used externally in the form of an ointment or decoction, combined with its internal use. It is also highly recommended in the treatment of variocele, venous congestions and hæmorrhages of all kinds, as well as in diarrhœa, dysentery, excessive mucous discharges, menorrhagia, etc. In discussing threatening local inflammations it is much superior to arnica, especially when in the form of the distilled extract.

Witch-hazel bark, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

Witch-hazel leaves, U. S. P., compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULÆ.

Extracts.

Distilled Extract Witch-hazel (bark).—Miscible with water. The best preparation for external use in sprains, bruises, prevention of ecchymosis, leucorrhœa, etc. It may be used internally in the same doses as the fluid extract.

Fluid Extract Witch-hazel, U. S. P. (leaves).—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

Powdered Extract Witch-hazel.—Of the same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Sugar of Milk.
Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.33 to 1 Gm).

Solid Extract Witch-hazel.—One part equals 5 of the leaves.
Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 Gm.).

Hamamelin, a so-called **Concentration,*** a powdered preparation from Witch-hazel leaves.
Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 Gm.)

Ointment Witch-hazel.
Fluid Extract Witch-hazel, P., D. & Co.'s.....2 fl. ozs.
Lard.....14 ozs.
Melt the lard, add the fluid extract, and stir until cool.

Pill, Female, Leucorrhœa, 3 grs.
Hamamelin, 2 grs. Hydrastin, 1-2 gr.
Senecin, 1-2 gr.

WOOD BETONY. Stachys Betonica, *Bentham.* (Leaves.)

Properties.—Useful in atonic dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, congestion of the portal circulation, and in catarrhal and malarial jaundice It is also claimed that it has alterative properties which make it valuable in constitutional syphilis and scrofulosis.

Wood Betony leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Wood Betony.—Miscible with water.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.).

WORMWOOD. Absinthium, U. S. P. Artemisia Absinthium, *Linné.* (Leaves.)

Synonyms.—Absinthe commune, Armoise amère, Fr.; Wermuth, Ger.

Properties.—Tonic, anthelmintic, and narcotic. It is used in dyspepsia to promote the appetite and to restore tone to the digestive organs.

Wormwood leaves, U. S. P., compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

* See note in Preface on Concentrations.

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WORMWOOD—Continued.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Wormwood leaves.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.
Dose, 5 minims to 1 fluidrachm (0.3 to 4 C.c.).

Solid Extract Wormwood.—One part equals 5 of leaves.
Dose, 1 to 10 grains (0.06 to 0.65 Gm.).

YARROW. Achillea Millefolium, *Linné.* (Herb.)

Synonyms.—Milfoil, Millefeuille, Fr.; Schafgarbe, Ger.

Properties.—Aromatic, tonic, mildly stimulant and astringent, exerting a special local action on the pelvic organs. In amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, and all menstrual disorders, it is found useful. Also used in dysentery and in low forms of exanthematous fevers, intestinal colic, and infantile convulsions.

Yarrow leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Yarrow.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation
Dose, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 C.c.).

YELLOW DOCK. Rumex, U.S.P. Rumex crispus, *Linné.* (Root.)

Synonyms.—Narrow Dock, Curled Dock; Patience frisée, Fr.; Grindwurzel, Ger.

Properties.—Alterative, tonic, mildly astringent, but also somewhat laxative and not unlike rhubarb in its action. It is largely used in acne, favus, icthyosis, the syphilitic skin diseases, scurvy, psora, and other cutaneous disorders. It is of service in all cases presenting the strumous diathesis.

Yellow Dock root, U. S. P., compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULA.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Yellow Dock, U.S.P. Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

Fluid Extract Yellow Dock Comp.—Not miscible with water.
Each pint represents: Yellow Dock, 8 ozs.; False Bittersweet, 4 ozs.; American Ivy, 2 ozs.; Figwort, 2 ozs. Has long held a high place in domestic and scientific practice as an alterative compound in the form of the syrup, for the making of which it is specially adapted.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

Solid Extract Yellow Dock.—One part equals 3 of root.
Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.32 to 1.3 Gm.).

Rumicin, a so-called **Concentration,*** a powdered preparation from Yellow Dock root.
Dose, 2 to 4 grains (0 13 to 0.26 Gm.).

Syrup Yellow Dock Compound.—Each fluidounce representing:

Yellow Dock, 60 grs.	Figwort, 15 grs.
Bitter Sweet, 30 grs.	Licorice, 30 grs.
American Ivy, 15 grs.	Cinnamon, 60 grs.

Dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 15 C.c.).
An excellent excipient for exhibition of potassic iodide.

A medicinal equivalent may be prepared extemporaneously as follows:
Fluid Extract Yellow Dock Comp., P., D. & Co.'s..... 4 fl. ozs.
Hot Syrup..... .....12 fl. ozs.

* See note in Preface on Concentrations.

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YELLOW PARILLA. Menispermum, U. S. P. Menispermum canadense, *Linné.* (Rhizome)

Synonyms.—Texas Sarsaparilla, Moonseed, Vine Maple, etc.

Properties.—Tonic, laxative, alterative and diuretic. In large doses it increases the actions of the pulse and bowels, and improves the appetite. In excessive doses produces vomiting and purging. Is said to be superior to the best imported sarsaparilla. Used as a remedy in scrofulous, cutaneous, arthritic, syphilitic and mercurial diseases. Employed in dyspepsia, general debility, and chronic inflammation of the viscera.

Yellow Parilla root, U. S. P., compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Yellow Parilla.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

Menispermin, a so-called **Concentration,*** a powdered preparation from Yellow Parilla root.
Dose, 1 to 4 grains (0.06 to 0.26 Gm.).

YELLOW POND-LILY. Nuphar advena, *Aiton.* (Rhizome.)

Synonyms.—Spatterdock, Frog-lily.

Properties.—Astringent, anodyne, demulcent and antiscrofulous. Is used in dysentery, diarrhœa, gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, scrofula and, combined with wild cherry, in bronchial affections. Externally, by means of cloths saturated with the diluted fluid extract, it is of value applied to boils, tumors, scrofulous ulcers and inflamed skin. In form of decoction it is used as a gargle in ulcers of the mouth and throat, and as an injection in leucorrhœa.

Yellow Pond-lily root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Yellow Pond-lily.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 fluidrachm (2 C.c.).

YERBA BUENA. Micromeria Douglassii, *Bentham.* (Leaves.)

Properties.—A grateful aromatic stimulant, tonic, and anthelmintic. "Owing to its alterative, laxative, and tonic action, it has been employed in atonic dyspepsia."† Beneficial in gastrodynia, in allaying nausea, in expelling flatus, and in reducing the force and frequency of the pulse in fevers. It excites the menstrual flow, and hence is not without value as an emmenagogue. Yerba Buena is also an excellent anthelmintic, and is found to be well adapted to the expulsion of round worms in children.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Yerba Buena.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C.c.).

YERBA MANSA. Houttuynia californica, *Bentham & Hooker.* (Root.)

Synonym.—Anemiopsis (Anemopsis) californica, *Hooker.*

Properties.—Stimulant, astringent and tonic. In malarial fever there is good evidence that it is valuable, particularly in the chronic varieties of the malarial infection. In diarrhœa and dysentery it is a remedy of pronounced value.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Yerba Mansa.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 C.c.).

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* See note in Preface on Concentrations.

† Dolan, "New Remedies," p 52.

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YERBA REUMA. Frankenia grandifolia, *Chamisso & Schlechtendahl.* (Herb.)

Properties.—As its Spanish name (*flux herb*) implies, this plant is chiefly used in catarrhal affections. It contains a peculiar astringent principle, and a large percentage of saline ingredients, to the combination of which its therapeutical properties, as a topical application, are largely attributable. Used as an injection, it is curative in catarrhal affections of the nares and genito-urinary tract. In vaginal leucorrhœa this injection is peculiarly beneficial.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Yerba Reuma.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 10 to 20 minims (0.6 to 1.2 C c.).
When used as an injection or a gargle, it must be diluted with three times its bulk of water.

YERBA SANTA. Eriodictyon glutinosum, *Bentham.* (Leaves.)

Synonyms.—Bear's Weed, Consumptive's Weed, Mountain-balm, Saint Herb.

Properties.—"A tonic expectorant, agreeable to the palate, and without nauseating properties."* It is especially indicated in chronic subacute inflammation of the bronchial mucous membrane, and in cases of paralysis of the bronchial muscles. Its effects in such cases are similar to the combined action of ipecac and balsam of Peru, its stimulating properties preponderating. One of its most remarkable properties is its power of completely destroying the bitterness of quinine, and it is often prescribed with reference to this property alone.

PREPARATIONS AND FORMULA.

Extracts.

Fluid Extract Yerba Santa.—Not miscible with water.
May be made to form a clear mixture with syrups and aqueous fluids by adding a little alkali.
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.).

Fluid Yerba Santa, aromatic.—Miscible with water.
The strength of the fluid is just four times that of the syrup of Yerba Santa, aromatic, and is specially adapted for the extemporaneous preparation of the latter, by simply diluting one part of the fluid with three parts of syrup. It enjoys a high reputation as a vehicle for quinine, completely overcoming the bitterness of this alkaloid
Dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 C c.).
NOTE.—This preparation is incompatible with acids and acid salts: exhibit quinine in suspension, not in solution

Solid Extract Yerba Santa.—One part equals 4 of leaves.
Dose, 3 to 12 grains (0.2 to 0.8 Gm.).

Glyceroles.—Each fluidounce represents ingredients specified.

Yerba Santa, 60 grs.

Yerbine Compound.

Yerba santa, 90 grs.	Tar, 2 3-4 grs.
Grindelia Robusta, 30 grs.	Salicylic acid, 2 grs.
Wild Cherry, 30 grs.	Potassium carbonate, 2 1-2 grs.
Licorice, 90 grs.	Potassium bromide, 7 1-2 grs.

Inhalant Yerba Santa.—No. 3 of P., D. & Co.'s series of inhalants.

Fl. Ext. Yerba Santa, ʒ j.	Tincture Opium, ʒ j.
Glycerin, ℥ j.	Alcohol, q.s. to make ℥ iij.

Lozenge Yerba Santa Compound.—Each containing:

Ext. Licorice, 1 gr	Powd. Wild Cherry, 1-4 gr.
Powd. Senega, 3-16 gr.	Yerba santa, 1 gr.
Tar. 1-32 gr.	

Malt Extract with Yerba Santa.—Sixty grains to the fluidounce.

Pill Yerba Santa Extract, 3 grs.

Syrup Yerba Santa, aromatic.—Each fluidounce representing 16 grains Yerba Santa in combination with aromatics. A teaspoonful completely masks the bitterness of 5 grains of quinine sulphate. It may be prepared extemporaneously from the above Fluid Yerba Santa, aromatic, *q.v.*

*Napheys, "Medical Therapeutics," p. 180.

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See page 274

for

ADDENDA AND ERRATA.

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APPENDIX.

NUMBERED FORMULA LIST

OF SOME ELEGANT, CONVENIENT AND SCIENTIFIC

Pharmaceutical Preparations.

We solicit the patronage of physicians and pharmacists for these in consideration of:

1st. *Pharmaceutical accuracy.*—We guarantee that they contain all the medicinal agents, and in such proportions, as stated on our labels.

2d. *Palatability.*—They are as palatable as may possibly be exhibited with due regard for medicinal activity and pharmaceutical accuracy.

3d. *No information is afforded* on the labels or by means of circulars, that will induce or stimulate their use by the laity.

Our formulæ for masking the taste of the active principles in preparations such as elixirs, syrups, wines, etc., are the result of careful study and patient experiment, and so confident are we that they are unsurpassed for the object contemplated, that, when a preparation, claiming to contain an equal percentage of active medicinal principles, is more palatable, we at once suspect a discrepancy between the claims on the label and the actual contents of the bottle, and invite a comparative analysis. While we regard palatability as important, we hold medicinal virtue to be paramount, and deprecate the dishonesty which sacrifices the latter for the former.

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CAPSULES.

There are many drugs from which to secure the best effects, it is necessary that they be administered in a more or less crude form. Something of therapeutic value is lost by attempting to render palatable, by incorporating with excipients or with aromatic diluents, such drugs as copaiba, male-fern, turpentine, cod-liver oil, etc., and in capsules alone is it possible for the physician to obtain their full and uncomplicated effects and at the same time refrain from offending the palate of his patient. The following are offered as desirable aids in the exhibition of this class of remedies.

Solubility.—This may readily be demonstrated by allowing one to lie loosely in the mouth; the contents will be found to escape in from 2 to 5 minutes, according to whether the capsule with which test is made be of soft or hard gelatin. There is not the remotest possibility of the capsule passing intact with the fæces.

In Soft Gelatin, or "Soluble Elastic" Capsules.

List No.

1 Apiol.
Apiol, 5 minims.
Olive Oil, 5 minims.

2 Balsam Fir, 10 minims.

3 Balsam Peru, 10 minims.

4 Castor Oil, 10 minims.

5 Castor Oil and Oil of Fleabane.
Castor Oil, 5 minims.
Oil Fleabane, 5 minims.

6 Castor Oil and Podophyllin.
Castor Oil, 10 minims.
Podophyllin, 1-8 grain.

7 Chaulmoogra Oil, 10 minims.

8 Chloroform, 10 minims.

9 Cod-liver Oil, Nor., 10 mins.

12 Cod-liver Oil and Iron.
Cod-liver Oil, Nor., 10 minims.
Iron iodide, 1-2 grain.

13 Cod-liver Oil and Iodine.
Cod-liver Oil, Nor., 10 minims.
Iodine, 1-4 grain.

14 Cod-liver Oil and Iodoform.
Cod-liver Oil, Nor., 10 minims.
Iodoform, 2 grains.

15 Cod-liver Oil and Phosphorus (1-30).
Cod-liver Oil, Nor., 10 minims.
Phosphorus, 1-30 grain.

16 Cod-liver Oil and Phosphorus (1-60).
Cod-liver Oil, Nor., 10 minims.
Phosphorus, 1-60 grain.

17 Copaiba, Para, 10 minims.

18 Copaiba and Iron.
Copaiba, Para, 10 minims.
Iron ammon. cit., 2 grains.

19 Copaiba and Oleoresin of Cubeb.
Copaiba, Para, 7 minims.
Oleoresin Cubeb, 3 minims.

20 Copaiba, Cubeb and Buchu.
Copaiba, Para, 6 minims.
Oleoresin Cubeb, 2 minims.
Ext. Buchu, 2 minims.

21 Copaiba, Cubeb and Iron.
Copaiba, Para, 6 minims.
Oleoresin Cubeb, 2 minims.
Tr. chlor. iron (equiv.), 2 minims.

22 Copaiba, Cubeb and Rhatany.
Copaiba, Para, 6 minims.
Oleoresin Cubeb, 2 minims.
Ext. Rhatany, 2 grains.

23 Copaiba, Cubeb and Sandal.
Copaiba, Para, 6 minims.
Oil Cubeb, 2 minims.
Oil Sandal, East India, 2 minims.

24 Copaiba, Cubeb and Sarsaparilla.
Copaiba, Para, 6 minims.
Oleoresin Cubeb, 2 minims.
Ext. Sarsaparilla, 2 grains.

25 Copaiba, Cubeb and Turpentine.
Copaiba, Para, 4 minims.
Oil Cubeb, 2 minims.
Oil Turpentine, 4 minims.

26 Copaiba and Oil of Cubeb.
Copaiba, Para, 7 minims.
Oil Cubeb, 3 minims.

27 Copaiba and Rhatany.
Copaiba, Para, 8 minims.
Ext. Rhatany, 2 grains.

28 Copaiba and Sandal.
Copaiba, Para, 5 minims.
Oil Sandal, East India, 5 minims.

29 Petroleum Mass, 10 minims.

30 Cubeb Oil, 10 minims.

31 Cubeb Oleoresin, 10 minims.

32 Gurjun Balsam, 10 minims.

33 Haarlem Oil, 10 minims.

35 Linseed Oil, 10 minims.

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CAPSULES—Continued

List No.

36 Matico Oleoresin, 10 minims.

37 Copaiba and Matico.
Copaiba, Par . 7 minims.
Oleoresin Matico, 3 minims.

38 Copaiba, Cubeb and Matico.
Copaiba, Para, 6 minims.
Oleoresin Cubeb, 3 minims.
Oleoresin Matico, 1 minim.

39 Copaiba, Cubeb, Matico and Sandal.
Copaiba, Para, 3 minims.
Oleoresin Cubeb, 3 minims
Oleoresin Matico, 1 minim.
Oil Sandal, East India, 3 minims.

40 Cubeb and Matico.
Oleoresin Cubeb, 7 minims.
Oleoresin Matico, 3 minims.

41 Copaiba Oil and Oil of Cubeb.
Oil Copaiba, 6 minims.
Oil Cubeb, 4 minims.

42 Erigeron Oil, 10 minims.

43 Eucalyptus Oil, 5 minims.
Oil Eucalyptus, true, 5 minims.
Oil Sweet Almond, 5 minims.

44 Male-fern and Kamala.
Oil Male-fern, 7 minims.
Kamala, sifted, 4 grains.

45 Origanum Oil, 5 minims.
Oil Origanum 5 minims.
Oil Sweet Almond, 5 minims.

46 Sandal Oil, East India, 10 mins.

47 Sandal and Cassia.
Oil Sandal, East India, 9 minims.
Oil Cassia, 1 minim.

48 Cubeb and Sandal.
Oil Cubeb, 5 minims.
Oil Sandal, East India, 5 minims.

49 Turpentine Oil, 10 minims.

50 Wormseed Oil, 2 minims.
Oil Wormseed, 2 minims.
Olive Oil, 8 minims.

51, 52, 53, 54, 55 Phosphorated Oil, containing respectively 1-10, 1-30, 1-50, 1-60 and 1-100 gr. of Phosphorus in 10 minims of oil.

56 Phosphorated Oil, compound.
1-60 gr. Phosphorus in 10 mins. oil.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 gr.

57 Tar, purified, 10 minims.

59 Xylol, 5 minims.
Xylol, 5 minims.
Olive Oil, 5 minims.

List No.

60, 61, 62, 63 Castor Oil; contain respectively, 2 1-2, 5, 10 and 15 grammes.

64, 65, 66, 67 Cod Liver Oil; contain respectively, 2 1-2, 5, 10 and 15 grammes.

68 Nitroglycerin.
Nitroglycerin, 1-100 grain.
Olive Oil, 8 minims.
Castor Oil, 2 minims.

69 Copaiba Resin.
Copaiba, deprived of volatile oil, 5 minims.
Olive Oil, 5 minims.

70 Male-fern and Castor Oil, 2 1-2 grammes.
Oleoresin Male-fern, 1 gramme.
Castor Oil, 1 1-2 grammes.

71 Santonin and Castor Oil, 2 1-2 grammes.
Santonin, 1-4 grain.
Castor Oil, 2 1-2 grammes.

72 Wintergreen Oil, 10 minims.

73 Warburg's Tincture, 10 mins.
Each capsule of 10 minims represents 2 drachms of Warburg's tincture.

74 Valerian Oil, 2 minims.
Oil Valerian, 2 minims.
Oil Sweet Almond, 8 minims.

75, 76 Oil of Pennyroyal, containing respectively, 1 and 2 mins. with Olive oil, q. s. 10 mins.

77 Wintergreen Oil, 5 minims.
Oil Wintergreen, 5 minims.
Olive Oil, 5 minims.

78 Terebene, 10 minims.

79, 80, 81 Cascara Sagrada; contain respectively, 2, 3 and 1 gr. with diluent, q. s.

82 Pichi, solid extract, 5 grs.

83 Beechwood creasote, 1 minim.

84 Turpentine oil, 5 minims.

201, 202, 203, 204, 205 Quinine sulphate; 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 grains.

211 Salol, 2 1-2 grains.

212 Salol, 5 grains.

213 Quinine muriate, 2 grains.

214 Quinine muriate, 3 grains.

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In Hard Gelatin, or "Hard Filled" Capsules.

List No.

100 Apiol.
Apiol, 4 minims.
Olive Oil, 6 minims.

101 Castor Oil, 10 minims.

102 Castor Oil and Podophyllin.
Castor Oil, 10 minims.
Podophyllin, 1-8 grain.

103 Cod-liver Oil, Norwegian, 10 minims.

104 Cod-liver Oil and Iron.
Cod-liver Oil, Nor., 10 minims.
Iron iodide, 1-2 grain.

105 Copaiba, Para, 10 minims.

106 Copaiba and Iron.
Copaiba, Para, 9 minims.
Iron ammon. cit., 2 grains.

107 Copaiba and Oleoresin Cubeb.
Copaiba, Para, 8 minims.
Oleoresin Cubeb, 2 minims.

108 Copaiba and Oil Cubeb (black).
Copaiba, Para, 7 minims.
Oil Cubeb, 3 minims.

List No.

109 Haarlem Oil, 10 minims.

110 Eucalyptus Oil.
Oil Eucalyptus, true, 5 minims.
Olive Oil, 5 minims.

111 Male-fern and Kamala.
Oil Male-fern, 7 minims.
Kamala, sifted, 4 grains.

112 Sandal Oil, East India, 10 mins.

113 Sandal and Cassia.
Oil Sandal, East India, 9 minims.
Oil Cassia, 1 minim.

114 Copaiba and Sandal.
Copaiba, Para, 7 minims.
Oil Sandal, East India, 3 minims.

115 Copaiba, Cubeb and Sandal.
Copaiba, Para, 6 minims.
Oil Cubeb. 2 minims.
Oil Sandal, East India, 2 minims.

116 Turpentine Oil, 10 minims.

117 Tar, purified, 10 minims.

118 Xylol, 10 minims.

MEDICINAL ELIXIRS.

These are preparations which, in harmony with the advance of modern scientific pharmacy, aim at combining medicinal activity with palatability and pharmaceutic elegance.

Each fluidounce of any Elixir represents the quantity of ingredients specified in its formula.

Dose is uniformly 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).

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1 Ammonium bromide, 40 grs.

2 Ammonium valerianate, 16 grs.

3 Ammonium and Morphine valerianates.
Ammonium valerianate, 16 grs.
Morphine valerianate, 1-2 grain.

4 Ammonium and Quinine valerianates.
Ammonium valerianate, 16 grains.
Quinine valerianate, 4 grains.

5 Ammonium and Strychnine valerianates.
Ammonium valerianate, 16 grs.
Strychnine valerianate, 8-60 gr.

6 Arbor vitæ, 120 grains.

7 Berberine and Iron.
Berberine phosphate, 2 grains.
Iron pyrophosphate, 4 grains.

8 Bismuth.
Bismuth and ammon. cit., 16 grs.

9 Bismuth and Quinine.
Bismuth and ammon cit., 16 grs.
Quinine sulphate, 2 grains.

10 Bismuth and Strychnine.
Bismuth and ammon. cit., 8 grs.
Strychnine, 8-100 grain.

11 Blue Flag, 120 grains.

12 Buchu, 120 grains.

13 Buchu compound.
Buchu, 60 grains.
Cubeb, 15 grains.
Juniper, 15 grains.
Uva-ursi, 15 grains.
Spirits nit. eth., 15 minims.

14 Buchu, Juniper and Potassium acetate.
Buchu, 45 grains.
Juniper, 12 grains.
Potassium acetate, 16 grains.

15 Buchu and Pareira Brava.
Buchu, 30 grains.
Pareira brava, 7 1-2 grains.
Juniper berries, 15 grains.
Stone root, 7 1-2 grains.

16 Buckthorn bark, 120 grains.

17 Calcium bromide, 40 grains.

18 Calcium iodide, 16 grains.

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ELIXIRS—Continued.

19 Calisaya alkaloids.
Representing Calisaya bark, 40 grains.

20 Calisaya bark, 40 grains.

21 Calisaya and Bismuth.
Calisaya bark (alkaloids), 40 grs.
Bismuth and ammon. cit., 8 grs.

22 Calisaya and Iron bromide.
Calisaya bark (alkaloids), 40 grs.
Iron bromide, 16 grains.

23 Calisaya and Iron protoxide.
Calisaya bark, 40 grs., and citrate of iron protoxide equivalent to 8 grains ferrous sulphate cryst.

24 Calisaya and Iron pyrophosphate.
Calisaya bark (alkaloids), 40 grs.
Iron pyrophosphate, 8 grains.

25 Calisaya, Iron and Bismuth.
Calisaya bark (alkaloids), 40 grs.
Iron pyrophosphate, 8 grains.
Bismuth and ammon. cit., 8 grains.

26 Calisaya, Iron, Bismuth and Pepsin.
Calisaya bark (alkaloids), 40 grains.
Sacch. pepsin, U.S.P., 80 grains.
Iron pyrophosphate, 8 grains.
Bismuth and ammon. cit., 8 grains.

27 Calisaya, Iron, Bismuth, Pepsin and Strychnine.
Calisaya bark (alkaloids), 40 grains.
Iron pyrophosphate, 8 grains.
Bismuth and ammon. cit., 8 grains.
Sacch. pepsin, U.S.P., 80 grains.
Strychnine, 8-100 grain.

28 Calisaya, Iron, Bismuth and Strychnine.
Calisaya bark (alkaloids), 40 grains.
Iron pyrophosphate, 8 grains.
Bismuth and ammon. cit., 8 grains.
Strychnine citrate, 8-100 grain.

29 Calisaya, Iron and Pepsin.
Calisaya bark (alkaloids), 40 grains.
Iron pyrophosphate, 8 grains.
Sacch. pepsin, U.S.P., 80 grains.

30 Calisaya, Iron and Phosphorus.
Calisaya bark (alkaloids), 40 grains.
Iron pyrophosphate, 8 grains.
Phosphorus, 4-100 gr.

31 Calisaya, Iron and Quinine.
Calisaya bark (alkaloids), 40 grains.
Iron pyrophosphate, 8 grains.
Quinine sulphate, 2 grains.

32 Calisaya, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.
Calisaya bark (active principle), 40 grains.
Quinine sulphate, 2 grains.
Iron pyrophosphate, 8 grains.
Strychnine, 8-100 grain.

33 Calisaya, Iron and Strychnine.
Calisaya bark (alkaloids), 40 grains.
Iron pyrophosphate, 8 grains.
Strychnine, 8-100 grain.

34 Calisaya, Iron, Strychnine and Pepsin.
Calisaya bark (alkaloids), 40 grains.
Iron pyrophosphate, 8 grains.
Sacch. pepsin, U.S.P., 80 grains.
Strychnine, 8-100 grain.

35 Calisaya and Lactated Pepsin.
Calisaya bark (alkaloids), 40 grains.
Lactated pepsin, 40 grains.

36 Calisaya, Pepsin and Bismuth.
Calisaya bark (alkaloids), 40 grains.
Sacch. pepsin, U.S.P., 80 grains.
Bismuth and ammon. cit., 8 grs.

37 Calisaya, Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine.
Calisaya bark (alkaloids), 40 grains.
Sacch. pepsin, U.S.P., 80 grains.
Bismuth and ammon. cit., 8 grs.
Strychnine, 8-100 grain.

38 Calisaya, Pepsin and Strychnine.
Calisaya bark (alkaloids), 40 grains.
Sacch. pepsin, U.S.P., 80 grains.
Strychnine, 8-100 gr.

39 Calisaya, Quinine and Strychnine.
Calisaya bark (alkaloids), 40 grains.
Quinine sulphate, 2 grains.
Strychnine, 8-100 gr.

40 Calisaya and Strychnine.
Calisaya bark, 40 grains.
Strychnine, 8-100 grain.

41 Cascara Sagrada, 120 grains.

42 Cascara Sagrada Compound.
Cascara sagrada, 60 grains.
Licorice, 60 grains.
Berberis aquifolium, 30 grains.
Aromatics, q. s.

43 Cascara Sagrada, Formula 1887, 120 grains.

44 Cathartic Compound.
Senna, 16 grains.
Cascara sagrada, 32 grains.
Culver's root, 16 grains.
Butternut, 16 grains.
Rochelle salt, 32 grs.

45 Celery and Guarana.
Celery seed, 60 grains.
Guarana, 60 grains.

46 Chinoidin, 40 grains.

47 Chloral hydrate, 80 grains.

48 Chloral hydrate and Potassium bromide.
Chloral hydrate, 40 grains.
Potassium bromide, 40 grains.

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ELIXIRS—Continued.

49 Cimicifuga root, 120 grains.

50 Cimicifuga Compound.
Cimicifuga, 30 grains.
Licorice root, 10 grains.
Wild Cherry, 8 grains.
Seneka, 8 grains.
Ipecac, 4 grains.

51 Cinchona, detannated.
40 grains Red Cinchona bark, true, with choice aromatics; especially adapted for combination with the salts of iron.

52 Cinchona, ferrated.
Red Cinchona bark, true, 40 grs.
Iron and ammon. cit., 16 grains.

53 Cinchonidine and Iron.
Cinchonidine sulphate, 4 grains.
Iron pyrophosphate, 8 grains.

54 Cinchonidine, Iron and Strychnine.
Cinchonidine sulph., 4 grains.
Iron pyrophosphate, 8 grains
Strychnine, 8-100 grain.

55 Coca leaves, 120 grains.

56 Corydalis Compound.
Turkey corn, 30 grains.
Stillingia, 30 grains.
Blue-flag, 40 grains.
Prickly-ash, 15 grains.
Potassium iodide, 8 grains.

57 Coto bark, 30 grains.

58 Cramp Bark Compound.
Cramp Bark, 28 grains.
Scullcap, 28 grains.
Skunk Cabbage, 14 grains.

59 Damiana, true, 120 grains.

60 Damiana, Iron and Phosphorus.
Damiana, true, 60 grains.
Iron pyrophosphate, 8 grains.
Phosphorus, 4-100 grain.

61 Damiana, Phosphorus, Nux Vomica and Iron.
Damiana, true, 60 grains.
Nux vomica, 8 grains.
Iron pyrophosphate, 8 grains.
Phosphorus, 4-100 grain.

62 Damiana, Phosphorus and Nux Vomica.
Damiana, 60 grains.
Nux vomica, 8 grains.
Phosphorus, 4-100 grain.

63 Dandelion, 180 grains.

64 Dandelion Compound.
Dandelion, 10 grains.
Wild cherry, 10 grains.
Licorice, 20 grains.
Aromatics, q. s.

65 Eucalyptus Compound.
Eucalyptus globulus, 15 grains.
Wild cherry, 16 grains.
Gentian, 4 grains.
Licorice, 15 grains.
Dandelion, 20 grains.
Syrup yerba santa, aromatic, 30 minims.

66 Gentian, 20 grains.

67 Gentian and Iron chloride.
Gentian, 16 grains.
Tincture iron chloride (tasteless), 16 minims.

68 Gentian, Iron chloride and Lactated Pepsin.
Gentian, 16 grains.
Tincture iron chloride (tasteless), 16 minims.
Lactated Pepsin, 10 grains.

69 Gentian and Iron pyrophosphate.
Gentian, 20 grains.
Iron pyrophosphate, 8 grains.

70 Gentian and Lactated Pepsin.
Gentian, 20 grains.
Lactated Pepsin, 20 grains.

71 Grindelia Robusta Aromatic, 120 grains.

72 Guarana, 120 grains.

73 Helonias (False Unicorn), 120 grains.

74 Helonias Compound.
Helonias, 15 grains.
Squaw vine, 60 grains.
Cramp bark, 15 grains.
Blue cohosh, 15 grains.

75 Hops, 60 grains.

76 Iron, Bismuth and Strychnine.
Iron pyrophosphate, 8 grains.
Bismuth and ammon. cit., 8 grains.
Strychnine, 8-100 grain.

77 Iron bromide, 16 grains.

78 Iron citrate and Arsenic.
Iron and ammon. citrate, 8 grains.
Arsenious acid, 8-32 grains.

79 Iron phosphate, 8 grains.

80 Iron protoxide.
Equivalent to ferrous sulphate, 8 grains.

81 Iron protoxide and Bismuth.
Iron protoxide, equivalent to ferrous sulphate, 8 grains.
Bismuth and ammon. cit., 8 grains.

82 Iron protoxide, Calcium iodide and Cinchonine.
Calcium iodide, 2 grains.
Iron protoxide, equivalent to ferrous sulphate, 8 grains.
Cinchonine sulphate, 4 grains.

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ELIXIRS—Continued.

83 Iron protoxide, Calcium iodide and Cinchonine with Arsenic.
Calcium iodide, 2 grains.
Iron protoxide, equivalent to ferrous sulphate, 8 grains.
Cinchonine sulphate, 4 grains.
Fowler's solution, 40 minims.

84 Iron pyrophosphate, 16 grains.

85 Iron pyrophosphate and Quinine.
Iron pyrophosphate, 8 grains.
Quinine sulphate 2 grains.

86 Iron pyrophosphate and Strychnine.
Iron pyrophosphate, 8 grains.
Strychnine, 8-100 gr.

87 Iron, Quinine and Arsenic.
Iron pyrophosphate, 8 grains.
Quinine sulphate, 2 grains.
Arsenious acid, 8-32 grain.

88 Iron and Quinine citrate, 16 grains.

89 Iron and Quinine phosphates.
Iron phosphate, 16 grains.
Quinine phosphate, 4 grains.

90 Iron, Quinine and Strychninine.
Iron pyrophosphate, 8 grains.
Quinine sulphate, 2 grains.
Strychnine, 4-120 grain.

91 Iron, Quinine, Strychnine and Pepsin.
Iron pyrophosphate, 8 grains.
Quinine sulphate, 2 grains.
Strychnine, 4-120 gr.
Sacch. pepsin, U.S.P., 80 grains.

92 Iron, Quinine and Strychnine phosphates.
Iron phosphate, 16 grains.
Quinine phosphate, 4 grains.
Strychnine phosphate, 8-60 grain.

93 Iron, Quinine and Strychnine phosphates with Lactated Pepsin.
Iron phosphate, 16 grains.
Quinine phosphate, 4 grains.
Strychnine phosphate, 8-60 grain.
Lactated pepsin, 20 grains.

94 Iron and Strychnine citrate, 16 grains.

95 Lactated Pepsin, 40 grains.
See p. 138 formula.

96 Lactated Pepsin and Bismuth.
Lactated pepsin, 20 grains.
Bismuth and ammon. cit., 8 grs.

97 Lactated Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine.
Lactated pepsin, 20 grains.
Bismuth and ammon. cit., 8 grs.
Strychnine, 8-100 grain.

98 Lactated Pepsin, Bismuth, Strychnine and Iron.
Lactated pepsin, 20 grains.
Bismuth and ammon. cit., 8 grs.
Iron pyrphosphate, 8 grains.
Strychnine, 8-100 grain.

99 Laxative.
Senna, Alexandria, 60 grains.
Butternut bark, 30 grains.
Rochelle salt, 60 grains.

100 Licorice, aromatic, for Quinine.
Licorice, 120 grains.

An elegant vehicle for the administration of quinine and other remedies possessing a disagreeable taste. Place the quinine in powder in a wine-glass, add a dessertspoonful of the elixir, stir briskly till thoroughly mixed, and then let the mixture be taken, followed immediately by about a teaspoonful of the clear elixir.

101 Lime Juice and Pepsin.
Lime juice, pure, 1 fluidrachm.
Sacch. pepsin, U.S.P., 16 grains.

Lime juice is a grateful refrigerant tonic, and a powerful anti-scorbutic. It aids digestion, and exerts a general benign influence over the system even in health, by promoting and regulating the secretions. This combination of pepsin with lime juice is an admirable remedy in conditions of general debility attended with loss of appetite and dyspeptic symptoms. It should be taken at meal-time, clear or in a little water. For all the minor derangements of digestion it is an admirable remedy and especially commends itself as a substitute for the alcoholic bitters and liquors so frequently used to promote digestion.

Being strictly a physiological remedy it is adapted to a wide range of cases that do not require any medication, and intelligent physicians will find occasion frequently to prescribe it for this very reason. For patients of bilious habit it is a remedy that rarely comes amiss.

102 Lithium bromide, 40 grains.

103 Lithium citrate, 16 grains.

104 Lupulin, 16 grains.

105 Manaca and Salicylates.
Manaca, 80 grains.
Sodium salicylate, 64 grains.
Potassium salicylate, 32 grains.
Lithium salicylate, 8 grains.

106 Mandrake compound.
Mandrake, 45 grains.
Culver's root, 30 grains
Senna, 30 grains.
Jalap, 15 grains.

107 Matico, 120 grains.

108 Matico compound.
Matico, 40 grains.
Uva-ursi, 40 grains.
Hydrangea, 40 grains.

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ELIXIRS—Continued.

109 Morphine hydrobromate, 1 gr.

110 Morphine valerianate, 1 grain.

111 Pepsin.
Sacch. pepsin, U.S.P., 80 grains.

112 Pepsin and Bismuth.
Sacch. pepsin, U.S.P., 80 grains.
Bismuth and ammon. cit., 8 grs.

113 Pepsin, Bismuth and Iron.
Sacch. pepsin, U.S.P., 80 grains.
Bismuth and ammon. cit., 8 grs.
Iron pyrophosphate, 8 grains.

114 Pepsin, Bismuth, Iron and Quinine.
Sacch. pepsin, U,S.P., 80 grains.
Bismuth and ammon. cit., 8 grs.
Iron pyrophosphate, 8 grains.
Quinine sulphate, 2 grains.

115 Pepsin, Bismuth and Nux Vomica.
Sacch. pepsin, U.S.P., 80 grs.
Bismuth and ammon. cit., 8 grs.
Nux vomica, 15 grains.

116 Pepsin, Bismuth and Pancreatin.
Sacch. pepsin, U.S.P., 80 grains.
Saccharated Pancreatin, 4 grains.
Bismuth and ammon. cit., 8 grs.

117 Pepsin, Bismuth and Quinine.
Sacch. pepsin, U.S P., 80 grains.
Bismuth and ammon. cit., 8 grs.
Quinine sulphate, 2 grains.

118 Pepsin, Bismuth, Strychnine and Pancreatin.
Sacch. pepsin, U.S.P., 80 grains.
Bismuth and ammon. cit., 8 grs.
Strychnine, 8-100 grain.
Saccharated Pancreatin, 4 grains.

119 Pepsin, Bismuth and Wafer Ash.
Sacch. pepsin, U.S.P., 80 grains.
Bismuth and ammon. cit., 8 grs.
Wafer-ash, 60 grains.

120 Pepsin, Damiana, Phosphorus and Nux Vomica.
Sacch. pepsin, U.S.P., 80 grains.
Damiana, 60 grains.
Nux vomica, 8 grains.
Phosphorus, 4-100 grain.

121 Pepsin and Pancreatin.
Sacch. pepsin, U.S.P., 80 grains.
Sacch. pancreatin, 4 grains.

122 Pepsin and Quinine.
Sacch. pepsin, U.S.P., 80 grains.
Quinine sulphate, 2 grains.

123 Pepsin and Strychnine.
Sacch. pepsin, U.S.P., 80 grains.
Strychnine, 8-100 grain.

124 Pepsin, Strychnine and Bismuth.
Sacch. pepsin, U.S.P., 80 grains.
Bismuth and ammon. cit., 8 grs.
Strychnine, 8-100 grain.

125 Pepsin, Strychnine, Bismuth and Iron.
Sacch. pepsin, U.S.P., 80 grains.
Bismuth and ammon. cit., 8 grs.
Iron pyrophosphate, 8 grains.
Strychnine, 8-100 grain.

126 Pepsin, Strychnine and Iron.
Sacch. pepsin, U.S.P., 80 grains.
Iron pyrophosphate, 8 grains.
Strychnine, 8-100 grain.

127 Pepsin and Wafer-ash.
Sacch. pepsin, U.S.P., 80 grains.
Wafer-ash, 60 grains.

128 Phosphates Compound with Calisaya.
Calisaya bark (alkaloids), 40 grs.
Iron phosphate, 2 grains.
Calcium phosphate, with small excess of phosphoric acid, 2 grs.

129 Phosphorus, 8-100 grain.

130 Phosphorus and Strychnine.
Phosphorus, 8-100 grain.
Strychnine, 8-100 grain.

131 Potassium bromide, 40 grains.

132 Quinine and Arsenic.
Quinine sulphate, 8 grains.
Arsenious acid, 8-32 grain.

133 Quinine bromide, 4 grains.

134 Quinine sulphate, 8 grains.

135 Quinine valerianate, 4 grains.

136 Rhubarb and Columbo.
Rhubarb, 90 grains.
Columbo, 30 grains.

137 Rhubarb and Magnesia.
Rhubarb, 60 grains.
Magnesium acetate, 10 grains.

138 Rhubarb and Potassa.
Rhubarb, 18 grains.
Golden-seal, 9 grains.
Potassium bicarbonate, 18 grains.

138*a* Rhubarb and Potassa with Pancreatin.
Rhubarb 18 grains.
Golden-seal, 9 grains.
Potassium bicarbonate, 18 grains.
Sacch. pancreatin, 4 grains.

139 Salicylic Acid Comp.
Salicylic acid, 40 grains.
Black Cohosh, 15 grains.
Gelsemium, 15 grains.
Potassium iodide, 4 grains.

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ELIXIRS—Continued.

140 Simple Elixir, red.
This article possesses a pleasant aromatic flavor and is suitable as a basis for the preparation of other medicinal elixirs. It is also useful as an adjuvant and corrective vehicle for the administration of nauseous medicines which may be either dissolved or suspended therein.

141 Simple Elixir, white.

142 Sodium bromide, 40 grains.

143 Sodium salicylate, 8 grains.

144 Sodium salicylate and Iron.
Sodium salicylate, 8 grains.
Iron and ammon. cit., 8 grains.

145 Stillingia, 120 grains.

146 Stillingia compound.
Stillingia, 30 grains.
Turkey corn, 30 grains.
Pipsissewa, 15 grains.
Elder flowers, 15 grains.
Blue-flag, 15 grains
Prickly-ash berries, 7 1-2 grains.
Coriander seed, 7 1-2 grains.

147 Strychnine, 8-100 grain.

148 Strychnine valerianate, 8-50 grain.

149 Valerian, 120 grains.

150 Wafer-ash, 120 grains.

151 Wahoo (bark of root), 160 grs.

152 Wahoo and Blue Flag.
Wahoo-root bark, 80 grains.
Blue flag root, 40 grains.

153 Wild Cherry, 120 grains.

154 Wild Cherry and Iron.
Wild cherry bark, 60 grains.
Iron pyrophosphate, 8 grains.

155 Zinc valerianate, 4 grains.

GERMAN TINCTURES.

In order to supply a certain demand for tinctures of the green plant, which the advertisements of other houses have created, we have made direct importations of the following. While guaranteeing the correctness of their preparation according to the standard formulæ, we maintain, for reasons which we have not space here to specify, that they are inferior as therapeutic agents to the preparations of the properly dried plant.

Aconite.
Aconitum Napellus, *Linné.*

Arnica.
Arnica montana. *Linné.*

Belladonna.
Atropa Belladonna, *Linné.*

Conium.
Conium maculatum, *Linné.*

Dumb Cane.
Dieffenbachia seguine, *Schott.*

Foxglove.
Digitalis purpurea, *Linné.*

Garden Celandine.
Chelidonium majus, *Linné.*

German Chamomile.
Matricaria Chamomilla, *Linné.*

Henbane.
Hyoscyamus niger, *Linné.*

Mary Thistle.
Silybum marianum, *Gærtner.*

Poison Oak.
Rhus Toxicodendron, *Linné.*

Pulsatilla.
Anemone Pulsatilla, *Linné.*

Shepherd's Purse.
Capsella bursa-pastoris, *Mœnch.*

Stramonium (Thornapple).
Datura Stramonium, *Linné.*

Sundew.
Drosera rotundifolia, *Linné.*

White Bryony.
Bryonia alba, *Linné.*

Wild Lettuce.
Lactuca virosa, *Linné.*

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GLYCEROLES.

This class of therapeutic agents is designed to permit of medication with the minimum use of alcohol, the presence of which is sometimes either contra-indicated or incompatible.

Each fluidounce of any Glycerole represents the quantity of ingredients specified in its formula.

1 Arbor vitæ, 120 grains.

2 Bismuth and Ammon. citrate, 16 grains.

3 Calendula, 120 grains.

4 Carbolic acid, 100 grains.

5 Damiana, Phosphorus and Nux Vomica.
- Damiana, 60 grains.
- Phosphorus, 1-25 grain.
- Nux vomica, 4 grains.

6 Evening Primrose, 120 grains.

7 Grindelia Robusta, 120 grains.

8 Hemlock bark, 120 grains.

9 Hypophosphites.
- Calcium hypophosphite, 6 grains.
- Sodium hypophosphite, 5 grains.
- Potassium hypophosphite, 3 grs.

10 Lead subacetate, 160 grains.

11 Pepsin, concentrated.
- Sacch. pepsin, U. S. P., 960 grs.

12 Pepsin and Wafer Ash.
- Sacch. pepsin, U.S.P., 80 grains.
- Wafer ash, 30 grains,

13 Phosphorus, 2-25 grain.

14 Potassium chlorate, 8 grains.

15 Sodium sulphite, 80 grains.

16 Squill Compound.
- Squill, 40 grains.
- Senega, 40 grains.
- Antimony and potassium tartrate, 7-8 grain.

17 Tannic Acid, 5 grains.

18 Tar, 30 grains.

19 Yerba Santa, 60 grains.

20 Yerbine Compound.
- Yerba santa, 90 grains.
- Grindelia robusta, 30 grains.
- Wild cherry, 30 grains.
- Licorice, 90 grains.
- Tar, 2 3-4 grains.
- Salicylic acid, 2 grains.
- Potass. carbonate, 2 1-2 grains.
- Potass. bromide, 7 1-2 grains.

INHALANTS.

For use in atomizing inhalers for the treatment of nose, throat and lung disorders such as nasal catarrh, diphtheritis, tonsilitis, laryngitis, bronchitis, and even in the graver lung affections, pneumonia and consumption.

Since the germ theory of disease has become so well established, the application of inhalants must be greatly extended and the inhalation treatment be regarded as the most scientific method of medication for a very large class of diseases.

Inhalant No. 1.

A petroleum product especially adapted for inhalation and for use as a base, or diluent, for inhalants. It is free from all irritating properties, on account of which it is much to be preferred to similar preparations from which the sulphuric acid or other objectionable agents, used in process of purification, have been imperfectly removed.

Inhalant No. 2.

Balsam copaiba, ℥ ss.
Ether, ℥ j.
Inhalant No. 1, q.s. to make ℥ iv.

Inhalant No. 3.

Fl. ext. yerba santa, ℥ j.
Glycerin, ℥ j.
Tinct. opium, ʒ j.
Alcohol, q. s. to make ℥ iij.

Inhalant No. 4.

Fl. ext. stramonium seed,
Fl. ext. hyoscyamus, ℨ ʒ j.
Fl. ext. belladonna, ʒ ss.
Glycerin, ℥ j.
Alcohol, q. s. to make ℥ iij.

Inhalant No. 5.

Tinct. benzoin comp.,
Glycerin,
Alcohol, of each ℥ j.

Inhalant No. 6.

Oil of tar, ʒ ss.
Inhalant No. 1, ℥ j.

Inhalant No. 7.

Oil eucalyptus, ʒ j.
Inhalant No. 1, ℥ j.

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INHALANTS—Continued.

Inhalant No. 8.
Tinct. iodine, ʒ iss.
Glycerin, ℥ j.
Alcohol, q. s. to make ℥ iij.

Inhalant No. 9.
Fl. ext. blood-root, ʒ j.
Fluid tolu, soluble, ℥ ss.
Glycerin, ℥ j.
Alcohol, q. s. to make ℥ iij.

Inhalant No. 10.
Tinct. iodine, ʒ ij.
Carbolic acid, ʒ ij.
Fluid tolu, soluble, ℥ j.
Glycerin. ℥ j.
Alcohol, q. s. to make ℥ iij.

Inhalant No. 11.
Fl. ext. cubeb, ʒ j.
Fluid tolu, soluble, ℥ j.
Tinct. iodine, ʒ j.
Tinct. camphor, ʒ j.
Carbolic acid, ʒ j.
Glycerin, ʒ j ɪ-ʒ.
Alcohol, q. s. to make ℥ iv

Inhalant No. 12.
Ether.
Inhalant No. 1, of each ℥ j.

Inhalant No. 13.
Tinct. iodine, ʒ ss.
Glycerin, ℥ ss.

Inhalant No. 14.
Carbolic acid, gr. x.
Inhalant No. 1, ℥ j.

Inhalant No. 17.
Chloroform.
Inhalant No. 1, of each ℥ j.

Inhalant No. 18.
Beechwood creasote, ʒ j.
Inhalant No. 1, ℥ ij.

Inhalant No. 19.
Iodoform, gr. xx.
Creasote, ♏x.
Oil eucalyptus, ♏xx.
Ether, ʒ ij.
Oil sweet almond, q.s. to make, ℥ j.

Inhalant No. 20.
Terebene, ʒ j.
Oil cubeb, ʒ j.
Oil sandalwood, ʒ j.
Inhalant No. 1, ʒ v.

MALT PREPARATIONS.

We are desirous of directing the attention of our medical friends to the general excellence of our improved preparations of malt, and particularly to certain qualities they possess which mark their superiority over any similar products heretofore offered.

Our plain extract of malt is an exceedingly active diastatic agent, being capable of converting five times its weight of dry starch into maltose. Aside from this important property, it contains all of the nutritive constituents of malted barley, thus affording a food of rare value, and one eminentiy adapted to the use of convalescents and invalids.

Owing to the palatability of our malt extract it may be used to advantage as a vehicle for many remedies, which. if administered alone, seriously offend the sense of taste.

The following list embraces nearly all of the forms in which malt extract is commonly prescribed. Each fl. oz. contains ingredients specified.

Malt Extract, Plain (without medication).

Malt Extract with Cascara Sagrada.
Cascara Sagrada, 60 grains.

Malt Extract with Cod Liver Oil.
Cod Liver Oil, ½ fl. oz.

Malt Extract with Hypophosphites.
Calcium Hypophosphite, 1½ grs.
Sodium Hypophosphite, 1½ grs.
Iron Hypophosphite, ½ gr.

Malt Extract with Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.
Iron Phosphate, 4 grs.
Quinine Su'phate, 1 gr.
Strychnine, 2-75 gr.

Malt Extract with Pepsin and Pancreatin.
Saccharated Pepsin, U.S.P., 15 grs.
Pancreatin, Saccharated, 15 grs.

COMPOUND CEREBRAL SEDATIVE.

The properties of this preparation are sufficiently indicated by its name. It is offered as a scientific substitute for certain copyrighted preparations in the market, which are especially extolled as valuable remedies in the treatment of nervous affections. A *Compound Cerebral Sedative, Formula B*, differing from the formula given below only in the substitution of hyoscyamus for the opium is also on our list. Each fluidounce contains:

Chloral hydrate, 2 drachms.
Potassium bromide, 2 drachms.
Fl. ext. gelsemium, 50 minims.
Tincture opium, 40 minims.

Dose, a half fluidrachm (2 C.c.)

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PILLS.

Sugar Coated and Gelatin Coated.

The following list comprises most of the official and popular formulæ known to the profession, and it will be found to contain many new and valuable combinations.

Our pills are made entirely by hand, from the purest materials and are coated by a method avoiding the application of any degree of heat which could impair their efficacy. They are unexcelled for superiority of finish, ready solubility and uniformity of coating.

We direct especial attention to the perfect distribution of the ingredients and the permanent softness of the mass. Particular care is taken to ensure the preservation of the drug.

They are put up in bottles of 100 and 500 each, except pills of the rarer alkaloids and glucosides, specially indicated, which only contain 25 each.

1 Acetanilid, 4 grains.

2 Aconite ext., 1-4 gr. (*of leaves*).

3 Aconite ext., 1-2 gr. (*of leaves*).

4 Aconite ext., 1 gr. (*of leaves*).

5 Aconitine, cryst., 1-200 grain.

6 Aconitine, cryst., 1-500 grain.

7 *†Adonidin, 1-10 grain.

8 Ague.
Chinoidin, 2 grains.
Ext. Coloc. co., 1-3 grain.
Oleoresin Black Pepper, 1-6 grain.
Iron sulph. exsic., 1-2 grain.

9 Ague, Improved.
Cinchonidine sulph., 1 grain.
Xanthoxylon, 1 grain.
Gelsemperin, 1-16 grain.
Powd. Capsicum, 1-16 grain.

10 Aloes, U.S.P., 4 grains.
Purified Aloes, 2 grains.
Soap, 2 grains.

11 Aloes and Asafetida, U.S.P.
Purified Aloes, 1 1-3 grains.
Asafetida, 1 1-3 grains.
Soap, 1 1-3 grains.

Aloes & Ext. Gentian, see Gentian Comp.

12 Aloes and Iron.
Purified Aloes, 1 grain.
Iron sulph. exsic., 1 grain.
Jamaica Ginger, 1-2 grain.
Ext. Conium fruit, 1-2 grain.

13 Aloes and Iron, U.S.P.
Purified Aloes, 1 grain.
Iron sulph exsic., 1 grain.
Aromatic Powder, 1 grain.
Confection Rose, q. s.

14 Aloes and Mastic, U.S.P.
Purified Aloes, 2 grains.
Mastic, 1-2 grain.
Powd. Red Rose, 1-2 grain.

15 Aloes and Myrrh, U.S.P.
Purified Aloes, 2 grains.
Myrrh, 1 grain.
Aromatic Powder, 1-2 grain.

16 Aloes, Myrrh and Iron.
Pulv. Aloes Soc., 2 grains.
Pulv. Myrrh, 1 grain.
Iron sulph. exsic., 1 grain.

17 Aloes and Nux vomica.
Purified Aloes, 1 1-2 grains.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-2 grain.

18 Aloes, Nux vomica and Belladonna.
Purified Aloes, 1 1-2 grain.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-2 grain.
Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 grain.

Aloetic, see Aloes, U.S.P.

19 Aloin, 1-10 grain.

20 Aloin, 1-5 grain.

21 Aloin, 1-4 grain.

22 Aloin, 1-2 grain.

23 Aloin, 1 grain.

24 Aloin Comp.
Aloin, 1-8 grain.
Ext. Belladonna, 1-4 grain.
Podophyllin, 1-8 grain.

25 Aloin Comp. and Strychnine.
Aloin, 1-8 grain.
Podophyllin, 1-8 grain.
Strychnine, 1-80 grain.
Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 grain.
Oleoresin Capsicum, 1-10 grain.

26 Aloin and Strychnine.
Aloin, 1-5 grain.
Strychnine, 1-60 grain.

27 Aloin, Strychnine and Belladonna (No. 1).
Aloin, 1-5 grain.
Strychnine, 1-60 grain.
Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 grain.

28 Aloin, Strychnine and Belladonna, (No. 2).
Aloin, 1-10 grain.
Strychnine, 1-50 grain.
Ext. Belladonna, 1-6 gr.

29 Aloin, Strychnine and Belladonna Comp.
Aloin, 1-5 grain.
Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 grain.
Strychnine, 1-60 gr in.
Ext. Cascara sagrada, 1-2 grain.

Aloin, Strychnine, Belladonna and Ipecac (see Lapactic).

30 Alterative.
Blue Mass, 1 grain.
Powd. Ipecac, 1-8 grain.
Powd. Opium, 1-8 grain.

* Put up in bottles of 25 each.
† Gelatin-coated only.

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PILLS—Continued.

31 Alterative Compound Extract.
Ext. Bamboo brier, 2-3 grain.
Ext. Stillingia, 2-3 grain.
Ext. Burdock, 2-3 grain.
Ext. Poke Root, 2-3 grain.
Ext. Prickly ash bark, 1-3 grain.

32 §Aluminium Compound.
Metalic Aluminium, 1 grain.
Hydrate Aluminium, 5-8 grain.
Calcium carb., 5-8 grain.

33 §Ammonium bromide, 1 grain.

34 §Ammonium chloride, 3 grains.

35 Ammon. picrate, 1-8 grain.

36 Ammon. picrate, 1-4 grain.

37 Ammon. picrate, 1-2 grain.

38 Ammon. picrate, 1 grain.

39 Ammon. picrate, 2 grains.

40 Ammon. picrate, 3 grains.

41 §Ammonium valerianate, 1 gr.

42 Anderson's Scot's.
Purified Aloes, 1 3-5 grain.
Powd. Colocynth, 4-15 grain.
Powd. Gamboge, 1-15 grain.
Powd. Soap, 1-15 grain.
Oil Anise, 1-30 grain.

43 Anodyne.
Camphor, 1 grain.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1 grain.
Morphine, acetate, 1-20 grain
Oil Capsicum, 1-20 grain

44 Anthelmintic.
Santonin, 1 grain.
Calomel, 1 grain.

45 Anthemis Extract, 2 grains.

46 Anti-Bilious.
Ext. Coloc. co., 2 1-2 grain.
Podophyllin, 1-4 grain.

47 Anti-Chill.
Chinoidin, 1 grain.
Iron ferrocyanide, 2 grains.
Arsenious acid, 1-20 grain.
Oleoresin Black Pepper, 1 grain.

48 Anti-Constipation, Brundage's.
Podophyllin, 1-10 grain.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 grain.
Powd. Capsicum, 1-4 grain.
Ext. Belladonna, 1-10 grain.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-4 grain.

49 †Anti-Constipation, Carson's.
Ext. Cascara sagrada, 1 grain.
Ext. Rhubarb, 1 grain.
Ext. Nux. vomica, 1-4 grain.
Aloin, 1-3 grain.

50 Anti-Constipation, Goss'.
Podophyllin, 1-4 grain.
Ext. Coloc., 1-4 grain.
Ext. Butternut, 1-2 grain.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-8 grain.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-8 grain.
Ext. Gentian, 1-4 grain.
Ext. Cascara sagrada, 1-4 grain.
Powd. Canadian Hemp, 1-2 grain.

† Gelatin-coated only.
§ Sugar-coated only.

51 Anti-Constipation, Palmer's.
urified Aloes, 1 grain.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1 grain.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-3 grain.
Powd. Ipecac, 1-10 grain.

Anti-Dyspeptic, Fothergill's, see Carminative.

52 Anti-Dyspeptic.
Strychnine, 1-40 grain.
Ext. Belladonna, 1-10 grain.
Powd. Ipecac, 1-10 grain.
Blue Mass, 2 grains.
Ext. Coloc. co., 2 grains.

53 Anti-Epileptic.
Iron ferrocyanide, 1-2 grain.
Quinine valerianate. 1 grain.
Zinc valerianate, 1-2 grain.
Ext. Valerian, 1 grain.

54 Antimony Compound. U.S.P. (Plummer's).
Sulphurated Antimony, 1-2 grain.
Calomel, 1-2 grain.
Powd. Guaiac, 1 grain.
Mucilage Tragacanth, q. s.

55 Anti-Malarial, McCaw's.
Quinine sulph., 1 grain.
Iron sulph. exsic., 1-4 grain.
Arsenious acid, 1-80 grain.
Gelsemperin, 1-4 grain.
Podophyllin, 1-8 grain.
Oleoresin Black Pepper, 1-16 gr.

56 Anti-Periodic.
Cinchonidine sulph., 1 grain.
Iron sulph. exsic., 1-2 grain.
Podophyllin, 1-20 grain.
Strychnine sulph., 1-33 grain.
Gelsemperin, 1-20 grain.
Oleoresin Capsicum, 1-10 grain.

57 §Anti-Syphilitic.
Potass. iodide. 2 1-2 grains.
Corrosive sublimate, 1-40 grain.

58 Aperient.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-3 grain.
Ext. Coloc. co., 2 grains.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-2 grain.

59 Aperient, Bauer's.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-2 grain.
Ext. Aloes, 1 grain.
Ext. Coloc. co., 1 grain.
Potass. and Sod. tart., 1 1-2 grain.

60 Aperient, Drysdale's.
Powd. Rhubarb, 1 1-4 grains.
Powd. Ipecac, 5-12 grain.
Purified Aloes, 1 1-4 grains.
Powd. Nux vomica, 1-2 grain.

61 Aperient Granules.
Podophyllin, 1-4 grain.
Aloin. 1-10 grain.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-10 grain.
Oleoresin Capsicum, 1-40 grain.

62 Aperient, Mild.
Ext. Coloc. co., 1-2 grain.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 5-6 grain.
Powd. Rhubarb, 2 grains.
Oil Caraway, 1-20 grain.

§ Sugar-coated only.

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PILLS—Continued.

Aphrodisiac, see Phosphorus, Nux vomica and Damiana.

63 Aphrodisiac Comp.
Ext. Coca, 1 grain.
Cinchonidine sulph., 1-2 grain.
Phosphorus, 1-200 grain.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-8 grain.
Iron bromide, 1 grain.

64 Apocynum Extract, 2 grains.

65 Arsenious Acid, 1-100 grain.

66 Arsenious Acid, 1-60 grain.

67 Arsenious Acid, 1-50 grain.

68 Arsenious Acid, 1-40 grain.

69 Arsenious Acid, 1-32 grain.

70 Arsenious Acid, 1-30 grain.

71 Arsenious Acid, 1-20 grain.

72 Arsenious Acid, 1 12 grain.

73 Asafetida, 1 grain.

74 Asafetida, 2 grains.

75 Asafetida, U.S.P.
Asafetida, 3 grains.
Soap powd., 1 grain.

76 Asafetida, 4 grains.

77 †Asafetida, 5 grains.

78 Asafetida Comp.
Opium, 4-5 grain.
Ammonium carb., 4-5 grain.
Asafetida, 4-5 grain.

79 Asafetida and Iron.
Asafetida, 2 grains.
Iron sulph. exsic., 1 grain.

80 Asafetida and Nux vomica.
Asafetida, 3 grains.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 grain.

81 Asafetida and Rhubarb, 3 grs.
Asafetida, 1 grain.
Powd. Rhubarb, 1 grain.
Iron by hydrogen, 1 grain.

82 Atropine, 1-120 grain.

83 Atropine, 1-100 grain.

84 Atropine, 1-60 grain.

85 Ballou.
Ext. Coloc. co., 1 grain.
Ext Jalap, 1 grain.
Calomel, 1 grain.
Powd. Ipecac, 1-8 grain.

86 Belladonna Ext., 1-8 grain.

87 Belladonna Ext., 1-4 grain.

88 Belladonna Ext., 1-2 grain.

89 Belladonna Ext., 1 grain.

90 Berberine hydrochlorate, 1 gr.

91 Berberine sulphate, 2 grains.

92 Berberine and Podophyllin.
Berberine sulphate, 1-4 grain.
Podophyllin, 1-20 grain.

† Gelatin-coated only.

93 Berberis Aquifolium Ext., 3 gr.

94 Berberis Comp.
Ext. Berberis aquifol., 2 grains.
Ext. Cascara sagrada, 1 grain.

95 Bilious, Junge's.
Manganese iodide, 1-2 grain.
Leptandrin, 3-10 grain.
Juglandin, 3-10 grain.
Sanguinarin, 1-5 grain.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 3-5 grain.

96 Bilious, Wann's.
Ext. Coloc. co, 1 grain.
Podophyllin, 1-4 grain.
Ext. Jalap, 1-4 grain.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-8 grain.
Powd. Capsicum, 1-4 grain.

97 Bismuth and Ignatia.
Bismuth subnitrate, 4 grains.
Ext. Ignatia bean, 1-4 grain.

98 Bismuth and Nux vomica.
Bismuth subnitrate, 5 grains.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-2 grain.

99 Bismuth subcarbonate, 3 grs.

100 Bismuth subnitrate, 2 grains.

101 Bismuth subnitrate, 3 grains.

102 Black Haw Extract, 3 grains.

103 Black Hellebore Ext., 1 grain.

104 §Blennorrhagic.
Turpentine, U.S.P., 1 1-2 grains.
Ext. Hops, 3-4 grain.
Camphor monobrom., 3-4 grain.
Podophyllin, 1-8 grain.

105 Blue Mass, 1-2 grain.

106 Blue Mass, 1 grain.

107 Blue Mass, 2 grains.

108 Blue Mass, 3 grains.

109 Blue Mass, 5 grains

110 Blue Mass Comp.
Blue Mass, 1 grain.
Powd. Ipecac, 1-4 grain.
Powd. Opium, 1-2 grain.

Blue and Podophyllin, see Podophyllin and Blue.

111 Caffeine citrate, 1 grain.

112 Calabar bean Ext., 1-12 grain.

113 Calcium sulphide, 1-20 grain.

114 Calcium sulphide, 1-10 grain.

115 Calcium sulphide, 1-8 grain.

116 Calcium sulphide, 1-5 grain.

117 Calcium sulphide, 1-4 grain.

118 Calcium sulphide, 1-2 grain.

119 Calcium sulphide, 1 grain.

120 Calcium sulphide, 2 grains.

§ Sugar-coated only.

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PILLS—Continued.

121 Calcium sulphide, 3 grains.

122 Calisaya Alkaloids.
Quinine sulph., 1-2 grain.
Cinchonine sulph., 1-2 grain.
Quinidine sulph., 1-2 grain.
Cinchonidine sulph., 1-2 grain.

123 Calomel, 1-10 grain.

124 Calomel, 1-4 grain.

125 Calomel, 1-2 grain.

126 Calomel, 1 grain.

127 Calomel, 2 grains.

128 Calomel, 3 grains.

129 Calomel, 5 grains.

130 Calomel Comp.
Calomel, 3-4 grain.
Resin Guaiac, 1 1-2 grains.
Sulphurated Antimony, 3-4 grain.

131 Calomel and Ext. Coloc. co.
Calomel, 1 grain.
Ext. Coloc. co., 2 1-2 grains.

132 Calomel and Opium.
Calomel, 2 grains.
Opium, 1 grain.

133 Calomel and Rhubarb.
Calomel, 1-3 grain.
Ext. Rhubarb, 1 2 grain.
Ext. Coloc. co., 1-2 grain.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-6 grain.

134 Camphor Comp.
Camphor, 1 grain.
Powd. Opium, 1 grain.
Powd. Kino, 1 grain.
Ext. Capsicum, 1-16 grain.

135 Camphor and Hyoscyamus.
Camphor, 1 grain.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1 grain.

136 Camphor monobrom., 1 grain.

137 Camphor monobrom., 2 grs.

138 Camphor monobrom., 3 grs.

139 Camphor and Opium.
Camphor, 2 grains.
Powd. Opium, 1 grain.

140 Camphor, Opium and Hyoscyamus.
Camphor, 1 grain.
Powd. Opium, 1-2 grain.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1 grain.

141 Camphor, Opium and Lead acetate.
Camphor, 1 grain.
Opium, 1 grain.
Lead acetate, 1 grain.

142 Camphor, Opium and Tannin.
Camphor, 1 grain.
Tannin. 2 grains.
Opium, 1-4 grain.

143 Camphor, Valerian and Hyoscyamus.
Camphor, 1 grain.
Powd. Valerian, 1-2 grain.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-2 grain.

144 Cannabis Ind. Ext., 1-4 grain.

145 Cannabis Ind. Ext., 1-2 grain.

146 Cannabis Ind. Ext., 1 grain.

147 Capsicum, 1 grain.

148 Capsicum Ext., 1-2 grain.

149 Carminative.
Strychnine, 1-20 grain.
Powd. Ipecac, 2-3 grain.
Powd. Black Pepper, 1 1-2 grain.
Ext. Gentian, 1 grain.

754 Carminative, Modified.
Strychnine sulph., 1-50 grain.
Powd. Ipecac, 2-3 grain.
Powd. Black Pepper, 1-4 grain.
Ext. Gentian, 1 grain.
Oil of Cloves, 1-20 gtt.

150 Cascara Compound Pellets, D'Ary's.
Ext. Cascara sagrada, 4-15 grain.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-30 grain.
Ext. Belladonna, 1-60 grain.
Euonymin, 1-5 grain.
Xanthoxylin, 4-15 grain.
Oleoresin Capsicum, 1-90 grain.

151 Cascara sagrada Ext., 1 gr.

152 Cascara sagrada Ext., 2 grs.

153 Cascara sagrada Ext., 3 grs.

154 †Cascara sag. and Nux vomica.
Ext. Cascara sagrada, 2 grains.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-5 grain.

155 Cascara sagrada, Nux vomica and Belladonna.
Ext. Cascara sagrada, 2 grains.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-8 grain.
Ext. Belladonna, 1-16 grain.

156 Catarrh, Hager's.
Quinidine sulph., 3-8 grain.
Cinchonidine sulph., 3-8 grain.
Powd. Marshmallow, 1-4 grain.
Powd. Gentian, 1-4 grain.
Powd. Red Sandalwood, 1-12 gr.
Powd. Tragacanth, 1-4 grain.
Glycerin, 1-4 grain.
Hydrochloric acid, 1-4 grain.

157 Cathartic Comp., Cholagogue.
Podophyllin, 1-2 grain.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-8 grain.
Oleoresin Capsicum, 1-8 grain.
Blue Mass, 1-4 grain.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-16 grain.

158 Cathartic Comp. Granules.
Jalapin, 1-16 grain.
Leptandrin, 1-16 grain.
Aloin, 1-8 grain.
Podophyllin, 1-4 grain.
Powd. Gamboge, 1-32 grain.
Powd. Capsicum, 1-64 grain.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-8 grain.
Oil Peppermint, 1-128 grain.

159 Cathartic Co. Granules, No. 2.
Aloin, 1-10 grain.
Jalapin, 1-10 grain.
Podophyllin, 1-5 grain.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-20 grain.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-20 grain.
Oleoresin Capsicum, 1-20 grain.

†Gelatin-coated only.

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PILLS—Continued.

160 Cathartic Comp., Improved.
Ext. Coloc. co., 1 grain.
Ext. Jalap, 1-2 grain.
Podophyllin, 1-4 grain.
Ext. Gentian, 1-2 grain.
Leptandrin, 1-4 grain.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-4 grain.
Oil Peppermint, 1-4 grain.

161 Cathartic Comp., Mild.
Ext. Coloc. co., 1 grain.
Jalap resin, 1-2 grain.
Calomel, 1-2 grain.
Gamboge, 1-4 grain.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-2 grain.
Oil Peppermint, q. s.

162 Cathartic Comp., Modified.
Ext. Coloc. co., 1 grain.
Ext. Jalap, 3-4 gr.
Calomel, 3-4 grain.
Powd. Gamboge, 1-6 grain.
Powd. Rhubarb, 1-2 grain.
Powd. Jamaica Ginger, 1-4 grain.

163 Cathartic Comp., U.S.P.
Ext. Coloc. co., 1 3-10 grains.
Ext. Jalap, 1 grain.
Calomel, 1 grain.
Powd. Gamboge, 1-4 grain.

164 Cathartic Comp., Vegetable.
Ext. Coloc., 1-3 grain.
Podophyllin, 1-4 grain.
Powd. resin Scammony, 1-3 grain.
Purified Aloes, 1 1-4 grain.
Powd. Cardamom, 1-3 grain.
Powd. Soap, 1-3 grain.

165 Caulophyllin, 1-8 grain.

166 Cerium oxalate, 1-4 grain.

167 Cerium oxalate, 1 grain.

168 Cerium oxalate, 2 grains.

169 Charcoal, Willow, 3 grains.

170 Chimaphila Ext., 3 grains.

171 Chinoidin, 1-2 grain.

172 Chinoidin, 1 grain.

173 Chinoidin, 2 grains.

174 Chinoidin, 3 grains.

175 Chinoidin Comp.
Chinoidin, 2 grains.
Piperin, 1-2 grain.
Iron sulph. exsic., 1 grain.

176 Cholagogue.
Podophyllin, 1-4 grain.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-2 grain.
Powd. Capsicum, 1-4 grain.
Purified Aloes, 1 grain.
Powd. Rhubarb, 1 grain.

177 Cimicifugin, 1 grain.

178 Cinchonidine salicylate, 2 1-2 grains.

179 Cinchonidine sulphate, 1-2 gr.

180 Cinchonidine sulphate, 1 gr.

181 Cinchonidine sulphate, 2 grs.

182 Cinchonidine sulphate, 3 grs.

183 †Cinchonidine sulphate, 4 grs.

184 †Cinchonidine sulphate, 5 grs.

185 Cinchonidine Comp.
Cinchonidine sulphate, 1 grain.
Arsenious acid, 1-32 grain.
Iron by hydrogen, 1 grain.

186 Cinchonidine Compound and Strychnine.
Cinchonidine sulphate, 1 grain.
Arsenious acid, 1-20 grain.
Iron by hydrogen, 1 grain.
Strychnine, 1-20 grain.

187 Cinchonidine and Iron.
Cinchonidine sulphate, 1 grain.
Iron by hydrogen, 1 grain.

188 Cinchonidine, Iron and Strychnine.
Cinchonidine sulph., 1 grain.
Iron proto-carb. (Vallet's), 2 grs.
Strychnine sulph., 1-60 grain.

189 Cinchonine sulph., 1 1-2 gr.

190 Cinchonine sulph., 3 grains.

191 Cincho-Quinine, 1 grain.

192 Cincho-Quinine, 2 grains.

193 Cincho-Quinine, 3 grains.

194 Coca Ext., 3 grains.

195 †Cocaine muriate, 1-16 grain.

196 †Cocaine muriate, 1-8 grain.

197 Cochia.
Ext. Coloc. co., 1 grain.
Purified Aloes, 1 grain.
Powd. Potass. sulph., 1-2 grain.
Powd. Gamboge, 1-2 grain.
Powd. Scammony, 1-2 grain.

198 Codeine, 1-16 grain.

199 Codeine, 1-8 grain.

200 Codeine, 1-5 grain.

201 Codeine, 1 4 grain.

202 †Codeine, 1-2 grain.

203 †Codeine, 1 grain.

204 *†Colchicine, 1-60 grain.

205 Colchicum Ext., 1-2 grain.

206 Colocynth comp. Ext., U.S.P., 3 grains.

207 †Colocynth comp. Ext., Belladonna and Nux vomica.
Ext. Coloc. comp., 3 grains.
Ext. Belladonna, 1-4 grain.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-2 grain.

208 Colocynth comp. Ext. and Blue, 3 grains.
Ext. Coloc. co., 2 1-2 grains.
Blue Mass, 1-2 grain.

*Put up in bottles of 25 each.
†Gelatin-coated only.

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PILLS—Continued.

209 Colocynth comp. Ext. and Blue, 5 grains.
Ext. Coloc. co., 2 1-2 grains.
Blue Mass, 2 1-2 grains.

210 Colocynth comp. Ext., Blue Mass and Ipecac.
Ext. Coloc. co., 2 grains.
Powd. Ipecac, 1-6 grain.
Blue Mass, 2 grains.

211 Colocynth comp. Ext. and Hyoscyamus, 3 grains.
Ext. Coloc. co., 2 grains.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1 grain.

212 Colocynth comp. Ext. and Hyoscyamus, 5 grains.
Ext. Coloc. co., 3 1-3 grains.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1 2-3 grains.

213 †Colocynth comp., Hyoscyamus and Blue Mass.
Ext. Coloc. co., 3 grains.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1 grain.
Blue Mass, 1 grain.

214 Colocynth comp., Hyoscyamus and Podophyllin, Formula "A."
Ext. Coloc. co., 3 grains.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1 grain.
Podophyllin, 1-4 grain.

215 Colocynth comp., Hyoscyamus and Podophyllin, Formula "B."
Ext. Coloc. co., 3 grains.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1 grain.
Podophyllin, 1-8 grain.

216 Colocynth comp. Ext. and Ipecac.
Ext. Coloc. co., 2 1-2 grains.
Powd. Ipecac, 1-2 grain.

217 Colocynth comp. Ext. and Podophyllin.
Ext. Coloc. co., 2 1-2 grains.
Podophyllin, 1-4 grain.
Powd. Licorice, 1-4 grain.

218 *†Colocynthin, 1-8 grain.

219 Conium Ext., 1-4 grain (*fruit*).

220 Conium Ext., 1-2 grain (*fruit*).

221 Conium Ext., 1 grain (*fruit*).

222 Conium Ext. and Ipecac.
Ext. Conium fruit, 1-2 grain.
Powd. Ipecac, 1-2 grain.

223 *†Convallamarin, 1-12 grain.

224 Cook's Pill.
Purified Aloes, 1 grain.
Powd. Rhubarb, 1 grain.
Powd. Soap, 1-2 grain.
Calomel, 1-2 grain.

225 Copaiba, 3 grains.

226 Copaiba, 4 grains.

*Put up in bottles of 25 each.
†Gelatin-coated only.

227 Copaiba Comp.
Pil. Copaiba, 1 1-2 grains.
Resin Guaiac, 3-8 grain.
Iron citrate, 3-8 grain.
Ext. Cubeb, 5-8 grain.

228 Copaiba and Oleo-resin Cubeb.
Pil. Copaiba, 2 grains
Oleoresin Cubeb, 1 grain.

229 Copaiba, Cubeb and Iron cit.
Pil. Copaiba, 3-4 grain.
Ext. Cubeb, 1 1-2 grains.
Iron citrate, 3-4 grain.

230 Cornin, 2 grains.

231 Cornus florida Ext., 2 grains.

232 Corrosive sublimate, 1-100 gr.

233 Corrosive sublimate, 1-60 gr.

234 Corrosive sublimate, 1-50 gr.

235 Corrosive sublimate, 1-40 gr.

236 Corrosive sublimate, 1-30 gr.

237 Corrosive sublimate, 1-20 gr.

238 Corrosive sublimate, 1-16 gr.

239 Corrosive sublimate, 1-12 gr.

240 Corrosive sublimate, 1-8 gr.

241 Cubeb Ext., 2 grains.

242 Cubeb and Alum.
Oleoresin Cubeb, 2 grains.
Powd. Alum, 1 grain.

243 Cubeb Ext., Rhatany and Iron.
Ext. Cubeb, 1 1-2 grains.
Iron sulph. exsic., 1 grain.
Ext. Rhatany, 1-2 grain.

244 Cypripedium Ext., 2 grains.

245 Damiana Ext., 3 grains.

246 Dandelion and Leptandrin.
Ext. Dandelion, 1 1-3 grains.
Leptandrin, 2-3 grain.

247 *†Daturine sulph., 1-100 grain.

248 Diaphoretic.
Morphine acetate, 1-25 grain.
Powd. Ipecac, 1-4 grain.
Powd. Potass. nitrate, 1 grain.
Powd. Camphor, 1-4 grain.

249 Diarrhœa Pellets.
Calomel, 1-8 grain.
Morphine sulph., 1-16 grain.
Powd. Capsicum, 1-16 grain.
Powd. Ipecac, 1-32 grain.
Powd. Camphor, 1-16 grain.

250 Digestive Pellets, Hager's.
Cinchonidine sulph., 1-5 grain.
Pepsin, 1 1-5 grains.
Powd. Ginger, 3-25 grain.
Powd. Cardamom, 3-25 grain.
Powd. Pimento, 3-25 grain.
Powd. Gentian root, 6-25 grain.
Powd. Marshmallow root, 6-25 gr.
Powd. Tragacanth, 6-25 grain.
Glycerin, 2-5 grain.
Acid hydrochloric, 2-5 grain.

*Put up in bottles of 25 each.
†Gelatin-coated only.

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PILLS—Continued.

251 Digitalin, pure, 1-60 grain.

252 Digitalis Ext., 1-2 grain.

253 Digitalis Compound.
Powd. Digitalis, 1 grain.
Powd. Squill, 1 grain.
Powd. Potass. nitrate, 2 grains.

254 Dinner, Chapman's.
Purified Aloes, 1 grain.
Gum Mastic, 1 grain.
Powd. Rhubarb, 1 grain.

255 †Dinner, Cole's.
Blue Mass, 1 1-5 grains.
Purified Aloes, 1 1-5 grains.
Powd. Jalap, 1 1-5 grains.
Ant. and Pot. tart., 1-50 grain.

256 Dinner, Lady Webster's.
Purified Aloes, 1 4-5 grain.
Gum Mastic, 3-5 grain.
Rose leaves, 2-5 grain.

257 Diuretic.
Powd. Soap, 1 1-2 grains.
Oil Juniper berries, 1-16 grain.
Sodium carb., 1 1-2 grains.

258 Dupuytren.
Powd. Guaiac, 3 grains.
Powd. Opium, 1-8 grain.
Corrosive sublimate, 1-10 grain.

259 Dysentery.
Blue Mass, 1 grain.
Gelsemperin, 1-6 grain.
Powd. Ipecac, 1 grain.

260 Dysmenorrhœa, Alvord's.
Morphine sulph., 1-10 grain.
Cimicifugin, 2-3 grain.
Quinine sulph., 2-3 grain.

261 Dyspepsia.
Ext. Ignatia bean, 1-4 grain.
Ext. Cinchona bark, 1 grain.
Ext. Rhubarb, 1-4 grain.
Powd. Capsicum, 1-2 grain.

262 Dyspepsia, Moore's.
Cinchonidine sulph., 1-2 grain.
Ext. Capsicum, 1-3 grain.
Powd. Rhubarb, 1 grain.

263 Eccoprotic.
Ext. Aloes, Soc., 2 grains.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-5 grain.
Podophyllin, 3-10 grain.
Oil Cloves, 1-10 gtt.

264 *†Elaterin, 1-20 grain.

265 Elaterium (Clutterbuck's), 1-10 grain.

266 Elaterium (Clutterbuck's), 1-8 grain.

267 Elaterium (Clutterbuck's), 1-4 grain.

268 Emmenagogue, Improved.
Ergotin, 1 grain.
Purified Aloes, 1 grain.
Oil Savin, 1-2 grain.
Ext. Black Hellebore, 1 grain.
Iron sulph. exsic., 1 grain.

*Put up in bottles of 25 each.
†Gelatin-coated only.

269 Emmenagogue, Mutter's.
Iron sulph. exsic., 1 1-2 grain.
Turpentine, U.S.P., 1 1-2 grain.
Purified Aloes, 1-2 grain.

270 Emmenagogue, No. 4.
Ergotin, 1 grain.
Ext. Cotton root, 1 grain.
Purified Aloes, 1 grain.
Iron sulph. exsic., 1 grain.
Oil Savin, 1-2 grain

271 Emmenagogue, Rigaud's.
Purified Aloes, 1 1-2 grains.
Powd. Rue, 3-4 grain.
Powd. Saffron, 3-4 grain.
Powd. Savin, 3-4 grain.

272 Ergotin, 1-2 grain.

273 Ergotin, 1 grain.

274 Ergotin, 2 grains.

275 Ergotin, 3 grains.

276 Ergotin, and Cannabis Indica.
Ergotin, purified, 1 grain.
Ext. Cannabis Indica, 1-2 grain.

737 Ergotin and Cannabis Indica, Formula "B."
Ergotin, 1 grain
Ext. Cannabis Indica, 1-6 grain.

277 Ergotin and Cannabis Indica (half-strength)
Ergotin, purified, 1-2 grain.
Ext. Cannabis Indica, 1-4 grain.

278 Eucalyptus Comp.
Ext. Eucalyptus, 1 grain.
Ext. Canadian Hemp, 1-2 grain.
Sanguinarin, 1-8 grain.

279 Eucalpytus Ext., 2 grains.

280 Female, Amenorrhœa.
Ext. Black Cohosh, 1 grain.
Iron sulph. exsic., 1 grain.
Ext. Cotton root, 1 grain.
Purified Aloes, 1 grain.

281 Female, Hooper's.
Purified Aloes, 1 grain.
Iron sulph. exsic., 1-2 grain.
Ext. Black Hellebore, 1-4 grain.
Powd. Jamaica Ginger, 1-8 grain.
Gum Myrrh, 1-4 grain.
Castile Soap, 1-8 grain.
Powd. Canella, 1-8 grain.

282 Female, Leucorrhœa.
Hamamelin, 2 grains.
Senecin, 1-2 grain.
Hydrastin, 1-2 grain.

283 Ferruginous, Blaud's, 3 grains.
Iron sulph. exsic., 1 1-2 grains.
Potass. carb., 1 1-2 grains.

284 Ferruginous, Blaud's, 5 grains.
Iron sulph. exsic., 2 1-2 grains.
Potass. carb., 2 1-2 grains.

750 Ferruginous, Blaud's, (modified).
Iron sulph. exsic., 2 1-2 grains.
Potassium carb., 2 1-2 grains.
Arsenious acid, 1-40 grain.

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PILLS—Continued.

285 Fever and Ague.
Ext. Eucalyptus, 1-4 grain.
Chinoidin, 1 grain.
Iron ferrocyanide, 1-2 grain.
Powd. Capsicum, 1-4 grain.
Arsenious acid, 1-200 grain.

286 Fucus vesiculosus Ext., 3 grs.

287 Galbanum Comp., U.S P.
Galbanum, 1 1-2 grain.
Asafetida, 1-2 grain.
Myrrh, 1 1-2 grains.

288 Gamboge Comp.
Powd. Gum Gamboge, 3-5 grain.
Purified Aloes, 3-5 grain.
Powd. Cinnamon comp., 3-5 gr.
Soap, 1 1-5 grains.

289 Gelsemperin, 1-8 grain.

290 Gelsemperin, 1-4 grain.

291 Gentian Comp.
Ext. Gentian, 2-3 grain.
Purified Aloes, 2-3 grain.
Powd. Rhubarb, 1 1-3 grains.
Oil Caraway, 1-10 grain.

292 Gentian Ext., 2 grains.

293 Geranin, 1 grain.

Glonin, see Nitroglycerin.

295 Gonorrhœa.
Powd. Cubeb, 1 1-4 grains.
Solid Copaiba, 1 1-4 grains
Iron sulph. exsic., 1-4 grain.
Venice Turpentine, 1-4 grain.

296 Grindelia robusta Ext., 3 grs.

297 Guarana Ext., 3 grains.

298 Headache.
Lactated pepsin, 1 grain.
Guarana, 1-2 grain.
Sodium bicarb., 1 grain.
Cypripedin, 1-2 grain.

299 Helonin, 1 8 grain.

300 Hepatica.
Blue Mass. 2 grains.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 2-3 grain.
Ext. Coloc. co., 2-3 grain.

301 Hepatic, Eclectic.
Podophyllin, 1-4 grain.
Leptandrin, 1-2 grain.
Irisin, 1-4 grain.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-16 grain.
Powd. Capsicum, 1-3 grain.

302 Hoang-Nan, 3 grains.

Hooper's, see Female, H'p'r's.

Hydrastin muriate, see Berberine hydrochlorate.

303 Hydrastin (neutral), 1 grain.

Hydrastin sulphate, see Berberine sulphate.

Hydrastin and Podophyllin, see Berberine and Podophyllin.

304 *§Hyoscine hydrobromate, 1-400 grain.

305 *†Hyoscyamine, pure, 1-200 grain.

306 Hyoscyamus Ext., 1-4 grain.

307 Hyoscyamus Ext., 1-2 grain.

308 Hyoscyamus Ext., 1 grain.

309 Ichthyol, 1 1-2 grains.

310 Ignatia amara Ext., 1-4 grain.

311 Ignatia amara Ext., 1-2 grain.

312 Ignatia amara Ext., 1 grain.

313 Intestinal Antiseptic.
Mercury protiodide, 1-8 grain.
Podophyllin, 1-16 grain.
Aloin, 1-16 grain.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-16 grain.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-16 grain

314 Iodoform, 1 grain.

315 Iodoform and Iron.
Iron by hydrogen, 1 grain.
Iodoform, 1 grain.

316 Iodoform, Iron and Quinine.
Iodoform, 1 grain.
Iron proto-carb (Vallet's), 2 grs.
Quinine sulphate, 1-2 gr.

317 Ipecac Ext., 1 4 grain.

318 ¶Ipecac and Opium, 1-2 grain.
Powd. Opium, 1-4 grain.
Powd. Ipecac, 1-4 grain.

319 ¶Ipecac and Opium 1 grain.
Powd. Opium, 1-2 grain.
Powd. Ipecac, 1-2 grain.

320 ¶Ipecac and Opium, 2 grains.
Powd. Opium, 1 grain.
Powd. Ipecac, 1 grain

321 Ipecac and Squill.
Powd. Ipecac comp., 2 grains.
Powd. Squill, 2-3 grain.
Ammoniac, 2-3 grain.

322 Irisin, 1-2 grain.

323 Irisin, 1 grain.

324 Irisin Comp.
Irisin, 1-4 grain.
Strychnine, 1-40 grain.
Podophyllin, 1-10 grain.

325 †Iris Comp. and Hyoscyamus.
Irisin, 1-4 grain.
Strychnine, 1-100 grain,
Podophyllin, 1-10 grain.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-2 grain.

326 Iron and Aloes.
Purified Aloes 2 grains.
Iron sulph. exsic., 1 grain.

327 Iron bromide, 1 grain.

328 Iron citrate, 2 grains.

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*Put up in bottles of 25 each.
†Gelatin-coated only.
¶Equal to 2½, 5 and 10 grains Dover's powder respectively.

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PILLS—Continued.

329 Iron cit. and Strychnine cit.
Iron citrate, 2 grains.
Strychnine citrate, 1-50 grain.

330 Iron Comp., U.S.P.
Myrrh, 1 1-2 grain.
Sodium carb., 3-4 grain.
Iron sulph., 3-4 grain.

331 Iron ferrocyanide, 3 grains.

332 Iron by hydrogen (Q'venne's), 1 grain.

333 Iron by hydrogen (Q'venne's), 2 grains.

334 Iron iodide, U.S.P., 1 grain.

335 Iron iodide and Quinine.
Iron iodide, 1 1-2 grains.
Quinine sulph., 1-4 grain.

336 Iron lactate, 1 grain.

337 Iron and Manganese.
Iron carb., 2 grains.
Manganese carb., 1 grain.

338 Iron phosphate (ferrous), 2 grains.

339 Iron proto-carb. (Vallet's), 2 gr.

340 Iron proto-carb. (Vallet's), 3 gr.

341 Iron proto-carb. (Vallet's), 5 gr.

342 Iron pyrophosphate, 1 grain.

343 Iron, Quassia and Nux vomica.
Iron by hydrogen, 1 1-2 grains.
Ext. Quassia, 1 grain.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 grain.
Powd Soap, 1-2 grain.

344 Iron and Quinine citrate, 1 gr.

345 Iron and Quinine citrate, 2 grs.

346 Iron and Quinine citrate, 3 grs.

347 †Iron and Quinine citrate, 5 gr.

348 Iron, Quinine and Strychnine citrate.
Iron and Quinine citrate, 2 grs.
Strychnine citrate, 1-50 grain.

349 Iron and Strychnine.
Strychnine, 1-60 grain.
Iron by hydrogen, 2 grains.

350 Iron sulph. exsic., 1 grain.

351 Iron sulphate exsic., 2 grains.

352 Iron sulphate exsic., 4 grains.

353 Iron valerianate, 1 grain.

354 Jaborandi Ext., 3 grains.

355 Jalap Comp.
Powd. Jalap, 3-4 grain.
Powd. Rhubarb, 3-4 grain.
Oil Caraway, 1-8 grain.
Castile Soap, 3-4 grain.
Pil. Calomel comp., 1 1-8 grain.

356 Jalap Ext., 1 grain.

†Gelatin-coated only.

357 Jalapin, 1 grain.

358 Jamaica Dogwood Ext., 2 grs.

359 Kermes mineral, 1-4 grain.

360 Krameria Ext., 2 grains.

361 Lactated Pepsin and Bismuth.
Lactated pepsin, 2 grains.
Bismuth subnitrate, 2 grains.

362 Lapactic.
Aloin, 1-4 grain.
Strychnine, 1-60 grain.
Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 grain.
Ipecac, 1-16 grain.

363 Laxative.
Purified Aloes, 1 grain.
Sulphur, 1-5 grain.
Podophyllin, 1-5 grain.
Resin Guiac, 1-2 grain.
Syrup Buckthorn, q. s.

364 Laxative, Cole's.
Podophyllin, 1-10 grain.
Calomel, 1 grain.
Ext. Coloc. co., powd., 3 grains.

365 Laxative, "Special."
Ext. Coloc. co., powd., 1 2-3 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1 1-4 grains.
Soc. Aloes, powd., 5-6 grain.
Ext. Nux vomica, 5-12 grain.
Podophyllin, 1-12 grain.
Powd. Ipecac, 1-12 grain.

366 Leptandrin, 1-8 grain.

367 Leptandrin, 1-4 grain.

368 Leptandrin, 1-2 grain.

369 Leptandrin, 1 grain.

370 Leptandrin Comp.
Leptandrin, 1 grain.
Podophyllin, 1-8 grain.
Irisin, 1-4 grain.

371 Lettuce Ext., 2 grains.

372 Liver, Christopher's.
Calomel, 2 grains.
Rhubarb, 1 grain.
Powd. Ipecac, 1-2 grain.

373 Liver, Improved.
Purified Aloes, 1 grain.
Powd. Jalap, 1 grain.
Powd. Gamboge, 1-8 grain.
Leptandrin, 1-8 grain.
Calomel, 1-8 grain.
Oil Capsicum, 1-48 grain.
Tinct. Verat. Viride, 1-4 grain.

374 Liver, Improved, Vegetable.
Purified Aloes, 1 grain.
Powd. Jalap, 1 grain.
Powd. Gamboge, 1-8 grain.
Leptandrin, 1-8 grain.
Podophyllin, 1-8 grain.
Oil Capsicum, 1-48 grain.
Tinct. Verat. Viride, 1-4 grain.

375 Liver, Dr. Taylor's.
Podophyllin, 1 grain.
Powd. Ipecac, 1 grain.
Powd. Camphor, 4-5 grain.

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PILLS—Continued.

376 Liver, Waxham's.
Ext. Culver's root, 1 grain.
Powd. Capsicum, 1-2 grain.
Podophyllin, 1-4 grain.
Ext. Jalap, 3-8 grain.
Powd. Gamboge, 1-8 grain.

377 Lupulin, 3 grains.

378 Manganese, binoxide, 1 grain.

379 Manganese binoxide, 2 grains.

380 Magnesia, calcined, 2 grains.

381 Magnesia and Rhubarb.
Magnesia calcined, 1 grain.
Powd. Rhubarb, 1 grain.

382 Mercury biniodide, 1-25 grain.

383 Mercury biniodide, 1-16 grain.

384 Mercury biniodide, 1-8 grain.

385 Mercury biniodide, 1-4 grain.

386 Mercury protiodide, 1-16 gr.

387 Mercury protiodide, 1-10 gr.

388 Mercury protiodide, 1-8 grain.

389 Mercury protiodide, 1-6 grain.

390 Mercury protiodide, 1-5 grain.

391 Mercury protiodide, 1-4 grain.

392 Mercury protiodide, 1-3 grain.

393 Mercury protiodide, 1-2 grain.

394 Mercury protiod. and Opium.
Mercury protiodide, 1 grain.
Powd. Opium, 1-3 grain.

738 †Mercury with chalk, No. 1 (Hutchinson's Formula).
Hydrarg. cum creta, 1 grain.
Confect. Rosæ, q. s.

739 †Mercury with chalk, No. 2.
Hydrarg. cum creta, 1 grain.
Doveri Pulv., 1 grain.
Ext. Gentianæ, q. s.

740 †Mercury with chalk, No. 3.
Hydrarg. cum creta, 1 grain.
Ext. Nucis vom., 1-4 grain.
Ferrum redactum, 2 grains.
Ext. Gentianæ, q. s.

395 Morphine acetate, 1-8 grain.

396 Morphine acetate, 1-4 grain.

397 Morphine and Atropine.
Morphine sulphate, 1-8 grain.
Atropine sulphate, 1-100 grain.

398 Morphine hydrochlor., 1-8 gr.

399 Morphine hydrochlor., 1-4 gr.

400 Morphine sulphate, 1-32 grain.

401 Morphine sulphate, 1-20 grain.

402 Morphine sulphate, 1-16 grain.

403 Morphine sulphate, 1-10 grain.

†Gelatin-coated only.

404 Morphine sulphate, 1-8 grain.

405 Morphine sulphate, 1-6 grain.

406 Morphine sulphate, 1-4 grain.

407 Morphine sulphate, 1-2 grain.

408 Morphine sulphate and Belladonna, No. 1.
Morphine sulph., 1-6 grain.
Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 grain.

409 Morphine sulphate and Belladonna, No. 2.
Morphine sulph., 1-4 grain.
Ext. Belladonna, 1-4 grain.

410 Morphine Comp.
Morphine sulph., 1-4 grain.
Antimony and Potass. tart., ¼ gr.
Calomel, 1-4 grain.

411 Morphine valerianate, 1-8 gr.

412 Morphine valerianate, 1-4 gr.

413 *†Muscarine sulph., 1-100 gr.

414 Neuralgic Idiopathic, Brown-Sequard's.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 2-3 grain.
Ext. Ignatia, 1-2 grain.
Ext. Aconite leaves, 1-3 grain.
Ext. Stramonium seed, 1-5 grain.
Ext. Conium fruit, 2-3 grain.
Ext. Opium, 1-2 grain.
Ext. Cannabis Indica, 1-4 grain.
Ext. Belladonna, 1-6 grain.

415 Neuralgic Idiopathic, Brown-Sequard's, half-strength.

416 Neuralgic, Dr. Gross'
Quinine sulph., 2 grains.
Morphine sulph., 1-20 grain.
Arsenious acid, 1-20 grain.
Ext. Aconite leaves, 1-2 grain.
Strychnine, 1-30 grain.

417 Neuralgic without Morphine, Dr. Gross'.

418 Nightsweat.
Zinc oxide, 1-2 grain.
Salicin, 1 grain.
Ext. Belladonna, 1-25 grain.
Hydrastin, 1 grain.
Lactated pepsin, 1-2 grain.

419 Nitroglycerin, 1-200 grain.

420 Nitroglycerin, 1-150 grain.

421 Nitroglycerin, 1-100 grain.

422 Nitroglycerin, 1-50 grain.

423 Nitroglycerin, 1-33 grain.

424 Nitroglycerin, 1-25 grain.

425 Nitroglycerin, 1-10 grain.

426 Nux vomica Ext., 1-8 grain.

427 Nux vomica Ext., 1-4 grain.

428 Nux vomica Ext., 1-2 grain.

*Put up in bottles of 25 each.
†Gelatin-coated only.

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PILLS—Continued.

429 Opium, 1-2 grain.
Powd. Opium, 1-2 grain
Soap, 1-8 grain.

430 Opium, U S.P., 1 grain.
Powd. Opium, 1 grain.
Soap, 1-4 grain.

Opium and Camphor, see Camphor and Opium.

Opium, Camphor and Tannin, see Camphor, Opium and Tannin.

431 Opium Ext., 1-4 grain.

432 Opium Ext., 1-2 grain.

433 Opium Ext., 1 grain.

434 Opium and Lead acetate.
Opium, 1 grain.
Lead acetate, 1 grain.

435 §Opium and Lead acetate, Formula "B."
Opium, 1-2 grain.
Lead acetate, 1 1-2 grains.

436 Ox Gall.
Ox Gall, inspissated, 2 grains.
Powd Jamaica Ginger, 1 grain.

437 Ox Gall, Craig's.
Ox Gall, inspissated, 2 grains.
Ext. Coloc. co , 1 grain.

438 Ox Gall Comp., Andrew's.
Ox Gall, inspissated, 2 grains.
Ext. Stramonium seed, 1-6 grain.
Purified Aloes, 1-10 grain.
Berberine hydrochlorate, 1-12 gr.

439 Ox Gall and Pepsin, Armor's.
Purified Aloes, 1 grain.
Iron sulph., exsic., 1-2 grain.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-12 grain.
Ox Gall, inspissated, 1 1-2 grains.
Pepsin, sacch., U.S.P., 1 grain.

440 Pepsin and Bismuth.
Pepsinum Purum, 1 1-2 grains.
Bismuth subcarb., 3-4 grain.

441 †Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine, No. 1.
Pepsinum Purum, 2 1-2 grains.
Bismuth subnitrate, 2 1-2 grains.
Strychnine, 1-60 grain.

442 †Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine, No. 2.
Pepsinum Purum Pulvis, 1 grain.
Bismuth subnitrate, 5 grains.
Strychnine, 1-60 grain.

443 Pepsin and Iron by hydrogen.
Pepsinum Purum, 1 1-2 grains.
Iron by hydrogen, 3-4 grain.

444 Pepsin and Iron iodide.
Pepsinum Purum, 1 1-2 grain.
Iron by hydrogen, 1 1-2 grains.
Iron iodide, 3-4 grain.

†Gelatin-coated only.
§Sugar-coated only.

445 Phenacetine (Bayer) 2 grains.

446 Phosphorus, U.S.P., 1-100 gr.

447 Phosphorus, 1 50 grain.

448 Phosphorus, 1-33 grain.

449 Phosphorus, 1-25 grain.

450 Phosphorus, 1-20 grain.

451 Phosphorus and Aconite.
Phosphorus, 1-50 grain.
Ext. Aconite leaves, 1-16 grain.

452 Phosphorus, Aloes, Iron and Strychnine.
Phosphorus, 1-50 grain.
Ext. Aloes, 1 grain.
Iron sulph. exsic., 1 1-2 grains.
Strychnine, 1-30 grain.

453 Phosphorus, Aloes and Nux vomica.
Phosphorus, 1-50 grain.
Ext. Aloes. 1-2 grain.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 grain.

454 Phosphorus, Aloes and Nux vomica, Formula "B."
Phosphorus, 1-20 grain.
Ext. Aloes, 1-2 grain.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-2 grain.

455 Phosphorus and Belladonna.
Phosphorus, 1-100 grain.
Ext. Belladonna, 1-3 grain.

456 Phosphorus and Belladonna, Formula "B."
Phosphorus, 1-33 grain.
Ext. Belladonna, 1-4 grain.

457 Phosphorus and Cannabis Indica.
Phosphorus, 1-50 grain.
Ext. Cannabis Indica, 1-4 grain.

458 Phosphorus and Cannabis Indica, 1-4 gr., Formula "B."
Phosphorus, 1-25 grain.
Ext. Cannabis Indica, 1-4 grain.

459 Phosphorus and Cantharides Comp.
Phosphorus, 1-50 grain.
Cantharides, 1 grain.
Powd. Nux vomica, 1 grain.

460 Phosphorus and Cantharides comp., Formula "B."
Phosphorus, 1-33 grain.
Cantharides, 1 grain.
Powd. Nux vomica, 1 grain.

461 Phosphorus Comp., No. 1.
Phosphorus, 1-100 grain.
Ext. Nux vomica; 1-4 grain.

462 Phosphorus Comp., No. 2.
Phosphorus, 1-60 grain.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 grain.

463 Phosphorus Comp., No. 3.
Phosphorus, 1-50 grain.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-8 grain.

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PILLS—Continued.

464 Phosphorus and Digitalis Co.
Phosphorus, 1-50 grain.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1 grain.
Powd. Digitalis, 1 grain.

465 Phosphorus, Digitalis and Hyoscyamus.
Phosphorus, 1-33 grain.
Powd. Digitalis, 1 grain.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 2 grains.

466 Phosphor., Digitalis and Iron.
Phosphorus, 1-50 grain.
Powd. Digitalis, 1 grain.
Iron by hydrogen, 1 grain.

467 Phosphor., Digitalis and Iron, Formula "B."
Phosphorus, 1-33 grain.
Powd. Digitalis, 1 grain.
Iron by hydrogen, 3 grains.

468 Phosphorus and Iron.
Phosphorus, 1-100 grain.
Iron proto-carb.(Vallet's), 1 grain.

469 Phosphorus and Iron, Formula "B."
Phosphorus, 1-50 grain.
Iron by hydrogen, 3 grains.

470 Phosphorus, Iron and Quinine.
Phosphorus, 1-100 grain.
Iron proto-carb.(Vallet's), 1 grain.
Quinine sulph., 1 grain.

471 Phosphorus, Iron and Quinine, Formula "B."
Phosphorus, 1-50 grain.
Iron by hydrogen, 3 grains.
Quinine sulph., 1-2 grain.

472 Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.
Phosphorus, 1-50 grain.
Iron by hydrogen, 3 grains.
Quinine sulph., 1-2 grain.
Strychnine, 1-40 grain.

473 Phosphorus, Morphine and Zinc valerianate.
Phosphorus, 1-50 grain.
Morphine sulph., 1-12 grain.
Zinc valerianate, 1 grain.

474 Phosphorus, Morphine and Zinc valerianate, Form. "B."
Phosphorus, 1-25 grain.
Morphine hydrochlor., 1-12 grain.
Zinc valerianate. 1 grain.

475 Phosphorus and Nux vomica.
Phosphorus, 1-50 grain.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 grain.

476 Phosphorus and Nux vomica, Formula "B."
Phosphorus, 1-33 grain.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-2 grain.

477 Phosphorus, Nux vomica and Damiana.
Phosphorus, 1-100 grain.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-8 grain.
Ext. Damiana, 2 grains.

478 Phosphorus, Nux vomica and Iron.
Phosphorus, 1-100 grain.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 grain.
Iron phosphate precip., 1-2 grain.

479 Phosphorus, Nux vomica and Iron, Formula "B."
Phosphorus, 1-33 grain.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-3 grain.
Iron by hydrogen, 3 grains.

480 Phosphorus, Nux vomica, Iron and Quinine.
Phosphorus, 1-100 grain.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-8 grain.
Iron proto-carb.(Vallet s), 1 grain.
Quinine sulph., 1 grain.

481 Phosphorus, Nux vomica, Iron and Quinine, Formula "B."
Phosphorus, 1-25 grain.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-3 grain.
Iron by hydrogen, 2 grains.
Quinine sulph., 1 grain.

482 Phosphorus, Opium and Digitalis.
Phosphorus, 1-50 grain.
Powd. Ipecac, 1-4 grain.
Powd. Opium, 1-4 grain.
Powd. Digitalis, 1-2 grain.

483 Phosphorus, Opium and Digitalis, Formula "B."
Phosphorus, 1-33 grain.
Powd. Ipecac, 1-4 grain.
Powd. Opium, 1-4 grain.
Powd. Digitalis, 1-2 grain.

484 Phosphorus and Quinine.
Phosphorus, 1-50 grain.
Quinine sulph., 1 grain.

485 Phosphorus, Quinine, Aloes and Nux vomica.
Phosphorus, 1-33 grain.
Quinine sulph., 1-2 grain.
Ext Aloes, 1-2 grain.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-3 grain.

486 Phosphor. and Quinine Comp.
Phosphorus, 1-50 grain.
Iron by hydrogen, 1 grain.
Quinine sulph , 1-2 grain.
Strychnine, 1-60 grain.

487 Phosphorus, Quinine and Digitalis Comp.
Phosphorus, 1-50 grain.
Quinine sulph., 1-2 grain.
Powd. Ipecac, 1-4 grain.
Powd. Digitalis, 1-2 grain.
Powd. Opium, 1-4 grain.

488 Phosphorus, Quinine and Nux vomica.
Phosphorus, 1-50 grain.
Quinine sulph., 1 grain.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 grain.

489 Phosphorus and Strychnine.
Phosphorus, 1-50 grain.
Strychnine, 1-60 grain.

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PILLS—Continued.

490 Phosphorus and Strychnine, Formula "B."
Phosphorus, 1-25 grain.
Strychnine, 1-30 grain.

491 Phosphorus, Strychnine and Iron.
Phosphorus, 1-100 grain.
Strychnine, 1-60 grain.
Iron proto-carb. (Vallet's), 1 gr.

492 Phosphorus, Strychnine and Iron sulphate.
Phosphorus, 1-100 grain.
Strychnine, 1-100 grain.
Iron sulph., 1 grain.

493 Phosphorus and Zinc Comp.
Phosphorus, 1-50 grain.
Lupulin, 1 grain.
Zinc sulph., 1 grain.

494 Phosphorus, Zinc and Strychnine.
Phosphorus, 1-70 grain.
Zinc valerianate, 3-4 grain.
Strychnine, 1-30 grain.

495 Phosphorus, Zinc and Valerian.
Phosphorus, 1-40 grain.
Zinc sulph., 1 grain.
Ext. valerian, 2 grains.

496 *†Physostigmine salicylate, 1-100 grain.

497 Phytolaccin, 1-2 grain.

498 Picrotoxin, 1-60 grain.

499 *Pilocarpine muriate, 1-30 gr.

500 *Pilocarpine muriate, 1-16 gr.

501 Pilocarpine nitrate, 1-16 grain.

502 Podophyllin, 1-20 grain.

503 Podophyllin, 1 10 grain.

504 Podophyllin, 1-8 grain.

741 Podophyllin, 1-6 grain.

505 Podophyllin, 1-4 grain.

506 Podophyllin, 1-2 grain.

507 Podophyllin, 1 grain.

508 Podophyllin and Belladonna.
Podophyllin, 1-4 grain.
Powd. Capsicum, 1-2 grain.
Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 grain.
Powd. Sugar of Milk, 1 grain.

509 Podophyllin, Belladonna and Calabar.
Podophyllin, 1-4 grain.
Ext. Belladonna, 1-4 grain.
Ext. Calabar bean, 1-4 grain.

510 Podophyllin and Blue Mass.
Podophyllin, 1-4 grain.
Blue Mass, 2 grains.

*Put up in bottles of 25 each
†Gelatin-coated only.

511 Podophyllin Comp.
Podophyllin, 1-2 grain.
Ext Nux vomica, 1-16 grain.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-8 grain.

512 Podophyllin Comp. (Dr. Janeway's).
Podophyllin, 1-2 grain.
Powd Soc. Aloes, 1 grain.
Ext Belladonna leaves, 1-4 grain.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 grain

513 Podophyllin Comp., Eclectic.
Podophyllin, 1-8 grain
Juglandin, 1-16 grain.
Oleoresin Capsicum, 1-32 grain.
Leptandrin, 1-16 grain.
Cimicifugin, 1-32 grain.

514 Podophyllin and Leptandrin.
Podophyllin, 1-2 grain.
Leptandrin, 1 grain.

515 §Podophyllotoxin, 1-8 grain.

516 Podophyllum Ext., 1 grain.

517 Poppy Ext., 2 grains.

518 Postpartum, Dr. Fordyce Barker.
Ext. Coloc. co., 1 1-2 grain.
Calomel, 1 1-2 grain.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-6 grain.
Powd. Aloes, 1-6 grain.
Powd. Ipecac, 1-6 grain.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-3 grain.

519 §Potassium bromide, 1 grain.

520 §Potassium bromide, 5 grains.

521 §Potassium iodide, 2 grains.

522 §Potassium iodide, 5 grains.

523 Potassium and Iron tartrate, 2 grains.

524 §Potassium permanganate, 1-2 grain

525 §Potassium permanganate, 1 grain.

526 §Potassium permanganate, 2 grains.

527 Quassia Ext., 1 grain.

528 Quinidine sulphate, 1 grain.

529 Quinidine sulphate, 2 grains.

530 Quinidine sulphate, 3 grains.

531 Quinine and Aloes.
Quinine sulph., 3-4 grain.
Purified Aloes, 1-4 grain.

532 Quinine bisulphate, 1-4 grain.

533 Quinine bisulphate, 1-2 grain.

534 Quinine bisulphate, 1 grain.

535 Quinine bisulphate, 2 grains.

536 Quinine bisulphate, 3 grains.

§Sugar-coated only.

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PILLS—Continued.

537 †Quinine bisulphate, 4 grains.

538 †Quinine bisulphate, 5 grains.

539 Quinine bisulph. and Capsic'm.
Quinine bisulph., 2 grains.
Powd. Capsicum, 1-2 grain.

540 Quinine and Blue Mass.
Quinine sulph., 1 grain.
Oleoresin Black Pepper, 1-4 grain.
Blue Mass, 2 grains.

541 Quinine bromide, 2 grains.

542 Quinine and Capsicum.
Quinine sulph., 2 grains.
Powd. Capsicum, 1-2 grain.

543 Quinine Compound.
Quinine sulph., 1 grain.
Arsenious acid, 1-32 grain.
Iron by hydrogen, 1 grain.

544 Quinine Comp. and Ext. Dandelion.
Quinine bisulph., 1 1-4 grain.
Iron sulph. exsic., 2 grains.
Arsenious acid, 1-24 grain
Ext. Dandelion, 1 1-4 grains.

545 Quinine Comp. and Strychnine.
Quinine sulph., 1 grain.
Arsenious acid, 1-20 grain.
Iron by hydrogen, 1 grain.
Strychnine, 1-20 grain.

546 Quinine, Digitalis, Ipecac and Opium (Heim's).
Quinine sulph., 1 grain.
Powd. Ipecac, 1-4 grain.
Powd. Digitalis, 1-2 grain.
Powd. Opium, 1-4 grain.

547 Quinine and Ext. Belladonna.
Quinine sulph., 1 grain.
Ext. Belladonna, 1-2 grain.

548 Quinine, Ipecac and Opium.
Quinine hydrobromate, 2 grains.
Pulv. Ipecac, 1-4 grain.
Pulv. Opium, 1-4 grain.

549 Quinine and Iron.
Quinine sulph., 1 grain.
Iron by hydrogen, 1 grain.

550 Quinine and Iron carbonate.
Quinine sulph., 1 grain.
Iron proto-carb., (Vallet's), 1 gr.

551 Quinine, Iron and Nux vomica.
Quinine sulph., 1 grain.
Iron proto-carb., (Vallet's), 2 grs.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 grain.

552 Quinine, Iron and Strychnine.
Quinine sulph., 1 grain.
Iron proto-carb., (Vallet's), 2 grs.
Strychnine sulph., 1-60 grain.

553 Quinine, Iron and Strychnine phosphates.
Quinine, phosphate, 1 grain.
Iron phosphate (precip.), 1 grain.
Strychnine phosphate, 1-60 grain.

†Gelatin-coated only.

554 Quinine and Iron valerianate.
Quinine sulph., 1 1-2 grains.
Iron valerianate, 1-2 grain.

555 Quinine, Iron and Zinc valerianates.
Quinine valerianate 1 grain.
Iron valerianate, 1 grain.
Zinc valerianate, 1 grain.

742 Quinine muriate, 2 grains.

743 Quinine muriate, 3 grains.

556 Quinine and Strychnine.
Quinine sulph., 1 grain.
Strychnine, 1-60 grain.

557 Quinine sulphate, 1-4 grain.

558 Quinine sulphate, 1-2 grain.

559 Quinine sulphate, 1 grain.

560 Quinine sulphate, 2 grains.

561 Quinine sulphate, 3 grains.

562 †Quinine sulphate, 4 grains.

563 †Quinine sulphate, 5 grains.

564 Quinine valerianate, 1-2 grain.

565 Rheumatic.
Ext. Coloc. co., 1 1-2 grains.
Ext. Colch. acet., 1 grain.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-3 grain.
Calomel, 1-3 grain.

566 Rhubarb Ext., 1 grain.

567 Rhubarb, U.S.P.
Powd. Rhubarb, 3 grains.
Soap, 1 grain.

568 Rhubarb and Blue Mass.
Blue Mass, 1 3-4 grain.
Sodium bicarb., 1-2 grain.
Powd. Rhubarb, 1 grain.

569 Rhubarb Comp.
Powd. Rhubarb, 1 1-2 grains.
Powd. Myrrh, 3-4 grain.
Purified Aloes, 1 1-8 grains.
Oil Peppermint, q. s.

570 Rhubarb Comp., U.S.P.
Powd. Rhubarb, 2 grains.
Purified Aloes, 1 1-2 grains.
Powd. Myrrh., 1 grain.
Oil Peppermint, 1-10 grain.

571 Rhubarb and Iron.
Powd. Rhubarb, 2 grains.
Iron sulph. exsic., 1 grain.

572 Salicin, 1 grain.

573 Salicin, 2 grains.

574 Salicin, 3 grains.

575 †Salicin, 5 grains.

576 Salicylic Acid, 1 grain.

577 Salicylic Acid, 2 1-2 grains.

578 Salicylic Acid, 3 grains.

579 †Salicylic Acid, 5 grains.

†Gelatin-coated only.

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PILLS—Continued.

749 Saline Chalybeate Tonic, Flint.
Sodium chloride, 3 grains.
Potassium chloride, 3-20 grain.
Potassium sulphate, 1-10 grain.
Potassium carbonate, 1-20 grain.
Sodium carbonate, 3-5 grain.
Magnesium carbonate, 1-20 grain.
Calcium phos. precip., 1-2 grain.
Calcium carb. precip., 1-20 grain.
Iron by hydrogen, 9-20 grain.
Iron carbonate, 1-20 grain.

580 Salol, 2 1-2 grains.

581 Salol, 5 grains.

582 Sandalwood Comp.
Oil Sandalwood, 1 grain.
Ext. Cubeb, 1 grain.
Balsam Copaiba, 1 grain.

583 Sanguinaria Ext., 1-2 grain.

584 Sanguinariin (conc.), 1-2 grain.

585 Sanguinariin (conc.), 1 grain.

586 Santonin, 1-2 grain.

587 Santonin, 1 grain.

588 Santonin and Calomel.
Santonin, 1-2 grain.
Calomel, 1-2 grain.

589 Santonin and Podophyllin.
Santonin, 1-2 grain.
Podophyllin, 1-20 grain.

590 Sarsaparilla Ext., 3 grains.

591 Savin Ext., 1 grain.

592 †*Scillitoxin, 1-300 grain.

593 Sedative.
Ext. Musk root, 1-2 grain.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-2 grain.
Ext. Valerian, 1-2 grain.
Ext. Cannabis Indica, 1-10 grain.

594 §Sedative, Mann's.
Ext Coca, 1-2 grain.
Ext Valerian, 1-2 grain
Ext. Cannabis Indica, 1-4 grain.
Vallet's Mass, 1 grain.
Arsenious acid, 1-80 grain.
Strychnine, 1-80 grain.
Codeine, 1-8 grain.

595 Senna, Alex., Ext., 2 grains.

596 Silver iodide, 1 4 grain.

597 Soap and Opium.
Powd. Opium, 3-5 grain.
Soap, 2 2-5 grains.

598 Sodium bicarbonate, 4 grains.

599 Squill Comp.
Powd. Squill, 3-8 grain
Powd. Jamaica Ginger, 3-4 grain.
Powd Soap, 1 1-8 grains.
Ammoniac, 3-4 grain.

600 Stillingia, 1 grain.

601 Stramonium Ext. (*seed*), 1-4 gr.

*Put up in bottles of 25 each.
†Gelatin-coated only.
§Sugar-coated only.

602 Stramonium Ext. (*seed*), 1-2 gr.

603 Stramonium Ext., (*seed*), 1 gr.

604 Strophanthus (*powd. seed*), 1-20 grain.

605 Strophanthus (*powd. seed*), 1-4 grain.

753 Strophanthus and Iron.
Strophanthus seed, 1-4 grain.
Iron sulph., 1 1-2 grain.
Potassium carb., 1 1-2 grain.

606 Strychnine, 1-100 grain.

607 Strychnine, 1-60 grain.

608 Strychnine, 1-50 grain.

609 Strychnine, 1-48 grain.

610 Strychnine, 1-40 grain.

611 Strychnine, 1-32 grain.

612 Strychnine, 1-30 grain.

613 Strychnine, 1-20 grain.

614 Strychnine, 1-16 grain.

615 Strychnine sulphate, 1-100 gr.

*Strychnine Comp., Formula "A," see Quinine Comp. and Strychnine.

616 Strychnine Comp., Form. "B."
Strychnine, 1-100 grain.
Ext. Cannabis Indica, 1-16 grain.
Powd. Ginseng, 1 grain.
Phosphorus, 1-100 grain.
Iron proto-carb. (Vallet's), 1 gr.

617 Sulphur iodide, 1-25 grain.

618 Sundew Ext., 3 grains.

619 Syphilitic, Ricord's, Modified.
Mercury protiodide, 1-2 grain.
Lactucarium, 1-2 grain.
Ext. Opium, 1-10 grain.
Ext. Conium fruit, 1 1-2 grains.

620 Tannin, 1 grain.

621 Tannin, 3 grains.

622 †Tannin, 5 grains.

623 Taraxacum Ext., 3 grains.

624 Tartar emetic, 1-16 grain.

625 Tartar emetic, 1-10 grain.

626 Tartar emetic, 1-8 grain.

627 Tartar emetic, 1-4 grain.

628 Terpine hydrate, 2 grains.

629 Tonic, Aiken's.
Quinine sulph., 1 grain.
Arsenious acid, 1-50 grain.
Iron by hydrogen, 2-3 grain.
Strychnine, 1-50 grain.

*Put up in bottles of 25 each.
†Gelatin-coated only.

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PILLS—Continued.

630 Tonic, Hæmatic, Andrews'.
Quinine sulph., 1 grain.
Iron by hydrogen, 1 1-2 grains.
Arsenious acid, 1-40 grain.
Powd. Ipecac, 1-8 grain.
Strychnine sulph., 1-40 grain.

631 Tonic, Hæmatic, with Cinchonidine.
Cinchonidine sulph., 1 grain.
Powd. Ipecac, 1-8 grain.
Arsenious acid, 1-40 grain.
Iron by hydrogen, 1 1-2 grain.
Strychnine sulph., 1-40 grain.

632 Tonic, Waxham's.
Cinchonine sulph., 1 grain.
Ext. Prickly-Ash bark, 1-4 grain.
Ext. Cinchona bark, red, 1-4 gr.
Ext. Dogwood bark, 1-4 grain.
Powd. Capsicum, 1-4 grain.

633 Trilliin, 1-8 grain.

634 Triplex.
Purified Aloes, 2 grains.
Blue Mass, 1 grain.
Podophyllin, 1-4 grain.

635 Triplex, Dr. Francis'.
Purified Aloes, 1 1-5 grains.
Blue Mass, 1 1-5 grains.
Oil Caraway, 1-5 grain
Res. Scammony, 1 1-5 grain.
Croton Oil, 1-20 grain.
Tr. Aloes and Myrrh, 1-4 grain.

636 Uva-ursi Ext., 2 grains.

637 Valerian Ext., 2 grain.

638 Veratrine, 1-60 grain.

639 Veratrine, 1-32 grain.

640 Veratrine, 1-12 grain.

641 Veratrum viride Ext., 1-4 gr.

642 Veratrum viride Ext., 1-2 gr.

643 Warburg's Tincture.
Each pill equals one fluidrachm of the tincture.

644 Warburg's Tincture, no aloes.
Each pill equals one fluidrachm of the tincture without aloes.

645 Yerba santa Ext., 3 grains.

646 Zinc oxide, 1 grain.

647 Zinc phosphide, 1-10 grain.

648 Zinc phosphide, 1-8 grain.

649 Zinc phosphide, 1-6 grain.

650 Zinc phosphide, 1-4 grain.

651 Zinc phosphide, 1-2 grain.

652 Zinc phosphide Comp.
Zinc phosphide, 1-8 grain.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-8 grain.
Ext. Cannabis Indica, 1-8 grain.

653 Zinc phosphide and Nux vomica.
Zinc phosphide, 1-10 grain.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 grain.

654 Zinc valerianate, 1-2 grain.

655 Zinc valerianate, 1 grain.

656 Zinc valerianate, 2 grains

Pink Granules.

(Sugar-coated.)

These granules are intended to supply the needs of physicians in such cases as require minute or frequently repeated doses. *A glance at the list will show that they are distinguished from our regular line of pills in that they represent doses suitable for children.* This diminishes the risk there might otherwise be of giving to a child an overdose of some powerful remedy. At the same time their distinctive color renders them attractive to the class of patients for which they are intended.

657 Aconite root, 1-20 grain.

658 Aloin, 1-10 grain.

659 Alum, 1-10 grain.

660 Ammonium chloride, 1-10 gr.

661 Anodyne.
Camphor, 1-8 grain.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-8 grain.
Morphine acetate, 1-160 grain.
Oleoresin Capsicum 1-160 grain.

662 Anti-Chill.
Chinoidin, 1-16 grain.
Iron ferrocyanide, 1-8 grain.
Arsenious acid, 1-320 grain.
Oleoresin Black Pepper, 1-16 gr.

663 Anti-Constipation.
Podophyllin, 1-40 grain.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-16 grain.
Ext. Belladonna, 1-40 grain.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-16 grain.
Powd. Capsicum, 1-16 grain.

664 Apomorphine, 1-60 grain.

665 Arnica flowers, 1-5 grain.

666 Arsenic iodide, 1-100 grain.

667 Arsenious acid, 1-100 grain.

668 Belladonna leaves, 1-20 grain.

669 Calomel, 1-20 grain.

670 Calomel, 1-10 grain.

671 Camphor, 1-20 grain.

672 Camphor and Opium.
Camphor, 1-6 grain.
Powd. Opium, 1-12 grain.

673 Camphor, Opium and Tannin.
Camphor, 1-16 grain.
Tannin, 1-8 grain.
Opium, 1-64 grain.

674 Cantharides, 1-50 grain.

675 Capsicum, 1-20 grain.

676 Cascarin, 3-16 grain.

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PILLS—Continued.

677 Cathartic Comp., Improved, 1-4 grain.
Ext. Coloc. co., 1-12 grain.
Ext. Jalap, 1-24 grain.
Podophyllin, 1-48 grain.
Leptandrin, 1-48 grain.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-48 grain.
Ext. Gentian, 1-24 grain.
Oil Peppermint, q. s.

678 Cathartic Comp., U.S.P., 1-4 grain.
Ext Coloc. co., 13-140 grain.
Ext. Jalap, 1-14 grain.
Calomel, 1-14 grain.
Gamboge, 1-56 grain

679 Corrosive sublimate, 1-100 gr.

680 Croton oil, 1-50 grain.

681 Digitalis leaves, 1-20 grain.

682 Dover's Powder, 1-4 grain.

683 Ergotin, 1-10 grain.

684 Gamboge, 1-32 grain.

685 Gelsemium root, 1-50 grain.

686 Hydrastin, 1-20 grain.

687 Hyoscyamus Ext., 1-8 grain.

688 Iodoform, 1-10 grain.

689 Ipecac, 1-50 grain.

690 Iron by hydrogen, 1-10 grain.

691 Jalapin, 1-16 grain.

692 Leptandrin, 1-16 grain.

693 Mercury with chalk, 1-10 grain.

694 Mercury protiodide, 1-40 grain.

695 Mercury protiodide, 1-20 grain.

696 Morphine sulphate, 1-50 grain.

697 Neuralgic, Dr. Gross', 1-4 gr.
Quinine sulph., 1-5 grain
Morphine sulph., 1-200 grain.
Strychnine, 1-300 grain.
Arsenious acid, 1-200 grain.
Ext. Aconite leaves, 1-20 grain.

698 Nux vomica, 1-50 grain.

699 Opium, 1-40 grain.

700 Peppermint oil, 1-128 grain.

701 Phosphorus, 1-200 grain.

702 Piperin, 1-20 grain.

703 Podophyllin, 1-40 grain.

704 Potassium arsenite, 1-100 gr.

705 Potassium bromide, 1-5 grain.

706 Potassium nitrate, 1-10 grain.

707 Quinine sulphate, 1-10 grain.

708 Quinine, Iron and Strychnine.
Quinine sulph., 1-16 grain.
Strychnine sulph., 1-960 grain.
Iron proto-carb., 1-8 grain.

709 Salicylic acid, 1-10 grain.

710 Santonin, 1-10 grain.

711 Strychnine, 1-100 grain.

712 Tannic acid, 1-20 grain.

713 Tartaric acid, 1-10 grain.

714 Tartar Emetic, 1-100 grain.

Pills of the British Pharmacopœia.

SUGAR-COATED—OVIFORM.

To meet the demands of our trade in Great Britain and her colonies, we have prepared the following line of pills official in the British Pharmacopœia, 1885.

715 Aloes and Asafetida.
Soc. Aloes, 1 grain.
Asafetida, 1 grain.
Soap, 1 grain.

744 Aloes and Asafetida, 5 grains.
Soc. Aloes, 1 1-4 grains.
Asafetida, 1 1-4 grains.
Soap, 1 1-4 grains.
Confection Rose, 1 1-4 grains.

716 Aloes, Barbadoes.
Barb. Aloes, 2 grains.
Soap, 1 grain.
Oil Caraway, 1-8 minim.
Confection Rose, 1 grain.

717 Aloes and Iron.
Iron sulph., 1-2 grain.
Barb. Aloes, 2-3 grain.
Powd. Cinnamon comp., 1 grain.
Confection Rose, 1 1-3 grains.

745 Aloes and Iron, 5 grains.
Iron sulph., 5-7 grain.
Barb. Aloes, 20-21 grain.
Powd. Cinnamon co., 1 3-7 grains.
Confection Rose, 1 19-21 grains.

718 Aloes and Myrrh.
Soc. Aloes, 2 grains.
Myrrh, 1 grain.
Saffron, dried, 1-2 grain.

746 Aloes and Myrrh, 5 grains.
Soc. Aloes, 2 6-7 grains.
Myrrh, 1 3-7 grains.
Saffron, dried, 5-7 grain.

719 Aloes, Socotrine.
Soc. Aloes, 2 grains.
Soap, 1 grain.
Oil Nutmeg, 1-8 minim.
Confection Rose, 1 grain.

720 Asafetida Comp.
Asafetida, 1 grain.
Galbanum, 1 grain.
Myrrh, 1 grain.

747 Asafetida Comp., 5 grains.
Asafetida, 1 2-3 grains.
Galbanum, 1 2-3 grains.
Myrrh, 1 2-3 grains.

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PILLS—Continued.

721 Colocynth Comp.
Colocynth pulp, 1-2 grain.
Barb. Aloes, 1 grain.
Scammony, 1 grain.
Potass. sulph., 1-8 grain.
Oil Clove, 1-8 minim.

748 Colocynth Comp, 5 grains.
Colocynth pulp, 10-11 grain.
Barb. Aloes, 1 9-11 grains.
Scammony, 1 9-11 grains.
Potass. sulph., 5-22 grain.
Oil Cloves, 5-22 grain.

722 Colocynth and Hyoscyamus.
Pil. Colocynth comp, 2 grains.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1 grain.

723 Gamboge Comp.
Gamboge, 3-5 grain.
Barb. Aloes, 3-5 grain.
Powd. Cinnamon comp., 3-5 grain.
Soap, 1 1-5 grains.

724 Hemlock Comp. (Conium).
Ext. Conium leaves, 3-4 grain.
Ipecac, 3-20 grain.

725 Ipecac and Squill.
Powd. Ipecac comp., 2 grains.
Squill, 2-3 grain.
Ammoniac, 2-3 grain.

726 Iron carbonate.
Iron carb. sacch., 2 1-2 grains.
Confection Rose, 5-8 grain.

727 Iron iodide, 1 grain.

728 Lead and Opium.
Lead acetate, 2 grains.
Opium powd., 1-3 grain.
Confection Rose, 1-3 grain.

729 Mercurial pill, 3 grains.

730 Mercurial pill, 5 grains.

731 Mercury subchloride Comp.
Mercury subchloride, 3-4 grain.
Antimony, sulphurated, 3-4 grain.
Guaiac resin, 1 1-2 grains.
Castor oil, 3-4 grain.

732 Phosphorus.
Phosphorus, 1-30 grain.
Balsam Tolu, 1 1-3 grains.
Yellow Wax, 2-3 grain.
Curd Soap, 1 grain.

733 Rhubarb Comp.
Powd. Rhubarb, 1 grain.
Soc. Aloes, 3-4 grain.
Myrrh 1-2 grain.
Soap, 1-2 grain.
Oil Peppermint, 1-16 grain.

734 Scammony Comp.
Resin Scammony, 1 grain.
Resin Jalap, 1 grain.
Soap, 1 grain.
Tinct. Ginger, 1 minim.

735 Soap Comp.
Powd. Opium, 1-2 grain.
Soap, 2 grains.

736 Squill Comp.
Powd. Squill, 5-8 grain.
Powd. Ginger, 1-2 grain.
Powd. Ammoniac, 1-2 grain.
Powd. Soap, 1-2 grain.

GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT PREPARATIONS.

These are of great value where cooling drinks are considered to be necessary or refreshing and where at the same time it is desired to incorporate medicines acceptably. Carbonic acid gas is of itself one of the most efficient remedies for flatulence, and from its slightly anæsthetic effect assists the stomach where there is a tendency to nausea or vomiting.

Each drachm of any preparation contains the quantity of ingredients specified in its formula.

1 Ammonium bromide, 2 grains.

2 Caffeine citrate, 1-2 grain.

3 Caffeine and Potassium bromide.
Caffeine, 1 grain.
Potassium bromide, 5 grains.

4 Carlsbad.
One drachm of the salt is equivalent to a pint of the natural water.

5 Cerium oxalate, 2 grains.

6 Congress.
Two drachms of the salt is equivalent to a pint of the natural water.

7 Crab Orchard.
One drachm of the salt is equivalent to a pint of the natural water.

8 Friedrichshall.
Three drachms of the salt is equivalent to a pint of the natural water.

9 Iron and Quinine citrate, U.S.P., 3 grains.

10 Lithium benzoate, 2 grains.

11 Lithium citrate, 4 grains.

12 Magnesium Aperient.
Magnesium sulphate, 5 grains.
Sodium tartrate and cit., 55 grs.

13 Magnesium citrate, 12 grains.

14 Pepsin and Bismuth.
Pepsinum Purum, 1 grain.
Bismuth and ammon. cit, 1 grain.

15 Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine.
Pepsinum Purum, 1 grain.
Bismuth and ammon. cit., 2 grs.
Strychnine, 1-60 grain.

16 Potassium bicarbonate, 10 grains.

17 Potassium citrate, 5 grains.

18 Potassium iodide, 2 grains.

19 Vichy.
One drachm of the salt is equivalent to a pint of the natural water.

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MEDICATED LOZENGES.

A neat, eligible and convenient means of exhibiting many remedies. Lozenges are especially suited for administering remedies to children, and their use as palatable vehicles for cough or throat remedies is commended.

The formulæ given show the approximate quantity of active ingredients in each lozenge.

Alum and Kino.
Powd. Alum, 1 grain.
Powd. Kino, 1 grain.

Ammonia, Dr. Jackson's.
Ammonium muriate, 1-2 grain.
Morphine muriate, 1-60 grain.

Ammonium chloride, 2 grains.

Bismuth and Charcoal.
Bismuth subnitrate, 1 grain.
Charcoal, willow, 1 grain.

Bronchial (with Cubeb).
Ext. Licorice, 4-5 grain.
Balsam Tolu, 1-20 grain.
Powd. Cubeb, 5-8 grain.
Oil Sassafras, 1-40 grain.

Carbolic acid, 1 grain.

Catechu, 2 grains.

Charcoal, Willow, 4 grains.

Chocolate Worm.
Santonin, 1-2 grain.
Calomel, 1-2 grain.
Chocolate, q. s.

Coltsfoot, 2-3 grain.

Cubeb.
Ext. Licorice, 3-4 grain.
Oil Sassafras, 1-32 grain.
Oleoresin Cubeb, 1-16 grain.

Eucalyptus globulus.
Ext. Eucalyptus, true, 3 grains.
Ext. Licorice, 1 grain.

Ginger, U.S.P., 2 grains tincture.

Guaiac, resin., 2 grains.

Ipecac, U.S.P., 1-4 grain.

Ipecac and Morphine.
Powd. Ipecac, 1-12 grain.
Morphine sulphate, 1-40 grain.

Iron carbonate, 4 grains.

Licorice.

Marshmallow.
Powd. Marshmallow, 1-3 grain.
Orris root, 1-4 grain.

Opium and Licorice, see Wistar's.

Pectoral, Dr. Jackson's.
Ipecac, 1-20 grain.
Morphine muriate, 1-33 grain.
Antimony sulphurated, 1-40 grain.

Pepsinum Purum, 1 grain.

Pepsin and Bismuth.
Pepsinum Purum, 1 grain.
Bismuth subnitrate, 2 grains.

Pepsin and Calcium lactophosphate.
Pepsinum Purum, 1 grain.
Calcium lactophosphate, 3 grains.

Potassium chlor., 2 and 5 grains.

Potassium chlor. (Chocolate), 2 and 5 grains.

Potassium chlor. (Lemon), 2 grains.

Potassium chlor. (Wintergreen), 2 grs.

Potassium chlor. and Ammonium chlor. (Chocolate), 1 grain each.

Quinine sulph. (Chocolate), 1-2 grain.

Rose-leaf and Alum.
Powd. Rose leaves, 1-4 grain.
Powd. Alum, 1-4 grain.

Salicylic acid, 1 grain.

Santonin, 1-2 and 1 grain.

Santonin and Calomel (Worm Candy).
Santonin, 1-2 grain.
Calomel, 1-2 grain.

Santonin Compound.
Santonin, 1-2 grain.
Calomel, 1-2 grain.
Podophyllin, 1-20 grain.

Santonin and Podophyllin.
Santonin, 1-2 grain.
Podophyllin, 1-20 grain.

Slippery Elm, 5 grains.

Sodium bicarbonate, U.S.P., 3 grains.

Sulphur Comp.
Sulphur, 5 grains.
Potassium bitart., 1 grain.

Tannic acid, U.S.P., 1 grain.

Tar, 1-7 grain.

Tar Compound.
Pine Tar, 7-43 grain.
Powd. Senega, 7-24 grain.
Powd. Wild Cherry, 2 1-3 grains.

Terebene, 2 grains.

Wild Cherry, 1 grain.

Wistar's Cough.
Powd. Opium, 1-10 grain.
Oil Anise, 1-32 grain.
Ext. Licorice, 1 grain.
Tinct. Tolu, 1-16 grain.

Worm Candy, see Santonin and Calomel.

Yerba Santa Compound.
Ext. Licorice, 1 grain.
Powd. Senega, 3-16 grain.
Tar, 1-32 grain.
Powd. Cherry, 1-4 grain.
Yerba santa, 1 grain.

FLAVORED LOZENGES.

These are made of pure materials and the finest flavoring, and are specially adapted for druggists' use. They are made in two grades, x and xx, which differ only in strength of flavor, the same high quality of ingredients being used for both.

Capsicum.	Lemon.	Rose.
Cinnamon.	Musk.	Sassafras.
Cloves.	Peppermint.	Wintergreen.

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HYPODERMIC TABLETS.

Soluble, Accurate, Permanent.

These tablets are surprisingly soluble and can be made ready for administration at a moment's notice. If dropped into water they disintegrate almost instantly and become dissolved on shaking or stirring to a perfectly limpid solution. The division of material is effected with the greatest exactness, so that each tablet can be relied upon to contain precisely the quantity of medicament stated on the label. Finally the tablets will keep indefinitely in any climate, and a full line of them with syringe can be carried without any trouble in a vest-pocket case.

The tablets weigh about 1-2 grain each, and are put up in tubes convenient for carrying in the pocket medicine case, each containing 25 tablets. The materials of which they are composed are absolutely non-irritating in character. They are to be dissolved in a definite quantity of water, forming thus a solution of known strength of which a part or the whole may be administered.

1 Aconitine (crystals), 1-120 grain.
2 Apomorphine muriate, 1-10 grain.
3 Atropine sulphate, 1-50 grain.
4 Atropine sulphate, 1-100 grain.
5 Cocaine hydrochlorate, 1-4 grain.
6 Coniine hydrobromate, 1-8 grain.
7 Colchicine, 1-30 grain.
8 Corrosive sublimate and Urea, 1-25 grain.
9 Digitalin (soluble), 1-100 grain.
10 Gelsemine muriate, 1-50 grain.
11 Hyoscine hydrobrom., 1-100 grain.
12 Hyoscyamine, 1-50 grain.
26 Morphine sulphate, 1-2 grain.
27 Morphine sulphate, 1-3 grain.
13 Morphine sulphate, 1-4 grain.
25 Morphine sulphate, 1-6 grain.
14 Morphine sulphate, 1-8 grain.
15 Morphine and Atropine, No. 1.
Morphine sulphate, 1-8 grain.
Atropine sulphate, 1-200 grain.
28 Morphine and Atropine, No. 4.
Morphine sulphate, 1-8 grain.
Atropine sulphate, 1-100 grain.
29 Morphine and Atropine, No. 5.
Morphine sulphate, 1-4 grain.
Atropine sulphate, 1-100 grain.
16 Morphine and Atropine, No. 2.
Morphine sulphate, 1-4 grain.
Atropine sulphate, 1-150 grain.
24 Morphine and Atropine, No. 3.
Morphine sulphate, 1-6 grain.
Atropine sulphate, 1-180 grain.
31 Nitroglycerin, 1-100 grain.
17 Picrotoxin, 1-50 grain.
18 Pilocarpine hydrochlor., 1-3 grain.
19 Pilocarpine nitrate, 1-3 grain.
20 Physostigmine sulph., 1-100 grain.
30 Quinine and Urea muriate.
(Quinine — ½ gr. of sulphate.)
21 Sodium arseniate, 1-10 grain.
22 Strychnine sulphate, 1-50 grain.
23 Strychnine sulphate, 1-100 grain.

Rules for Guidance in Hypodermic Medication.

1. Give only about one-third the usual dose by mouth.
2. See that a perfect solution only is used.
3. Avoid puncturing a vein.
4. Avoid inflamed tissues and bony protuberances.
5. Use freshly prepared solutions.

We have recently added a full line of Hypodermic Tablets for Veterinary Use: See price list.

MINERAL WATER SALTS.

The composition of these salts is based upon accurate analyses. They are designed for use by those having soda fountains, or in a position to charge solutions of the salts with carbonic acid gas—in this respect differing from the series of Granular Effervescent Preparations (see page 230), these latter containing in themselves the necessary ingredients for the production of this gas.

The numbers affixed to the names of the various salts indicate the quantity in gallons which one pound will produce to exactly duplicate the natural mineral water desired.

Congress, 11 gallons.
Crab Orchard, 13 gallons.
Excelsior, 15 1-4 gallons.
Friedrichshall, 3 1-4 gallons
Geyser, 9 gallons.
Hathorn, 8 1-2 gallons.
High rock. 13 1-4 gallons.
Kissengen, 14 gallons.
Püllna, 2 1-4 gallons.
Seltzer, 28 gallons.
Star, 13 1-4 gallons.
Vichy, 13 1-4 gallons.

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MEDICINAL SYRUPS.

Syrups prepared from crude drugs and known on our list as "medicated" will be found under the names of the articles from which they are prepared.

Each fluidounce contains the medicinal virtues of the quantity of ingredients specified in each formula.

1 Acid Phosphate with Pepsin.
Sacch pepsin, U. S. P., 80 grs.
Liquid acid phosphate, 2 drachms.

2 Calcium hypophosphite, 32 grains.

3 Calcium iodide, 16 grains.

4 Calcium lactophosphate, 16 grains.

5 Calcium and Iron lactophosphates.
Calcium lactophosphate, 8 grains.
Iron lactophosphate, 4 grains.

6 Calcium lactophosphate and Pepsin.
Calcium lactophosphate, 16 grs.
Sacch. pepsin, U. S. P., 80 grs.

7 Calcium and Sodium hypophosphites.
Calcium hypophosphite, 24 grains.
Sodium hypophosphite, 16 grains.

8 Calcium and Sodium lactophosphates.
Calcium lactophosphate, 16 grs.
Sodium lactophosphate, 8 grains.

9 Calcium, Sodium, Iron and Potassium lactophosphates.
Calcium lactophosphate, 8 grains.
Sodium lactophosphate, 2 grains.
Iron lactophosphate, 4 grains.
Potassium lactophosphate, 2 grs.

10 Chloral, hydrate, 80 grains.

11 Dover's powder.
Dover's powder, U. S. P., 1880, 40 grains; adjusted to a uniform strength by assay. Each fluidounce contains 0.56 grains morphine alkaloid, equivalent to 3-4 grain morphine sulphate.

12 Hematic Hypophosphites, Improved.
A scientific substitute for Fellow's Hypo-phos-phites, which faithfully reproduces that preparation in all essential particulars. Our preparation contains the same medicinal ingredients as Fellow's, but is a permanently clear syrup, while that preparation throws down an unsightly precipitate. We offer no certificates of the value of this preparation, but allow the physician to judge for himself and from its published formula, what are its merits.
Potassium hypophos., 1 1-2 grs.
Manganese hypophosphite, 1 gr.
Strychnine hypophosphite, 1-16 gr.
Iron hypophosphite, 1 1-4 grains.
Calcium hypophosphite, 1 grain.
Quinine hypophosphite, 7-16 gr.

13 Hydriodic acid, U. S. P.
1 per cent. absolute hydriodic acid.

14 Hypophosphites, Lime, Soda and Potass., Churchill's.
Calcium hypophosphite, 16 grs.
Sodium hypophosphite, 16 grains.
Potassium hypophosphite, 8 grs.

15 Hypophosphites Compound.
Calcium hypophosphite, 16 grs.
Sodium hypophosphite, 16 grains.
Potassium hypophosphite, 8 grs.
Iron hypophosphite, 2 grains.

Hypophosphites Comp. with Quinine, Strychnine and Manganese (see Hematic Hypophosphites).

16 Iron bromide, 60 grains.

17 Iron citrate, 40 grains.

18 Iron hypophosphite, 16 grains.

19 Iron iodide, U. S. P.
Contains 10 per cent. (by weight) ferrous iodide.

20 Iron lactate, 8 grains.

21 Iron lactophosphate, 16 grains.

22 Iron and Manganese hypophosphites.
Iron hypophosphite, 16 grains.
Manganese hypophosphite, 16 grs.

23 Iron and Manganese iodides.
Iron iodide, 16 grains.
Manganese iodide, 8 grains.

24 Iron phosphate, 24 grains.

25 Iron protoxide, 25 grains.
Contains iron protoxide, equivalent to 8 grains of ferrous sulphate.

26 Iron pyrophosphate, 24 grains.

27 Iron and Quinine citrate, 10 grains.

28 Iron, Quinine and Strychnine phosphates.
Iron phosphate, 16 grains.
Quinine phosphate, 8 grains.
Strychnine phosphate, 8-60 grain.

29 Iron and Sodium albuminate, 4 grains.

30 Iron and Strychnine citrate, 16 grains.

31 Iron superphosphate, 10 grs.

32 Lactated Pepsin, 40 grains.

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MEDICINAL SYRUPS—Continued.

33 Lactated Pepsin Compound.
Lactated pepsin, 24 grains.
Calcium phosphate, 8 grains.
Iron phosphate, 8 grains.
Potassium phosphate, 8 grains.
Sodium phosphate, 8 grains.

34 Lactophosphates Compound.
Calcium lactophosphate, 16 grains.
Iron lactophosphate, 8 grains.
Manganese lactophosphate, 4 grs.

35 Manganese hypophosphite, 8 grains.

36 Manganese iodide, 16 grains.

37 Manganese lactophosphate, 24 grains.

38 Phosphates Compound (Chemical Food).
Iron phosphate, 8 grains.
Calcium phosphate, 20 grains, and smaller quantities of sodium and potassium phosphates.

39 Potassium Citrate and Ipecac.
Formula suggested by H. C. Wood, M. D., in the *Therapeutic Gazette*, January 15, 1885.
Potassium citrate, 80 grains.
Lemon juice, 160 minims.
Syrup Ipecac, 40 minims.

40 Potassium lactophosphate, 16 grains.

41 Sodium hypophosphite, 32 grs.

42 Sodium lactophosphate, 16 grs.

43 Yerba Santa aromatic.
Yerba santa, 16 grains.
Aromatics, q. s.

44 White Pine Compound.
White Pine bark, 30 grains.
Wild Cherry bark, 30 grains.
Spikenard root, 4 grains.
Balsam Poplar buds, 4 grains.
Blood-root, 3 1-2 grains.
Sassafras bark, 2 grains.
Morphine acetate, 3-16 grain.
Chloroform, 4 minims.

MEDICINAL WINES.

Each fluidounce represents the medicinal virtues of the quantity of drug specified in the respective formulæ.

American White Ash, 120 grains.

Antimonial, U. S. P.
Ant. and Pot. tartrate, 1 4-5 grains.

Aromatic, U. S. P.

Beef and Wine.
Beef, 2 ounces.

Beef, Iron and Wine.
A valuable nutrient tonic and stimulant. Most of the beef extracts in the market are of no value as food, being almost wholly destitute of proteids or nutrient principles. In this preparation we have substituted for Liebig's beef extract a Peptonized Extract of Beef of our own manufacture, which is a true food containing the proteids or tissue-forming constituents in the form of peptones, in addition to those mineral salts to which the ordinary beef extracts owe any virtue they may possess. Each fluidounce contains the equivalent of an ounce of fresh beef, peptonized, and 4 grains iron and ammonium citrate.

Beef, Iron, Wine and Cinchona.
Beef, 2 ounces.
Irom and ammon. cit., 4 grains.
Calisaya bark (alkaloids), 40 grains.

Beef, Iron and Wine with Pepsin.
Beef, 2 ounces.
Iron and ammon. cit., 4 grains.
Sacch. pepsin, U. S. P., 8 grains.

Calisaya bark, true, 40 grains.

Calisaya and Iron.
Calisaya bark (alkaloids), 40 grains.
Iron pyrophosphate, 8 grains.

Coca, 60 grains.

Coca and Beef.
Coca, 60 grains.
Beef, 2 ounces.

Coca, Beef and Iron.
Coca, 60 grains.
Beef, 2 ounces.
Iron and ammon. cit., 4 grains.

Colchicum root, U. S. P., 180 grains.

Colchicum seed, U. S. P., 70 grains.

Condurango Wine, 60 grains.

Ergot, U. S. P., 70 grains.

Ipecac, U. S. P., 32 grains.

Iron, Bitter, U. S. P.
Calisaya bark (alkaloids), 40 grains.
Iron ammon. cit., 16 grains.

Iron citrate, U. S. P.
Iron and ammon. cit., 18 grains.

Opium, U. S. P., assayed.
Vinum Opii, U. S P., 1880; each fluidounce contains *by assay* 6 grains of morphine alkaloid, equivalent to 7 1-2 grains of morphine sulphate.

Pepsin.
Sacch. pepsin, U. S. P., 80 grains.

Rhubarb, U. S. P.
Rhubarb, 45 grains.
Sweet-flag, 4 grains.

Wild Cherry Bark, 80 grains.

Wild Cherry and Iron pyrophosphate.
Wild Cherry bark, 80 grains.
Iron pyrophosphate, 8 grains.

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OLEATES

Of the Principal Alkaloids and Metals.

These compounds, which have recently aroused much attention and which bid fair to enlarge the practice of dermic medication considerably, supplanting the less desirable agents heretofore employed, have been added to our manufactures under the belief that the employment of so serviceable a class of remedies will soon become popular. They are of very superior penetrative power, and are therefore very economical in the amount of material required to produce a specific effect.

Oleates of the alkaloids are only offered in the diluted form which clinical experience has proved to be the most efficient; they are held in solution in oleic acid.

Aconitine, 2 per cent.

Aluminium.
Used in ointments for astringent effect. Valuable in eczema and as a dressing for burns, etc.

Arsenic.
An ointment of this containing 20 grains of oleate to the ounce, is used as a caustic in the treatment of lupus, epithelioma, etc.

Atropine, 2 per cent.

Bismuth.
Used undiluted, as a soothing application.

Cocaine, 5 per cent.

Copper.
Employed in the form of an ointment, 10 to 20 per cent. oleate, for the treatment of ringworm, etc.

Iron.
A waxy solid, readily soluble in fats Used as a local astringent and general tonic.

Lead.
An efficient substitute for Hebra's Diachylon Ointment.

Manganese, pure.
Recommended by Drs. Martin and McArthur, of Chicago, as an efficient emmenagogue. A 20 per cent. solution is commonly employed: See below.

Manganese, 20 per cent.
Emmenagogue. Applied by inunction to the abdomen. Said to be preferable to potassium permanganate.

Mercury.
A stable preparation. Produces all the therapeutic effects, local or constitutional, which are peculiar to mercury. Contains 28.3 per cent. of mercuric oxide.

Morphine, 10 per cent.

Morphine and Mercury.
Five per cent. morphine and 20 per cent. mercuric oxide.

Nickel.
An amorphous, waxy solid; good results are reported from its application in some cases of chronic eczema of the extremities, where the skin is hard and leathery.

Quinine, 25 per cent.

Silver.
An ointment containing 10 to 60 grains of the oleate to the ounce is employed to relieve itching and as an application in erysipelas.

Strychnine, 2 per cent.

Tin.
A remedy of considerable value for restoring the lustre of diseased nails.

Veratrine, 10 per cent.

Zinc.
An impalpable powder. Dusted over the surface in skin diseases. Also employed in the form of an ointment.

Ointments of Oleates.

The following ointments are offered as representing the most desirable strengths of the above. The percentages annexed indicate the proportion of *oleate* in the ointment.

Aluminium, 50 per cent.	Iron, 25 per cent.	Silver, 5 per cent
Arsenic, 5 per cent.	Lead, 50 per cent.	Zinc, 25 per cent.
Copper, 20 per cent.	Mercury, 10 per cent.	

CONFECTIONS.

Aromatic.	Orange.	Senna.
Black Pepper	Rose, U. S. P.	Theriac.
Opium. U. S. P., 1870.		

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TABLET TRITURATES.

If by some accident the contents of several bottles of our tablet triturates should become mixed, each separate tablet could be identified by the number stamped upon it. They are prepared of the finest materials, by the most approved methods, and unexcelled for permanency and solubility. Put up in glass-stoppered bottles of 1,000 ("M") each, and in cork-stoppered bottles of 100 ("C") each. We can furnish to order any other desired formula, the nature and quantity of which will permit of being presented in this form.

Our friends will facilitate the accurate filling of their orders if they will kindly specify the number which indicates the formula desired and also the letter which identifies the package, thus: "20 bottles Tablet Triturates, 10 M."

187 Acid arsenious, 1-200 grain.
1 Acid arsenious, 1-100 grain.
2 Acid arsenious, 1-50 grain.
3 Acid arsenious, 1-30 grain.
4 Acid arsenious, 1-20 grain.
5 Aconite root, Fl. Ext., 1-10 minim.
6 Aconite root, Fl. Ext., 1 minim.
7 Aconitine crystals, 1-500 grain.
8 Aconitine crystals, 1-200 grain.
9 Agaricin, 1-20 grain.
10 Aloin, 1-10 grain.
11 Aloin, 1-4 grain.
12 Aloin, 1-2 grain.
181 Aloin and Belladonna Comp.
Aloin, 1-5 grain.
Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 grain.
Strychnine sulph., 1-60 grain.
201 Aloin and Belladonna Comp., No. 2.
Aloin, 1-5 grain.
Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 grain.
Strychnine sulph., 1-120 grain.
217 Aloin Comp.
Aloin, 1-8 grain.
Podophyllin, 1-8 grain.
13 Ammonium muriate, 1 grain.
182 Ammonium muriate Comp.
Ammonium muriate, 1-4 grain.
Ext. Licorice, 1-10 grain.
Powd. Cubeb, 1-8 grain.
193 Antimony Co. (Plummer's), 1-10 gr.
Sulphurated Antimony, 1-40 gr.
Calomel, 1-40 grain.
Powd. Guaiac, 1-20 grain.
180 Antiseptic.
CAUTION—For external use only.
14 Apomorphine muriate, 1-100 grain.
15 Apomorphine muriate, 1-50 grain.
16 Arsenic iodide, 1-100 grain.
17 Atropine sulphate, 1-500 grain.
18 Atropine sulphate, 1-200 grain.
19 Atropine sulphate, 1-100 grain.
206 Baptisia tincture, 1 minim.
20 Belladonna, Fl. Ext., 1-2 minim.
21 Belladonna, Fl. Ext., 1 minim.
22 Bismuth subcarbonate, 2 grains.
23 Bismuth subnitrate, 2 grains.
188 Bryonia tincture, 5 minims.
24 Caffeine, 1-2 grain.
25 Caffeine, 1 grain.
26 Caffeine citrate, 1-2 grain.
27 Caffeine citrate, 1 grain.
28 Calcium sulphide, 1-10 grain.
29 Calcium sulphide, 1-4 grain.
30 Calcium sulphide, 1-2 grain.
31 Calomel, 1-100 grain.
32 Calomel, 1-10 grain.
33 Calomel, 1-4 grain.
34 Calomel, 1-2 grain.
35 Calomel, 1 grain.
204 Calomel, 2 grains.
211 Calomel and Ipecac.
Calomel, 1-4 grain.
Ipecac, 1-4 grain.
195 Calomel, Ipecac and Sodium bi-carbonate
Calomel, 1-5 grain.
Ipecac, 1-10 grain.
Sodium bi-carbonate, 1 grain.
216 Calomel and Sodium bi-carbonate.
Calomel, 1-10 grain.
Sodium bi-carbonate, 1 grain.
36 Cannabis Indica extract, 1-20 grain.
37 Cannabis Indica extract, 1-10 grain.
38 Capsicum, 1 grain.
40 Cerium oxalate, 1 grain,
195 Chamomile tincture, 2 minims.
207 Cimicifuga tincture, 1 minim.
41 Cocaine hydrobromate, 1-16 grain.
42 Cocaine hydrobromate, 1-8 grain.
43 Cocaine hydrochlorate, 1-16 grain.
44 Cocaine hydrochlorate, 1-8 grain.
45 Codeine, 1-4 grain.
46 Codeine, 1-2 grain.
47 Colchicine, 1-100 grain.
48 Colchicine, 1-50 grain.
49 Colocynthin, 1-20 grain.
50 Coniine hydrobromate, 1-20 grain.
51 Coniine hydrobromate, 1-10 grain.
52 Coniine hydrochlorate, 1-20 grain.
53 Coniine hydrochlorate, 1-10 grain.
54 Convallamarin, 1-20 grain.
212 Copper arsenite, 1-100 grain.
215 Copper arsenite, 1-5000 grain.
205 Copper and Opium.
Copper sulph., 1-30 grain.
Tinct. opium deod., 1-4 minim.
55 Corrosive sublimate, 1-1000 grain.
56 Corrosive sublimate, 1-500 grain.

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TABLET TRITURATES—Continued.

57 Corrosive sublimate, 1-100 grain.
58 Corrosive sublimate, 1-50 grain.
59 Corrosive sublimate, 1-20 grain.
60 Corrosive sublimate, 1-16 grain.
61 Digitalin, pure, 1-100 grain.
62 Digitalin, pure, 1-75 grain.
63 Digitalin, pure, 1-50 grain.
64 Digitalis, Fl. Ext., 1-10 minim.
65 Digitalis, Fl. Ext., 1-2 minim.
66 Digitalis, Fl. Ext., 1 minim.
67 Dover's Powder, 1-4 grain.
68 Dover's Powder, 1 grain.
202 Dover's Powder, 2 1-2 grains.
69 Elaterin, 1-40 grain.
70 Elaterin, 1-20 grain.
71 Elaterin, 1-10 grain.
72 Ergotin, 1-10 grain.
73 Ergotin, 1-4 grain.
197 Gelsemium tincture, 1 minim.
74 Hydrastine (white alkaloid), 1-25 gr.
75 Hydrastine (white alkaloid), 1-16 gr.
76 Hydrastine (white alkaloid), 1-8 gr.
77 Hydrastine (white alkaloid), 1-4 gr.
78 Hyoscyamine, crystals, 1-200 grain.
79 Hyoscyamine, crystals, 1-100 grain.
80 Ignatia, 1-20 grain.
81 Ignatia, 1-10 grain.
82 Ipecac, 1-10 grain.
83 Ipecac, 1-4 grain.
84 Ipecac, 1-2 grain.
189 Iron arseniate, 1-16 grain.
87 Iron arseniate, 1-10 grain.
85 Iron by hydrogen (Quevenne's) 1-2 grain.
86 Iron by hydrogen (Quevenne's), 1 grain.
183 Iron and Arsenic Comp.
Iron by hydrogen, 1 grain.
Arsenious Acid, 1-100 grain.
Powd. Ignatia, 1-40 grain.
203 Iron, Arsenic and Strychnine.
Iron powd., 1 grain
Arsenious Acid, 1-100 grain.
Strychnine sulph., 1-60 grain.
88 Iron and Quinine citrate, 1-4 grain.
89 Iron and Quinine citrate, 1-2 grain.
90 Iron and Quinine citrate, 1 grain.
184 Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.
Iron by hydrogen, 1-2 grain.
Strychnine sulph., 1-120 grain.
Quinine sulph., 1-2 grain.
91 Iron and Strychnine citrate, 1-4 gr.
92 Iron and Strychnine citrate, 1-2 gr.
93 Iron and Strychnine citrate, 1 grain.
185 Iron and Strychnine Comp.
Iron by hydrogen, 1-2 grain
Arsenious Acid, 1-100 grain.
Quinine sulph., 1-2 grain.
Strychnine sulph., 1-120 grain.
198 Iron lactate, 1 grain.
94 Leptandrin, 1-16 grain.
95 Lithium carbonate, 1 grain.
95 Manganese binoxide, 1-2 grain.
97 Manganese binoxide, 1 grain.
98 Mercury with chalk, 1-10 grain.
99 Mercury with chalk, 1-5 grain.
100 Mercury with chalk, 1 grain.
101 Mercury biniodide, 1-100 grain.
190 Mercury biniodide, 1-50 grain.
102 Mercury biniodide, 1-16 grain.
103 Mercury biniodide, 1-8 grain.
104 Mercury protiodide, 1-100 grain.
105 Mercury protiodide, 1-50 grain.
106 Mercury protiodide, 1-16 grain.
107 Mercury protiodide, 1-8 grain.
108 Mercury protiodide, 1-6 grain.
109 Mercury protiodide, 1-4 grain.
110 Mercury protiodide, 1-2 grain.
111 Mercury protiodide, 1 grain.
191 Mercury, yellow oxide, 1-200 grain.
112 Morphine and Atropine.
Morphine sulph., 1-8 grain.
Atropine sulph., 1-150 grain.
113 Morphine and Atropine.
Morphine sulph., 1-4 grain.
Atropine sulph., 1-120 grain.
114 Morphine hydrochlorate, 1-8 grain.
115 Morphine hydrochlorate, 1-4 grain.
116 Morphine sulphate, 1-20 grain.
117 Morphine sulphate, 1-16 grain.
118 Morphine sulphate, 1-8 grain.
119 Morphine sulphate, 1-6 grain.
120 Morphine sulphate, 1-4 grain.
121 Morphine sulphate, 1-2 grain.
122 Nitroglycerin, 1-100 grain.
123 Nitroglycerin, 1-50 grain.
124 Nux Vomica, 1-100 grain.
125 Nux Vomica, 1-50 grain.
126 Nux Vomica, 1-10 grain.
127 Nux Vomica, 1-4 grain.
128 Opium, 1-4 grain.
129 Opium, 1-2 grain.
194 Pepsin, lactated, 1 grain.
130 *Pepsinum Purum Pulvis, 1-4 grain.
131 *Pepsinum Purum Pulvis, 1-2 grain,
132 *Pepsinum Purum Pulvis, 1 grain.
133 Physostigmine salicylate, 1-500 grain.
134 Physostigmine salicylate, 1-400 grain.
135 Physostigmine salicylate, 1-300 grain.
136 Physostigmine salicylate, 1-200 grain.
137 Physostigmine salicylate, 1-100 grain.
138 Pilocarpine nitrate, 1-100 grain.
139 Pilocarpine nitrate, 1-50 grain.
140 Pilocarpine nitrate, 1-25 grain.
141 Pilocarpine nitrate, 1-10 grain.

*One grain Pepsinum Purum Pulvis equals 40 grains Sacch. Pepsin, U. S. P.

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TABLET TRITURATES—Continued.

142 Podophyllin, 1-16 grain.
143 Podophyllin, 1-3 grain.
144 Podophyllin, 1-4 grain.
145 Podophyllin, 1-2 grain.
208 Pulsatilla tincture, 1 minim.
146 Quinine bisulphate, 1-4 grain.
147 Quinine bisulphate, 1-2 grain.
148 Quinine bisulphate, 1 grain.
149 Quinine sulphate, 1-4 grain.
150 Quinine sulphate, 1-2 grain.
151 Quinine sulphate, 1 grain.
199 Rhus Toxicodendron tincture 1 min.
Saccharin, 25 milligrammes.
Saccharin, 65 milligrammes.
152 Salicylic acid, 1-4 grain.
153 Salicylic acid, 1-2 grain.
213 Salol, 1 grain.
214 Salol, 1-10 grain.
154 Santonin, 1-2 grain.
155 Santonin, 1 grain.
156 Santonin and Calomel.
Santonin, 1-2 grain.
Calomel, 1-2 grain.
157 Sodium arseniate, 1-25 grain.
158 Sodium arseniate, 1-15 grain.
159 Sodium arseniate, 1-10 grain.
186 Sodium salicylate, 1 grain.
160 Strychnine sulphate, 1-100 grain.
161 Strychnine sulphate, 1-60 grain.
162 Strychnine sulphate, 1-50 grain.
163 Strychnine sulphate, 1-40 grain.
164 Strychnine sulphate, 1-30 grain.
165 Strychnine sulphate, 1-20 grain.
166 Strychnine sulphate, 1-16 grain.
167 Tartar emetic, 1-100 grain.
168 Tartar emetic, 1-50 grain.
169 Tartar emetic, 1-25 grain.
170 Tartar emetic, 1-16 grain.
171 Tartar emetic, 1-8 grain.
172 Tartar emetic, 1-4 grain.
173 Veratrine, 1-32 grain.
174 Veratrine, 1-12 grain.
209 Veratrum album tincture, 1 minim.
210 Veratrum viride tincture, 1 minim.
192 Zinc phosphide, 1-20 grain.
175 Zinc phosphide, 1-10 grain.
176 Zinc phosphide, 1-8 grain.
177 Zinc phosphide, 1-6 grain.
178 Zinc phosphide, 1-4 grain.
179 Zinc phosphide, 1-2 grain.

COMPRESSED TABLETS.

Each tablet contains the quantity of ingredien s specified.

Ammonium chloride, 3 grains.

Antacid.
Calcium carb. precip., 3 1-2 grains.
Magnesium carb., 2 1-2 grains.
Sodium chloride, 1 grain.

Borax, 5 grains.

Cinchonidine salicylate, 2 1-2 and 5 grs.

Cocaine muriate, soluble, 1 1-8 and 2 1-4 grains.

Digestive.
Pepsinum Purum, 1 grain.
Pancreatin, 1 grain.
Calcium lactophos., 2 grains.

Dover's Powder, 5 grains.

Licorice Powder Compound, 20 grains.

Mercuric iodide (soluble), 1 grain.

Monobrom-acetanilid, 2 grains.

Nasal.
Sodium bicarbonate, 7 grains.
" borate, 7 grains.
" benzoate, 7-24 grain.
" salicylate, 7-24 grain
Eucalyptol, 7-48 grain.
Thymol, 7-48 grain.
Menthol, 7-96 grain.
Oil Wintergreen, 7-96.

Pepsin and Bismuth.
Pepsinum Purum, 1 grain.
Bismuth subnit., 3 grains.

Pepsin, lactated.
Pepsinum Purum, 3-10 grain.
Pancreatin, 3-10 gr.
Lactic acid, Hydrochloric acid, Maltose, Diastase.

Pepsinum Purum, 1 gr., sugar-coated.

Peptonizing, pancreatin, 2 1-2 grains.
Accompanied with tablets of Sodium bicarb., 10 grains.

Potassium bicarbonate, 5 grains.

Potassium bromide, 5 grains.

Potassium chlorate, 5 grains.

Potassium chlorate (3 1-2 grains) and Ammonium chloride (1 1-2 grains).

Potassium chlorate, (2 1-2 grains) and Borax, (2 1-2 grains).

Sodium bicarbonate, 5 grains.

Soda Mint (Sodium bicarb. and Oil of Peppermint).

Yellow Oxide of Mercury, 1-200 grain.

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MEDICATED COLLODIONS.

These liquids evaporate rapidly on exposure to air, leaving a thin transparent film, insoluble in water or alcohol. This is used as a protective covering for superficial burns, ulcers and wounds, cuts, cracked nipples, anal fissures, erysipelas, etc. Some medicinal agents are very readily incorporated with collodion, and physicians will appreciate the convenience of application suggested by the following combinations.

Simple (or contractile) collodion shrinks in drying and this property is taken advantage of where it is necessary to keep the edges of incised wounds in firm contact, or where compression is desired—otherwise flexible collodion is to be preferred.

Where medicinal agents are incorporated the quantity represented in each fluid-ounce is specified.

Aconite (Aconite root, 15 grains).

Anodyne (Morphine).

Arnica (Arnica root, 24 grains).

Belladonna (Belladonna leaves, 20 grs.)

Cantharidal, U.S.P. (blistering).
Cantharides, 240 grains.

Capsicum, 15 grains.

Carbolic (Carbolic acid, 30 grains).

Contractile (simple).

Flexible, U.S.P.

Iodized (Iodine, 15 grains).

Morphine, 4 grains.

Simple, U.S P.

Styptic, U.S.P. (Tannic acid, 30 grs.)

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LIST OF SPECIALTIES

MANUFACTURED BY US BUT NOT PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED IN THE FOREGOING PAGES; ALSO THOSE ARTICLES FOR WHICH WE ARE MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS. THEY ARE, BRIEFLY:

Amyl Nitrite Pearls; Aromatic Troches, for the breath; Boroglyceride, and also Boroglyceride Solution, 50 per cent.; Bronchial Sedative; Chamberlin's Utero-vaginal Syringe; Chloroform; Cocaine Case, improved; Capsules, empty; Capsule Fillers, Davenport's Unique and Reymond's Patent; Dialyzed Iron, plain and glycerated; Disinfectant and Antiseptic Preparations; Hypodermic Case; Iodoform Bougies, gelatin-coated, 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10 grains in boxes of 12 each; Liquid Acid Phosphate; Peptonized Extract of Beef; Petroleum Mass (used in asthma and bronchial affections); Physician's Pocket Reagent Case; Powdered Bone; Powder of Beef; Sanguis Bovinus Exsiccatus; Semple's Atomizing Inhaler; Sugar Test Flasks; Syringes; The New Ureometer; Urinary Test Papers; Urinary Test Tablets; Wilson's Eureka Abdominal Supporter; Rare Chemicals, Alkaloids, Glucosides, etc.

Several of these require no further comment; the others are briefly described below.

AMYL NITRITE PEARLS.

These pearls are shells of thin glass, each containing 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 or 10 drops of nitrite of amyl, packed in cotton, in boxes of one dozen. They are a serviceable method for the administration of nitrite of amyl. The patient may carry the box about his person without inconvenience, and on the approach of a paroxysm of the malady may crush a pearl in the handkerchief, and by inhaling the vapor find prompt relief. Its action on the heart is almost instantaneous, and it affords great relief in angina pectoris, spasmodic asthma, epilepsy, syncope, etc.

COCAINE CASE, IMPROVED.

This case is made in the best style of workmanship, of the finest morocco, velvet lining, and contains:

1. Five capsules, each containing exactly one grain of cocaine muriate in crystals.

2. A vial to contain a solution of cocaine muriate.
3. A minim pipette.
4. A camel's-hair pencil.
5. A place for holding a hypodermic syringe.
6. A card containing formulæ and directions for making 2 per cent. and 4 per cent. solutions of muriate of cocaine.

It is advisable in all cases to prepare solutions of cocaine salts fresh when they are required for use. To prepare a 4-per-cent. solution, it is only necessary to empty the contents of one of the capsules into the vial, and fill to the mark with distilled water.

We furnish these cases with or without a hypodermic syringe. Should the physician already have a hypodermic syringe, the latter case (which is provided with a place for holding it) will undoubtedly meet his requirements.

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CAPSULES, IMPROVED EMPTY GELATIN:

In seven sizes for oral exhibition; three sizes for rectal and vaginal administration; Veterinary (horse) capsules, three sizes.

IMPROVED EMPTY GELATIN CAPSULES.

RECTAL CAPSULES.

Our empty capsules, for oral, rectal, and vaginal administration, and veterinary purposes are simply perfect as regards those qualities which commend to the practitioner these aids to the exhibition of medicines. Their solubility is perfect, and the fear of their passing undigested through the alimentary tract, as has been charged against other brands of these articles, is absolutely groundless. They cannot be excelled in quality by any in use. As a matter of professional interest we append a table showing the capacity of our Improved Empty Gelatin Capsules, when filled by hand. Larger quantities can be enclosed by using capsule fillers. (See article below.)

For further information upon capsules and other gelatin products, please apply to us for printed matter and samples.

HORSE CAPSULES.

APPROXIMATE CAPACITY OF EMPTY CAPSULES.

The capacity of empty capsules varies according to the degree of compression exerted in filling and the known variation in weight of the same bulk of different samples of the same powdered drug or alkaloid.

SIZES.	∞	0	1	2	3	4	5
	grs.	grs.	grs.	grs.	grs.	grs.	grs.
Quinine sulphate	8	6	4	3	2	1½	¾
Cinchonidine sulphate	8	6	4	3	2	1½	¾
Powdered Ipecac Comp. (U. S. P., 1880.)	12	8	6	4	3	2	1
Powdered Aloes	10	7	5	4	3	2	1
Bismuth subnitrate	20	14	10	8	6	4	2
Salicin	10	7	5	4	3	2	1
Powdered Rhubarb	12	8	6	4	3	2	1
Salicylic Acid	8	6	4	3	2	1½	¾

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CAPSULE FILLERS.

Davenport's Unique Capsule Filler.

With this device gelatin capsules can be filled with powders more rapidly, and a larger quantity of medicine can be packed in a given size than by the ordinary method. By its use the outside of the capsules cannot become soiled with the bitter or nauseous medicines with which they are usually filled, and capsules that have become damp or soft can be filled as readily as any. The capsules being filled with a dry powder present a much more elegant appearance than when the tedious and disagreeable practice of first forming a mass is resorted to, and many persons who object to taking pills or capsules filled with pill mass, do not hesitate to take capsules when filled with the dry powder. The powder being packed in the body admits of the cap being entirely on the capsule, so that the powders in expanding are not liable to press the cap off after the prescription is placed in the hands of the customer, as often happens when both body and and cap are filled.

Reymond's Capsule Filler.

The attention of pharmacists and physicians is called to this simple contrivance for filling capsules. No well equipped pharmacy should be without one. By its use the inconvenience of dispensing medicines in capsules is entirely removed, and it may be conveniently carried by the physician and used at the bedside. a little experience in its use making the filling of capsules nearly as expeditious as the enfolding of powders. Its advantages over other inventions of a similar nature are:

1. Simplicity previous experience is not required to operate it successfully

2. Economy in time; with other fillers only one capsule can be filled at a time; with the Reymond a dozen.

3. Economy in capsules; the method of filling the capsules is so simple that there is no possibility of breaking them.

4. Economy in material; the liability of waste while filling the capsules is reduced to a minimum.

5. Price; it is the cheapest filler in the market, the amount of work it will do being considered.

DIALYZED IRON.

The therapeutic merits of dialyzed iron, and its superiority over other ferruginous preparations, are now universally admitted. Each fluidounce contains 24 grains ferric oxide, or 16.79 metallic iron. It is free from disagreeable taste, has no injurious action on the teeth, stomach, or bowels, and is, therefore, suited to cases where other forms of iron are not tolerated. It is also an antidote for arsenial poisoning.

Dialyzed iron, however, has the disadvantage of great liability to congeal under exposure to low degrees of temperature, thus rendering its transportation during the winter months very hazardous and unprofitable. To overcome this difficulty we furnish a preparation of this article, known as our Glycerated Dialyzed Iron, which is a solution of the peroxide of iron, rendered perfectly pure and neutral by careful dialysis with distilled water, and united with a small percentage of chemically pure glycerin, which prevents it from congealing, and permits its shipment in any weather with perfect safety. It is permanent and will not gelatinize nor mould. The dose of this preparation is the same as that of the ordinary dialyzed iron, viz: from 5 to 30 drops, containing five per cent. of peroxide of iron.

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DISINFECTANT AND ANTISEPTIC PREPARATIONS.

In offering these disinfectant and antiseptic preparations, we desire to say that we have aimed to meet three chief indications, the fulfilment of which we believe to be a *sine qua non* to the practical utility and popular use of agents of this nature. These indications are:

a. Adaptation for universal use wherever antiseptics or disinfectants are indicated.

b. Convenience of manipulation, which renders them possible of application by any person of ordinary intelligence

c. Inexpensiveness, which makes their use by all classes of people practicable.

The list comprises the following.

1. **Antiseptic Liquid.**—A colorless solution, free from disagreeable odor. It does not stain the most delicate fabrics. It is an efficient antiseptic and deodorizer, especially adapted to use about the house. Its constituents are the chlorides of zinc, aluminium, magnesium, calcium, and sodium, with oil of eucalyptus and oil of wintergreen (methyl salicylate) Put up in quart bottles

2. **Labarraque's Solution** (Solution Chlorinated Soda, U. S. P.)—A powerful oxidizing disinfectant and bleaching agent, capable of evolving chlorine, which attacks the foul gases that result from putrefaction. Put up in quart bottles.

3. **Sulphur Bricks.**—To be burned in place of crude brimstone to produce sulphurous acid gas; each brick contains one pound of sulphur.

4. **Antiseptic Cologne.**—May be employed in the sick-room in the form of a spray with an ordinary perfume atomizer, to overcome disagreeable odors; also used as a disinfectant for the hands of attendants in cases of infectious disease, or to remove the odor of Labarraque's solution, which is often employed for the same purpose. Applied to the face after shaving, it serves as a sure preventive of contagious affections, sometimes traceable to the barber-shop. Surgeons and physicians will find it to meet several important indications when they are attending patients suffering from infectious diseases; especially to prevent the possibility of their carrying the contagion from one patient to another. Put up in small (1 1-4 ounce) and large-sized (half-pint) bottles, neatly labeled, and with full directions for use.

5. **Solution Aluminium Acetate, 3 per cent.**—A non-poisonous deodorizing antiseptic. Dr. A. Rose, of New York, recommends this as the best antiseptic for the use of the surgeon. Applied to foul and gangrenous ulcers, it promptly destroys the odor, and restores the tissues to a healthy condition. It is to be preferred to carbolic acid, because, while equally efficient as an antiseptic it is free from the irritating character of that agent, and because it is inodorous. This solution should be diluted with from two to five times its volume of pure water for use in irrigating ulcers or wounds, or for an injection in gynæcological practice For the latter purpose it was highly recommended by the late Dr. J. Marion Sims, and its use in surgery is favorably spoken of by Billroth

LIQUID ACID PHOSPHATE.

This preparation is identical with that heretofore known as Liquor Acidi Phosphorici, and is superior to certain copyrighted and proprietary preparations of a similar nature upon the market. Physicians have long employed phosphoric acid, and various combinations of the acid with mineral bases, and are familiar with their effects upon the system. It is certainly, in an important sense, a nerve and brain food, and relieves symptoms of mental exhaustion, such as sleeplessness, melancholia, etc., and even increases the capacity for mental labor. This action is so well recognized that the acid phosphate is in considerable demand as a stimulating beverage, dispensed at the soda fountain in place of an alcoholic stimulant.

POWDER OF BEEF.

The experience of Dr. Debove, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, at the Bicêtre and LaPitié Hospitals, in the treatment of diseases of inanition with powdered beef, as prepared according to his own formula, has excited great interest of late in the medical world. Dr. Dujardin-Beaumetz, of the Academy of Medicine and of the Hospital St. Antoine, and other physicians in Paris, report equally favorable results. Dr. Henry B. Millard, of New York, has enjoyed numerous opportunities of seeing it employed by Dr. Debove, and obtaining this author's experience, he says: "The class of ailments in which superalimentation is important are those characterized by emaciation from non-assimilation of food, chronic diarrhœa, nausea and vomiting, including the vomiting of pregnancy, chlorosis, anæmia, exhaustion following severe illness or hæmorrhage, and, above all, phthisis pulmonalis;" and, he adds: "I have seen in Paris, and in my own practice at home, all these conditions relieved and cured." Descriptive circular and reprints of Dr. Millard's article above referred to furnished on application.

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IMPROVED HYPODERMIC CASE.

We have recently replaced the morocco-covered case previously listed with a very handsomely plated metal one of a flattened-elliptical shape suited for carrying in the vest or coat pocket. The cut gives an idea of its size and general appearance.

While we would call attention to the convenience and elegance of the case itself, we would also specially mention the following points of excellence in the syringe with which the case is supplied.

1. The arrangement which provides against leakage should the plunger become dry through disuse.—Attached to the piston-rod on the upper side of the plunger is a small nut which, on the rod being drawn up to the cap, fits there into a socket. If the rod is now turned towards the left, the nut, prevented from turning with the rod by the recess into which it fits, is forced against the leather to the degree found necessary to spread the plunger so as to prevent leakage.

2. The ease with which the needle is cleansed.—On insertion of the wire into the screw-cap it is immediately guided by bevelled sides to the opening into the needle proper. Other syringes have the floor of the cap chamber cut so squarely that it is often after many probings and vexatious delay that the wire can be guided to the opening.

3. The fortified needle. A reinforcement of the needle is effected by a sheath embracing the upper half, thus strengthening it in the part previously most liable to give way under pressure.

The case contains in addition: extra wires for cleaning purposes, and the following selection of hypodermic tablets in tubes of 25 each:

Apomorphine muriate, 1-10 grain.
Atropine sulphate 1-50 grain.
Morphine sulphate, 1-4 grain.
Morphine and Atropine, No. 2 (Morphine sulph., 1-4 gr.; Atropine sulph., 1-150 gr.)
Physostigmine sulphate, 1-100 gr. Strychnine sulphate, 1-50.

We furnish these cases *without syringes*, if desired. The syringes we supply with these cases, however, are of the best approved construction, and will be good investments, even to those who already have hypodermic syringes.

PEPTONIZED EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Analysis has demonstrated that this extract of beef contains from 30 to 40 per cent. of peptones; its nutritive value, therefore, is higher than that of any similar preparation in the market. It is readily soluble in water, contains a very large proportion of albuminoids in the form of peptones, and has a rich, appetizing flavor.

POWDERED BONE.

Bone flour is a true food, not a medicine. It can be taken most readily by incorporating it with the ordinary food. By digesting it a little while in strong vinegar it is rendered wholly soluble, and can then be used as a condiment, with or without addition of cayenne, mustard, walnut catsup, or curry flavor. It offers to the digestive fluids a supply of phosphoric acid much more easily assimilated than that which is contained in the tough structure of the outer coating of cereal grains; it is more digestible, and, we might add, more palatable than bran. Our powdered bone is prepared from carefully selected fresh beef bones deprived of fatty matter and adherent fibrous and muscular tissue. Its approximate composition is organic matter, chiefly collagen, 30; calcium phosphate, 60; magnesium phosphate, 1.7; calcium carbonate, 7.8; calcium fluoride, 0.5. Further descriptive matter furnished on application.

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SANGUIS BOVINUS EXSICCATUS.

Dried bullock's blood, defibrinated. This preparation, with the addition of water, is in all respects similar to fresh bullock's blood. As a substitute for beef-tea and the various essences and extracts, it replaces, with a true aliment, what are at best but stimulants. The profession have been latterly much interested in the favorable reports of the use of blood as a rectal injection in low and wasting diseases. The article here presented affords a ready means for the extemporaneous preparation of the desired enema, thus placing this valuable method in the hands of those whose time and opportunity forbid resort to abattoirs for the natural fluid. Printed information furnished on application.

SEMPLE'S ATOMIZING INHALER.

The value of medicated vapor in the topical treatment of affections of the nose, mouth, larynx, bronchi and lungs, has long been recognized by the medical profession; but the various inhalers that have been heretofore placed before the profession have very imperfectly fulfilled the purpose for which they were designed, and physicians and patients have been discouraged by failures of apparatus to supply a spray which will admit of continuous inhalation without irritation of the membrane it is intended to medicate.

It is, therefore, with especial pleasure that we offer the profession Dr. Semple's apparatus, which is immeasurably superior to any now in use, and will, we believe, be largely employed in future, not only by specialists in diseases of the respiratory tract, but also by the general practitioner. This new invention is unquestionably the most perfect apparatus ever presented for the application of medicated vapor to the respiratory tract. It combines simplicity of construction, durability, and a fineness of spray unapproached by any atomizing inhaler hitherto introduced. It provides a constant supply of vapor in a reservoir, and secures more effectually than any other the topical effects of medicated vapor on the whole respiratory tract. In consumption, asthma, catarrh, bronchitis, hay fever, and indeed in all diseases in which it is desired to topically medicate the mucous membrane of the respiratory tract, this atomizing inhaler forms an indispensable addition to the armamentarium of the physician. For formulæ of inhalants suitable for use with this inhaler see page 211

SUGAR TEST FLASKS.

These flasks furnish a convenient and ready means of quantitatively determining the amount of grape sugar in diabetic urine. They are accompanied with explicit directions, and the process is simple. Each flask contains a sufficient quantity of copper solution to exactly reduce one-fifth of a grain of anhydrous glucose.

Unless hermetically sealed as in the flasks, a copper solution speedily deteriorates, and the physician, rather than be at the trouble of preparing his reagent for the occasion, often leaves his diagnosis in doubt, when, with the reagent at hand, he could easily arrive at certainty. Physicians find these flasks, therefore, a great convenience.

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SYRINGES.

Chamberlin's Utero-vaginal Syringe.

This instrument shown in the cut, for which we are the manufacturer's sole agents, is constructed as follows: The vaginal tube is six inches in length; the surface is divided into ten longitudinal grooves one-eighth of an inch in depth, with an orifice at the termination of each at the base of the dome for a reverse stream. In the dome are *orifices for direct and diverging streams.* Being nearly an inch in diameter, it acts as a "repositor" in prolapsus uteri. It presses the organ up to its normal position, at the same time distending the folds, by gently rotating the tube while the liquid is being injected. The groves detach the tenacious mucus that adheres to the membrane, and the reverse streams passing down between the instrument and the vagina effectually removes it. As a consequence, two important results are obtained, viz: The unhealthy secretions are removed, and all injury therefrom obviated. The mucous membranes of the vagina and cervix uteri are effectually cleansed. If disease exist, medicine may now be directly and thoroughly applied to the affected part.

The Indispensable Cup Syringe.

This instrument has been constructed to meet the demand created for an improved method of irrigation in the treatment of uterine disorders, and is especially recommended, because:

It is a complete syringe for the *vagina or rectum*, as it is accompanied by an extra tube for rectal injections, and therefore no other syringe is necessary in the family

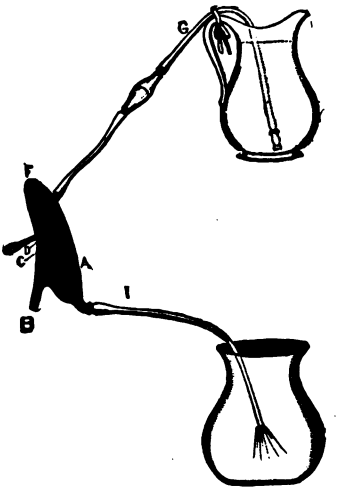
As a vaginal douche it can be used without rising from the bed.

Any quantity of water can be used without fatigue.

No assistant is needed.

It does not soil the bed or clothing.

The syringe may be detached and the cups with the drainage tube forms a perfect urinal.



THE NEW UREOMETER.

A simple, convenient, accurate and inexpensive apparatus for the determination of urea in the urine The amount of urea excreted by the patient in a given time, furnishes the physician information of the greatest importance as bearing upon diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment, It is in general an index of the manner in which the various physiological functions of the organism are performed, and in particular, in certain kidney diseases, it enables the physician to foresee and guard against danger. No new principle is involved in our ureometer. The urea is decomposed as usual by the action of an alkaline solution of chlorine or bromine, and determined by the volume of gas (nitrogen) generated in the reaction. The original features in the apparatus are (a) the form of the receiver in which the gas is collected and measured, and (b) the graduation of this receiver in such a way that the results are read off directly in percentage of urea. The apparatus consists of:

1. A bottle provided with perforated rubber cork and delivery tube, in this the decomposition of the urea is effected.

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2. A small test tube to contain the urine, graduated to hold 4 C. c., the quantity employed in each experiment

3. A graduated jar for measuring the gas evolved. This jar is provided with an overflow tube, and a vent tube closed by a rubber cap, to secure accurate adjustment of the level of fluid in the jar at the commencement of the experiment.

Each ureometer is accompanied by a descriptive circular containing full and explicit instructions; the estimation of urea by it consumes very little time, and the results for all practical purposes are as accurate as could be wished. Illustrated circular furnished upon application.

URINARY TEST PAPERS.

A happy suggestion was made by Dr. G. Oliver, of Harrogate, England, in 1883, that slips of paper might be impregnated with the various reagents employed in urinary tests, and that the physician could thus compress into the compass of a vest-pocket case all the reagents likely to be of service in making an examination of the urine. Such was introduced by us, and has met with unusual success. We would, however, call attention to an improvement upon these test papers which we have recently made: see Urinary Test Tablets next page.

The case contains; first, the indispensable litmus paper—a neutral shade, serving either for acidity or alkalinity of the secretion; papers impregnated with citric acid and with sodium carbonate, to be used in connection with the reagents for albumen and sugar, for the detection of glucose; papers impregnated with—1, indigo carmine and 2, picric acid, and the indigo paper. As tests for albumen the series includes four of the recently introduced reagents, whose value experience has already sufficiently established. These are: 1. Picric acid. 2. Potassio-mercuric iodide. 3. Potassium ferrocyanide, and 4. Sodium tungstate. All of these are to be used in connection with citric acid.

Full directions accompany each package. Our bound pamphlet containing Dr. Geo. Oliver's original article on "Bedside Urinary Tests," an article by Chas. W. Purdy, M. D., of Chicago, Ill., on "The Comparative Value of the Newer Tests for Albumen in the Urine," and one by the same author upon "Urinary Test Papers," will be forwarded, postpaid, to any address upon application.

Physician's Pocket Reagent Case.

Soon after the introduction of our Urinary Test Papers, *q. v.*, it became apparent that a small pocket case which should contain all the apparatus necessary for urine analysis, at the bedside of the patient, was in large demand, and our Physician's Pocket Reagent Case was therefore placed upon the market. Our greatest expectations have been exceded.

This case contains a complete set of chemical apparatus and reagents for urine analysis, qualitative and quantitative, to-wit: In addition to the series of urinary test papers issued by us, a comprehensive book of instructions for the use of Dr. Oliver's bedside tests, and the following apparatus:

1. Two test tubes, one of which is graduated.
2. A minim pipette.
3. A set of six specific gravity beads, corresponding with specific gravities respectively of 1.005, 1.010, 1.015, 1.020, 1.025, 1.030. These will be found very convenient to use.

A more compact arrangement it would be difficult to devise, and the physician cannot well forego the convenience of such a vest-pocket chemical laboratory.

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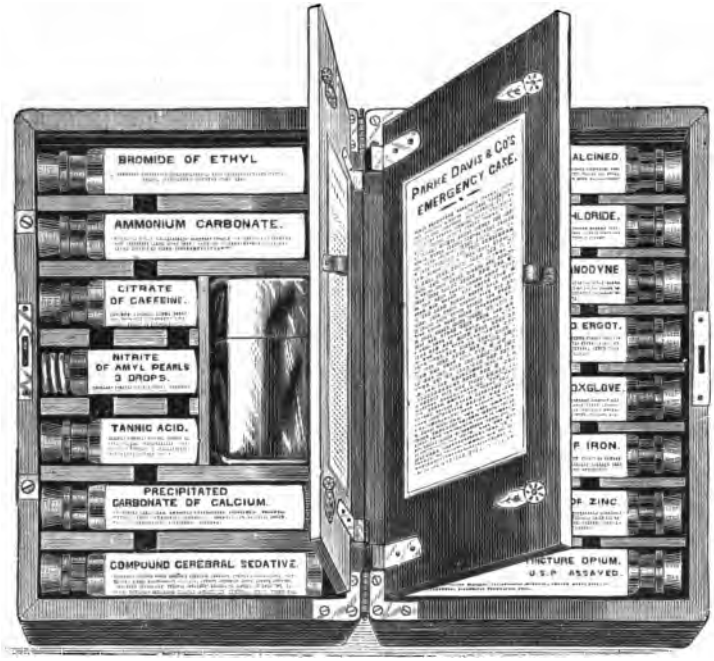
EMERGENCY CASE.

Physicians are frequently called in cases of poisoning, accidents and other emergencies which require immediate treatment. On such occasions it is very essential to have proper remedies at hand that they may be administered without delay. With a view to supplying a want in this field of practice, we have lately introduced an Emergency Case of convenient size and containing the following remedial agents: Ammonium carbonate, Amyl Nitrite Pearls, Caffeine citrate, Calcium carbonate precipitated, Chloranodyne, Compound Cerebral Sedative, Normal Liquid Ergot, Ethyl bromide, Normal Liquid Foxglove, Iron chloride solution and Magnesia calcined, for preparing hydrated oxide of iron, which is valuable as an antidote in cases of arsenical poisoning: Tincture of Opium, U. S. P.; Tannic Acid, Zinc sulphate; also a hypodermic syringe and the following Hypodermic Tablets:



Apomorphine muriate, 1-10 gr.; Atropine sulphate, 1-50 gr.; Cocaine muriate, 1-4 gr.; Morphine sulphate, 1-4 gr.; Morphine and Atropine, No. 2 (Morphine sulphate, 1-4 gr., and Atropine sulphate, 1-150 gr. in one tablet); Physostigmine sulphate, 1-100 gr.

URINARY TEST TABLETS.

The urinary tests in paper form as devised by Dr. G. Oliver, and introduced to the medical profession of this country by us, have had one serious objection urged against them; this defect being especially apparent in those tests depending upon the production of a precipitate.

If one of these reagent papers be boiled with a quantity of water, the agitation incident to ebulition is sufficient to disintegrate the paper, and the fibres floating through the liquid are liable to be mistaken for a precipitate, and consequently lead to a grave diagnostic error.

In the substitution, for these papers, of tablets consisting of a soluble inert base combined with the reagent, we have not only obviated this defect, but have in several instances been enabled to simplify the tests, at the same time enhancing the permanency thereof.

In testing for Sugar the urine should be slightly alkaline; in testing for Albumen, slightly acid; this condition should be determined by the use of the litmus. For more detailed directions see our descriptive circular.

Below will be found an engraving illustrating the appearance of our Urinary Test Case with Tablets; it also contains the list of tablets which accompany it.

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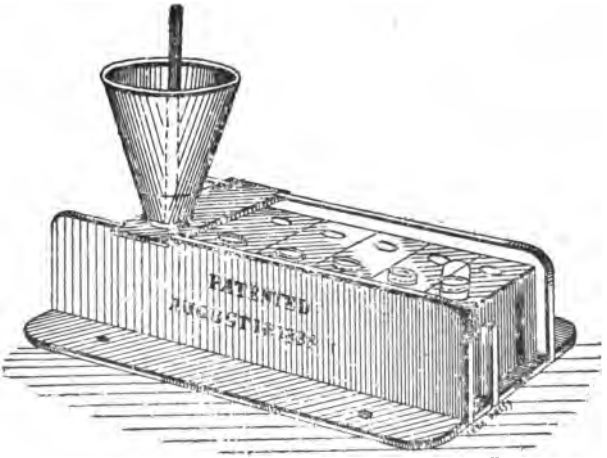
THE ACME CAPSULE FILLER.

This filler has but recently come into the market, and is offered as an improvement upon all others extant. It is composed of a nickle-plated base, funnel and incline, and four wooden slides, which are bored to fit and hold the seven sizes of capsules manufactured by us. They are operated very readily, quickly and with no waste of drug.



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TABLES OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

EQUIVALENTS OF WEIGHT UNITS.

1 gr. =	Gm	0648
	scruple	05
	drachm.	0167
	oz. av.	.00229
	oz. tr	.00208
	lb. tr	000174
	lb. av	000143
	m	1.0535
	C. C	.0649
	fl. dr	0176
	cu. in	.00396
	fl. oz	00219
	pint	.000137
1 Gm. =	gr	15.432
	scruple	.772
	drachm.	.257
	oz. av.	.0353
	oz. tr.	.0322
	lb. tr.	00268
	lb. av.	.0022
	m	16.258
	C. C.	1.001
	fl. dr.	.271
	cu. in	.061
	fl. oz.	.0339
	pint	.00212
	Liter	001
1 sc. =	Gm	1 296
	drachm	333
	oz. av.	.0457
	oz. tr.	.0417
	lb. tr	.00347
	lb. av	00286
	m	21.07
	C. C.	1 297
	fl. dr	351
	cu. in	0792
	fl. oz	0439
	pint	00274
1 dr. =	Gm	3 888
	oz. av.	.137
	oz. tr.	.125
	lb. tr	.0104
	lb. av	00857
	m	63 21
	C. C.	3 891
	fl. dr	1.0535
	cu. in	238
	fl oz.	132
	pint	.00823
1 oz. av. =	Gm	28 349
	drachm.	7 292
	oz. tr	911
	lb. tr	076
	lb. av	0625
	m	460.905
	C. C.	28.375
	cu in	1 733
	fl. oz.	96
	pint	.06
	Liter	.0284
1 oz. tr. =	Gm	31.103
	oz. av.	1 0971
	lb. tr	0833
	lb. av	0686
	m	505 679
	C. C.	31 132
	cu. in	1 901
	fl oz.	1 0535
	pint	0658
	Liter	.0311
1 lb. tr. =	Gm	373 242
	oz. av.	13 166
	lb. av	.823
	C. C.	373.578
	cu in	22 815
	fl. oz.	12 642
	pint	.79
	Liter	.374
	gal.	.0988
1 lb. av. =	Gm	453 593
	oz. tr	14 583
	lb. tr.	1 215
	C. C.	454 001
	cu. in.	27 726
	fl. oz.	15.363
	pint	96
	Liter.	.454
	gal	.12

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EQUIVALENTS OF MEASURE UNITS.

1 m. =	gr	.949
	Gm	.0615
	scruple	.0475
	drachm	.0158
	oz. av	.00217
	oz. tr	.00198
	lb. tr	.000165
	lb av	.000136
	C. C.	.0616
	fl. dr	.0167
	cu. in	.00376
	fl. oz	.00208
	pint	.00013
1 C.C. =	gr	15.418
	Gm	.999
	scruple	.771
	drachm	.257
	oz. av	.0352
	oz. tr	.0321
	lb. tr	.00268
	lb. av	.0022
	m	16 243
	fl. dr	.271
	cu. in	.061
	fl. oz	.0338
	pint	.00212
1 fl.dr. =	gr.	56.953
	Gm	3.691
	scruple	2.848
	drachm	.949
	oz. av	.13
	oz. tr	.119
	lb tr.	.00989
	lb. av	.00814
	C. C.	3.694
	cu. in	.226
	fl. oz	.125
	pint	.00781
	Liter	.00369
1 c. in. =	gr	252.468
	Gm	16.36
	scruple	12.623
	drachm	4.208
	oz. av	.577
	oz. tr	.526
	lb. tr	.0438
	lb. av	.0361
	m	265 974
	C. C	16.374
	fl. dr	4.433
	fl. oz	.554
	pint	.0346
	Liter	.0164
	gal	.00433
1 fl. oz. =	gr	455 625
	Gm.	29 524
	oz. av	1 0414
	oz tr	949
	lb. tr	0791
	lb. av	0651
	C C.	29.551
	cu. in	1.805
	pint	0625
	Liter	.0295
1 pt. =	gr	7290.
	Gm	472 384
	oz. av	16 663
	oz. tr	15.188
	lb. tr	1 266
	lb. av	1.0414
	C. C	472.81
	cu. in	28 875
	Liter	.473
1 L. =	gr	15418.44
	Gm	999.1
	scruple	770.922
	drachm	256.974
	oz av	35.242
	oz. tr	32 122
	lb. tr.	2.677
	lb. av	2.203
	m	16243.295
	C C	1000.
	fl. dr	270.722
	cu. in	61.027
	fl oz.	33.84
	pint	2.115
	gal.	.264
1 gal. =	lb. tr	10.125
	lb. av	8.331
	cu. in	231.
	Liter	3.782

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EQUIVALENTS OF IMPERIAL MEASURE UNITS.

IMPERIAL MEASURE, B. P.	WINE MEASURE, U. S. P.	APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.	AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.	METRIC WEIGHT AND MEASURE	CUBIC INCH.
1 minim =	m. .96	gr. .912	gr. .912	Gm .0591 C. C. .0592	.00361
1 fl. dr. =	m. 57.606 fl. dr. .96	gr. 54.69 dr. .912	gr. 54.69 oz. .125	Gm. 3.544 C. C. 3.547	.217
1 fl. oz. =	fl. dr. 7.681 fl. oz. .96	dr. 7.292 oz. .912	oz. 1.	Gm. 28.351 C. C. 28.376	1.733
1 pint =	fl. oz 19.202 pint. 1.2	oz. 18.64 lb. 1.519	oz. 20. lb. 1.25	Gm 567.012 C C 567.522 Liter .568	34.659
1 gal. =	pint. 9.601 gal. 1.2	lb. 12.154	lb. 10.	Gm. 4536.095 C C. 4540.177 Liter. 4.54	277.274

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SPECIAL TABLES OF APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENTS.

Grains.	Grammes.
1-100	.00065
1-64	.00101
1-50	.00130
1-40	.00162
1-36	.00180
1-30	.00216
1-24	.00270
1-20	.00324
1-18	.00360
1-16	.00405
1-15	.00432
1-12	.00540
1-10	.00648
1-8	.00810
1-6	.01080
1-5	.01296
1-4	.0162
1-3	.0216
1-2	.0324
3-4	.0486
1	.065
2	.130
3	.195
4	.260
5	.324
6	.389
7	.454
8	.518
9	.583
10	.648
11	.713
12	.778
13	.842
14	.901
15	.972
16	1.037
17	1.102
18	1.166
19	1.231
20	1.296
30	1.944
40	2.592
50	3.240

Drachms.	Grammes.
1	3.89
2	7.78
3	11.66
4	15.55
5	19 44
6	23 33
7	27 22

oz. troy.	Grammes.
.1	48
.2	96
.3	144
.4	192
.5	240
.6	288
.7	336
.8	384
.9	432

oz. troy.	Grammes.
1	31.1
2	62.2
3	93.3
4	124.4
5	155.5
6	186.6
7	217.7
8	248.8
9	279 9

Minims.	C. C.
1	0.06
2	0.12
3	0.18
4	0.25
5	0.30
6	0.36
7	0.42
8	0.50
9	0.55
10	0.62
11	0.67
12	0.73
13	0.80
14	0.85
15	0 92
16	1 00
17	1.05
18	1 11
19	1.17
20	1.23
25	1.54
30	1.85
50	3.08

fl. dr.	C. C.
1	3.69
2	7 39
3	11 08
4	14.78
5	18.47
6	22.16
7	25.86

fl. oz.	C. C.
1	29 6
2	59.1
3	88.7
4	118.2
5	147.8
6	177.3
7	206.9
8	236.4
9	266.

Grammes.	Grains.
1	15
2	31
3	46
4	62
5	77
6	93
7	108
8	123
9	139

C. C.	m.	fl. dr.
1	16	.27
2	32	.54
3	49	81
4	65	1.28
5	81	1.35
6	97	1.62
7	114	1.90
8	130	2.17
9	146	2.44

oz. av.	Grains.
.1	44
.2	88
.3	131
.4	175
.5	219
.6	263
.7	306
.8	350
9	394

fl. oz. — OR oz. av. —	pint lb. av.
1-8	.00781
1-4	.0156
1-2	.0313
3-4	.0469
1	.063
2	.125
3	.188
4	.25
5	.313
6	.375
7	.438
8	.5
9	.563
10	.625
11	.688
12	.75
13	.813
14	.875
15	.938

oz. tr.	lb. av.
1-8	.00857
1-4	0171
1-2	.0343
3-4	.0514
1	0686
2	137
3	206
4	.274
5	343
6	.411
7	.481
8	.549
9	.617
10	.686
11	.754
12	.823
13	.891
14	.96
15	1.0286
16	1.0971

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WEIGHT AND MEASURE EQUIVALENTS.

These Tables, for the use of physicians, chemists, pharmacists and others, are designed to economize time and labor, and ensure accuracy in calculations relating to Weight and Measure.

A UNIT of each denomination of apothecaries' and avoirdupois weights, wine and imperial measures, as also the metric gram, cubic centimeter and liter, and the cubic inch are represented by equivalent quantities being given in every important denomination of each system; beginning with the lowest denomination, and following by the next larger successively. This plan and arrangement not only render the "tables" convenient and susceptible of all the varied uses that the quantities are capable of, but simplifies and shortens nearly all calculations to mere multiplication. Multiples of several of the more useful denominations are also tabulated

When making use of the equivalents, for most practical purposes, one or more of of the figures beyond the decimal point may be dropped, - according to the degree of accuracy required - or, if any figure of the second or third decimal place is five or more, the preceeding figure can be increased by one. The same method can apply to the results of calculations.

To Convert Troy Ounces into Avoirdupois Ounces.

It is required for example to convert 23 tr. ozs. into av. ozs. This may be done by ascertaining the tr. oz. equivalent from the table, that is, 1.0971 and this X 23 = 25.233. This differs but very slightly from 23 X 1.1 (which is the same as adding 1-10) =25.3 so that for all practical purposes the addition of 1-10 will transform tr. ozs. into av. ozs.

To Convert Avoirdupois Ounces into Troy Ounces.

Similarly to the foregoing, instead of consulting the table of equivalents, it is useful at times to remember that deducting 1-11 from a number representing av. ozs. will give the equivalent weight in tr. ozs. Thus, taking the result of the previous example; 25.3 av. ozs., how many tr. ozs.? 25.3 — 1-11 or 2.3 = 23 tr. ozs.

To Estimate Cost.

Find the commercial equivalent of a unit of the given denomination; multiply by the required quantity, then by the cost; thus, a formula directs 30 Gm. of a substance valued at 80 cents an av. oz., the equivalent of 1 Gm. in av. oz., is .0353 and this X 30 X 80 = .847, practically 85 cents cost. When formulæ express quantities in the troyounce denomination, and values are quoted for the av. lb., use the "special table" of troyounce in av. lb. equivalents; thus, 7 troyounces = .48 av. lb. X lb. value. If a formula directs fluid measure, and the price is quoted for the pint, pursue the same general method; using the "special table" of fl. oz. in pint equivalents, when convenient.

To enlarge formulæ and prescriptions, and change their quantities to other equivalents follow the foregoing general method. Figures beyond the decimal point can be reduced to grains by means of the appropriate special tables.

To Ascertain the Weight of a Given Measure of any Liquid or Solid.

Find the water-weight of the measure in any desired denomination, which multiply by the specific gravity of the substance; thus, 1 pint of water=1.0414 av. lb. X .85 the supposed s. g. = .885 av. lb; or if the equivalent in av. oz. is multiplied, the weight of 1 pint is practically 14 av. oz.

To Ascertain the Measure of a Given Weight of any Liquid or Solid.

Divide the weight by the specific gravity and multiply by the measure of the water-weight "unit" in any desired denomination; thus, 1 av. lb. ÷ .85 the supposed s g. X .96 pint (the measure of 1 av. lb. of water) = 1 13 pints; or if the equivalent in fl. oz. is employed, the measure is practically 18 fl. oz. Or, instead of dividing the weight by the s. g., multiply it by the specific volume if this is known: See below.

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APPROXIMATE MEASURES.

These are subject to considerable elasticity of interpretation owing to the varying sizes of the domestic utensils in use, but the following are understood to be the quantities always intended when the popular names are employed:

A teaspoonful	1 fluidrachm.
A dessertspoonful	2 fluidrachms.
A tablespoonful	½ fluidounce.
A wineglassful	2 fluidounces.
A teacupful	4 fluidounces.
A tumblerful	8 fluidounces.

SPECIFIC VOLUME.

Specific volume is the ratio of the bulk of any liquid, contrasted with the bulk of an equal weight of water, which is taken as the standard. It is found by dividing unity by the specific gravity of the liquid whose sp. vol. is sought. Thus the sp. vol. of alcohol at 25° C. (77° F.) is 1.231, found thus $\frac{1}{.812 \text{ (sp. gr.)}}$ Since the U. S. P. directs all quantities by weight the utility of sp. vol. in calculations of the equivalent fluid measure is at once apparent. Thus, for example, 100 parts by weight of alcohol are directed to be taken for a given formula; by the weight unit equivalent (see table) 1 av. oz. = .96 fl. oz., therefore 100 av. ozs. = 96 fl. ozs. This is the fluid measure equivalent if the liquid happened to be water, but alcohol being so much lighter than water in the proportion of sp. gr. .812 : 1 a greater bulk of it in the proportion of the sp. vols. 1.231 : 1 will be equivalent to the given weight. The quantity of alcohol necessary for the formula is therefore 96 X 1.231 = 118.176 fl. ozs.

TABLE OF THERMOMETRIC EQUIVALENTS.

Centigrade and Fahrenheit Scales.

Centigrade.	Fahrenheit.	Centigrade.	Fahrenheit.	Centigrade.	Fahrenheit.	Centigrade.	Fahrenheit.	Centigrade.	Fahrenheit.
100	212	74	165.2	48	118.4	34	93.2	8	46.4
99	210.2	73	163.4	47	116.6	33	91.4	7	44.6
98	208.4	72	161.6	46	114.8	32	89.6	6	42.8
97	206.6	71	159.8	45	113	31	87.8	5	41
96	204.8	70	158	44	111 2	30	86	4	39.2
95	203.	69	156.2	43	109.4	29	84.2	3	37.4
94	201.2	68	154 4	42	107.6	28	82.4	2	35.6
93	199.4	67	152.6	41.66	107	27	80.6	1	33.8
92	197.6	66	150 8	41.11	106	26	78.8	0	32
91	195.8	65	149	41	105.8	25	77	-1	30.2
90	194	64	147.2	40 55	105	24	75.2	-2	28.4
89	192 2	63	145.4	40	104	23	73.4	-3	26.6
88	190.4	62	143.6	39.46	103	22	71.6	-4	24.8
87	188.6	61	141 8	39	102.2	21	69.8	-5	23
86	186.8	60	140	38 88	102	20	68	-6	21.2
85	185.	59	138.2	38.33	101	19	66.2	-7	19.4
84	183.2	58	136.4	38	100.4	18	64.4	-8	17 6
83	181 4	57	134 6	37.77	100	17	62.6	-9	15.8
82	179.6	56	132.8	37.50	99.5	16	60.8	-10	14
81	177.8	55	131	37.22	99	15	59	-15	5
80	176.	54	129.2	37	98.6	14	57.2	-17.78	0
79	174 2	53	127.4	36.66	98	13	55.4	-20	-4
78	172 4	52	125.6	36.11	97	12	53 6	-25	-13
77	170.6	51	123.8	36	96.8	11	51.8	-30	-22
76	168.8	50	122	35.55	96	10	50	-35	-31
75	167	49	120.2	35	95	9	48 2	-40	-40

To reduce Centigrade degrees to those of Fahrenheit:
Multiply by 9, divide by 5, and add 32.
To reduce Fahrenheit's degrees to those of the Centigrade scale:
Subtract 32, multiply by 5, and divide by 9.

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POSOLOGY.

FROM THE PHYSICIAN'S PERFECT CALL-BOOK AND RECORD—GEO. S. DAVIS, PUBLISHER—BY PERMISSION.

AXIOMS FOR REMEMBRANCE.

1. **Affinity of botanical characters** is no evidence of like therapeutic action; the same also holds good of *chemical composition*. Neither are *sensible properties* a test of physiological value.

2. **Like anatomical characteristics** are far from being evidence of like physiological functions. The action of medicines on lower animals, instead of being *guideposts*, are merely *landmarks*.

3. **Polypharmacy** is not medical science. The fewer ingredients in a prescription, and the more simple it can be made, the better.

4. **The action of medicines** is modified by *sex, age, temperament and diathesis, idiosyncrasies, habits of life, race, and mental impressions.*

5. **Women,** as possessed of more delicate organization than men, rarely require the same doses. AVOID aloes during *pregnancy;* sulphuric acid during *lactation;* and mercury in *anæmic chlorosis*.

6. **Old age and childhood** do not bear doses proportionately to manhood and youth *Excepting under urgent circumstances, an opiate should never be administered to an infant.* Blisters and leeches make more decided impressions on children than adults,—all things being equal.—and the former are especially apt to induce ulceration and gangrene in the young. *Per contra*, mercury is better borne proportionately in childhood (and old age) than in middle life; it is all but impossible to salivate a child under ten years of age. The following is the scale of doses employed at Guy's Hospital, London, *one* being the unit or adult dose.*

AGE.	DOSE.	AGE	DOSE.
1 month	1-20	7 and 8 years	1-2
3 months	1-15	10 to 12 years	2-3
6 months	1-10	13 to 15 years	3-4
9 months	1-9	18 to 20 years	5-6
1 year	1-7	21 to 45 years	1
2 years	1-6	50 years	5-6
3 years	1-5	60 to 70 years	3-4
4 years	1-4	80 to 90 years	2-3
5 and 6 years	1-3	100 years	1-2

7. **Sanguine and sanguino-nervous temperaments** bear *antiphlogistics*, and *loss of blood*, readily; the reverse is true as to *stimulants*. *Antispasmodics* are more strikingly beneficial to *nervous temperaments*.

8. **Always inquire as to idiosyncrasies,** especially toward mercury and opium.

9. **Denizens of cities,** especially of overcrowded quarters and tenement-houses, cannot bear doses to which those of rural and out-door life are accustomed. (*Mark this as to children especially.*) The same active treatment necessary to relieve acute disease in the latter will probably tend to *fatality among the former*.

10. **Habit inculcates tolerance** even of poisons. Mustapha Shatoor was accustomed to take three drachms of opium at a dose; Suleyman Yenen a third as much corrosive sublimate during every twenty-four hours; and certain of the inhabitants of Northern India are accustomed to consume an entire nux vomica (about twenty grains), every twelve hours.—(*Bengal Dispensatory.*)

11 **Blondes require a larger dose than brunettes.** Indians, Negroes, Malays, Hindoos, and the dark and yellow races are for the most part amenable to *half* Anglo-Saxon doses.

12. **Passions and affections of the mind** markedly influence the action of remedies, especially narcotics. Faith in the *prescription*, or the *prescriber*, may remove *mountains of difficulties*, since faith is the foundation of the miraculous.

13. **Judicous combinations of medicines** are often more effective than remedies employed singly; but combinations are to be avoided except when great gain is to be had. **Digitalis** frequently fails to act as a diuretic until combined with squills or carbonate of ammonia; the **resinoids** are rendered more efficiently purgative by the action of mercury; and diaphoresis is more certainly induced by a combination of opium and ipecac than by either singly.

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*What is known as Dr. Cowling's rule approximates this very closely and has the advantage of being easily remembered:—Given the dose for an adult, the dose for a child is obtained by dividing the number of the following birthday by 24. For example: the dose for an adult is 16 grains; for a child of two years of age the dose will be 3÷24 = 1-8; 1-8 of 16 is 2 (grains). [Ed.]

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14. **Chemical incompatibles** in the main are to be avoided; yet, because of such incompatibility, the resulting compound is not necessarily rendered inert. Here a trifle of chemical knowledge is sometimes invaluable. Of all unchemical combinations perhaps the most signally useful is that of opium and acetate of lead; they react, procuring the acetate of morphia and meconate of lead. (See page 261).

15. **Regulation of Dose.**—Almost every article in the *materia medica* operates differently when given in a large or small dose. **Tartar emetic,** for example, in dose of one-twelfth to one-sixth grain acts as a *diaphoretic* and *expectorant;* but increased to two or three grains is powerfully *emetic.* **Opium** is a *stimulant* in small, and *narcotic* in large, doses; and **oil of turpentine** in doses of *one or two drachms* acts as an acrid irritant of the kidneys and genito-urinary organs, whilst in dose of *one to two ounces* it operates freely upon the bowels without renal or vesical irritation. There is a source of error in the regulation of doses to which little attention is paid,—viz., the difference between the *drop* and the *minim.* Reference to the following list will show how erroneous is the common estimate that both are one-sixtieth of a drachm, and is convincing evidence of the value of *metric prescribing:*

APPROXIMATE TABLE OF DROPS TO FLUIDRACHM.

	DROPS.
Acid, Acetic	120
" Hydrocyanic, dilute	45
" Muriatic	54
" Nitric	84
" " dilute	51
" Sulphuric	90
" " dilute	51
Alcohol (rectified)	138
" (proof)	120
Ammonia Water, strong	50
" " weak	40
Creasote	91
Chloroform	180
Ether, Sulphuric	150
" Hoffman's	90
" Spirits of Nitrous	90
Glycerine	55
Liquor, Iodine Comp	76
" Donovan's Solution	52
" Fowler's Solution	60
Oil of Sweet Almonds	120
" Anise	85
" Caraway	105
" Cloves	103
" Chenopodium	97
" Cinnamon	100
" Croton	80
" Cubebs	86
" Fennel	103
" Parsley (Apiol)	55

	DROPS.
Oil of Orange	120
" Olive	76
" Peppermint	103
" Rosemary	104
" Sassafas, " Savine, " Wintergreen	102
Syrup of Acacia	58
" Squills	85
Tincture of Aconite	118
" Asafœtida	120
" Belladonna	110
" Digitalis	120
" Guaiac	130
" Iodine	144
" Iron, Muriate	106
" Opium	147
" " Camphor	110
" Tolu	130
Vinegar, Distilled	78
" Colchicum	80
" Opium	89
" Squills	80
Wine, Sherry, Madeira	78
" Antimony	72
" Colchicum	75
" Opium	78
" Aromatic	64
Water, Distilled	45
" Spring	64

N B.—Drops tend to vary according to the size of the lip of the bottle poured from. Patients should provide themselves with *minim pipette-tube*, and the physician may carry the same in a thermometer-case

16. **The dose of any given medicine, particularly a narcotic or purgative,** should be regulated rather in accordance with the effect produced in each individual case than from the published tables; the latter are given as *guides* merely, and are not infallible.

17. **The character, period and form of disease** influence the operations of medicines in no slight degree. He who treats a disease by name only is, to say the least, guilty of great indiscretion. Again, in epidemics it is worthy of note that a remedy which is highly beneficial at one period appears to possess no efficacy at another. Usually while the onset and fastigium of an epidemic is marked by the multitude of deaths, with its wane recoveries are the rule; hence the *period* of an epidemic influences the action of medicines,—the physiology of which cannot here be discussed.

18. **Certain morbid conditions of body, or intensity of disease,** also modify the action of remedies. Note the tolerance of opium in spasmodic affections, and mercury in yellow fever or suppurative hepatitis.

19. The same is true of **deranged conditions of functions** also, especially where the digestive organs are involved. Perhaps quinine may cease to act as an antiperiodic, digitalis as a diuretic; or tonics prove distressing irritants.

20. **Diet.**—The influence of diet is marked. **Antiphlogistics** refuse to act in the presence of an excess of animal foods along with stimulants; the latter notoriously interfere with the action of mercurials. **Salt** retards the action of

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nitrate of silver; **amylaceous foods** neutralize iodic preparations, and **iron salts** are inoperative when confronted with vegetable acids during febrile condition.

21. **The period of the day** at which remedies should be administered:—**Narcotics, emetics, and diaphoretics** operate most favorably when administered an *hour or two before bedtime.* **Diuretics** are best given during the day, when the body may be kept cool; **resinous cathartics** just *at bedtime;* other cathartics, such as neutral salts, oil, and those whose operation is speedy, *early in the morning.* **Quinine** acts best on an *empty stomach;* **arsenic** on a *full one.*

22. **Light, air, and exercise** in the main possess more therapeutical power than drugs,—at all events they are very essential adjuvants. **Confinement in close, dark, and ill-ventilated apartments effectually counteracts any benefit that otherwise might be had from tonics.** Exposure to the sun, however, hastens the physiological effect of nitrate of silver; and **violent physical action retards the effect of diuretics.**

23. **Season** also is a modifying agent. Some diseases, independent of all remedial measures, improve at certain seasons and retrograde at others: scrofulous patients almost invariably improve in *summer*, remain stationary in *winter* and decline in the spring. Again, **turpentine** should *never be given alone in large doses during cold or damp weather*, because it then tends to supply fuel for the evolution of animal heat rather than exert any therapeutic properties.

TABLE OF QUANTITIES

not to be exceeded in prescriptions without caution mark (!) to indicate that the dose is an unusual one.

ARTICLES.	SINGLE DOSES.	AGGREGATE IN ONE DAY.
Acid, Arsenious	1-6 grain.	½ grain.
Acid, Hydrocyanic, Diluted	10 minims.	30 minims.
Acid, Nitro-muriatic	5 minims.	30 minims.
Aconite Leaf, Extract of	1½ grains.	10 grains.
Aconite Root, Fluid Extract of	5 minims.	15 minims.
Aconite Root, Tincture of	6 minims.	15 minims.
Aconite Root, Fleming's Tincture of	3 minims.	10 minims.
Aconitine and its Salts	1-50 grain.	1-10 grain.
American Hellebore, Fluid Extract of	3 minims.	10 minims.
American Hellebore, Tincture of	5 minims.	12 minims.
Antimony and Potassium, Tartrate of	2 grains.	
Arseniate of Sodium	⅙ grain.	1 grain.
Arsenic, Solution of Chloride of	6 minims.	15 minims.
Arsenic, Iodide of	1-6 grain.	½ grain.
Arsenic and Mercury, Solution of Iodides of	20 minims.	60 minims.
Arsenite of Potassium, Solution of	15 minims.	45 minims.
Atropine and its Salts	1-60 grain.	1-20 grain.
Belladonna, Extract of	1 grain.	5 grains.
Calabar Bean, Extract of	¼ grain.	1 grain.
Codeia	2 grains.	5 grains.
Coniine	1-16 grain.	⅛ grain.
Conium, Extract of	2 grains.	8 grains.
Croton Oil	2 minims.	
Cyanide of Potassium	¼ grain.	1 grain.
Digitalin	1-50 grain.	1-20 grain.
Digitalis, Extract of	⅛ grain.	1 grain.
Hyoscyamus, Extract of	3 grains.	10 grains.
Ignatia, Extract of	3 grains.	10 grains.
Indian Cannabis, Extract of	1 grain.	5 grains.
Mercury, Corrosive Chloride of	¼ grain.	¾ grain.
Mercury, Iodide of, Red	¼ grain.	1 grain.
Mercury, Iodide of, Yellow	1 grain.	3 grains.
Morphine and its Salts	⅛ grain.	2 grains.
Nux Vomica, Extract of	2 grains.	8 grains.
Opium	2 grains.	10 grains.
Opium, Extract of	1 grain.	4 grains.
Opium, Tincture of	30 minims.	120 minims.
Phosphorus	1-5 grain.	½ grain.
Stramonium Leaves, Extract of	2 grains.	5 grains.
Stramonium Seed, Extract of	1 grain.	3 grains.
Strychnine and its Salts	1-12 grain.	¼ grain.

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24. **The form** in which the remedy is administered may influence its action. Where a speedy effect is desired liquid form is usually desirable; especially is this the case with quinine and morphine. **Tannin,** when designed to act upon the stomach and bowels, is most suitably exhibited in form of pill; but solution is to be preferred if the general circulation is the goal. **Digitalis** in *tincture* is a direct heart sedative; in *infusion* a diuretic. Insoluble remedies, such as **calomel** and **iron peroxide,** are best given in form of powder or pill, and the pill form usually is improved by the addition of soap, as it hastens solution in the intestines and renders the action of purgatives milder and at the same time more certain. Powders may be given in honey, syrup, wafers, tissue paper, or gelatin capsules,—*the latter, however, are insoluble in the presence of an excess of acids.*

25. **Disguising the taste of medicines** is often a matter of consideration. **Castor and cod-liver oils** are rendered palatable by chewing orange-peel or aromatics for a few moments before taking; **senna** may be drank as *tea*, with milk and sugar; **tannin** covers the taste of **quinine;*** liquorice, of **aloes;** infusion of roses, **Epsom salts.**

N.B.—Drugs per rectum or vagina may be administered in *three times* the dose by the mouth. The same holds good in the preparation of oleates and unguents employed **endermically.**

For hypodermic use, drugs should be decreased until but one-sixth to one-fourth of the dose ordinarily administered by the mouth. Hypodermic fluids may be prepared as follows:

Morphia.—0.80 gramme to 32. grammes of camphor water; the acetate or muriate is to be preferred to the sulphate. 5 minims represents ¼ grain of morphia.

Atropia.—0 13 gramme in 4 grammes of water; 5 minims represents 1-45 grain. *Be cautious in administering to flaxen-haired, light-complexioned, nervous females.*

Hydrocyanic Acid.—Give 2 to 4 minims in water.

Physostigma.—Make fresh solution of solid extract, 0.13 gramme to 4. grammes of water, and filter; 5 minims represents ¼ grain.

Strychnia.—0.13 gramme in 8. grammes of water; 1 minim = 1-60 grain.

THERMOMETRY.

IN CHILDREN the temperature is normally *one to two degrees higher* than in adults.

THE TEMPERATURE IS NORMALLY ONE DEGREE HIGHER under the tongue than in the axilla. It is *highest* upon awakening in the morning; *lowest* at midnight.

A rise of one degree in temperature usually marks an increase of the pulse from six to ten beats a minute.

Continued temperature above 98.5° indicates *prostration and illness;* 101° to 105°, *severe fever;* 105° to 108°, *danger;* 108° to 109°, *impending death.*

A temperature of 105° or 106° on first day of illness is *prima facie* evidence of ephemeral fever: it *is not typhoid* or *typhus,* but probably *malarious.*

Though the typical evidences of *pneumonia* are present, if the thermometer fails to reach 101.7°, it may be concluded no soft infiltration of lungs is present.

A high temperature after the eruption of **measles** has faded indicates complications. An evening typhoid temperature of 103 5° indicates a mild course of fever. 105° in the evening or 104° in the morning, in the third week, indicates danger. A temperature of 104° and upwards, in pneumonia, indicates a severe attack. A temperature of 104° is always alarming in acute rheumatism; look for cardiac complications. In jaundice a rise of temperature is unfavorable. A rise of temperature in a puerperal female indicates the approach of pelvic inflammation An increase of temperature in tuberculosis shows an advance of the disease or rise of complications.

Daily fluctuations of temperature are associated with malarial fever, typhus, typhoid, exanthemata, rheumatism, pyæmia, pneumonia, and acute tuberculosis. An even temperature from morning until evening is *favorable.* A high temperature from evening until morning is *unfavorable.* A falling temperature from evening until morning is *favorable.* A rising temperature from evening until morning is dangerous. The temperature of the body must be normal before convalescence begins.

N.B.—*Mercurial thermometers increase in readings with age.* During the first year of their manufacture this amounts to as much as one degree, and sometimes more. This is why manufacturers advertise their wares as "*Seasoned,*" which, however, if true, does not altogether do away with the error.

Thermometers whose readings vary more than 0.25° at the same temperature are in every way unreliable.

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*In this instance lack of bitterness is lack of therapeutic value since the resulting quinine tannate is an almost insoluble salt (see *National Dispensatory*, iv. ed., p. 1291.) It would be better to recommend some article such as Yerba santa, *q. v.*, which effects no chemical reaction, but simply obtunds the nerves of taste. [Ed.].

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RESPIRATION.

Two months to two years	35 per minute.
Two to six years	23 " "
Six to twelve years	20 " "
Twelve to fifteen years	18 " "
Fifteen to twenty-one years	16 to 18 " "

Respiration in the adult female is usually a trifle faster than in the male, especially during pregnancy.

RECTAL ALIMENTATION.

Remember that any excess of *four fluidounces* will promote disturbance. Half a teacupful is the usual amount, which may be repeated *not oftener* than every *eighth* hour.

FACTS REGARDING CHILDREN.

1. A healthy infant should **sleep** eighteen to twenty hours of the twenty-four.
2. As a rule a child cannot **raise its head** from the pillow before the *second* or *third* month, and cannot **sit erect** before the *fifth* month.
3. The *tenth* month is the usual time for walking to begin, but longer delay is no evidence of disease.
4. An infant should be **nursed** at *regular* intervals, and also supplied with water. Should be **weaned** from tenth to fourteenth month, *but not in early summer*.
5. A child does not **cry** from viciousness before the sixth month.
6. If **pulse** is 140 and child ill, cause *overfeeding;* if 40 and ill, cause *meningitis*.
7. **Tongue** furred with whitish curd, *intestinal irritation;* red, dry, and hot, *intestinal inflammation;* pale and flabby, *great debility*, and if tremulous, *nervous debility;* white fur, *fever;* yellow, *disturbance of liver and stomach;* brown and dry, *typhoid condition or blood-poisoning;* bright strawberry, look out for *scarlatina;* glazed, *indigestion;* glazed, with blue appearance, *congenital syphilis*.
8. **Congestion** of cheeks, without cachexia or chronic condition, means *inflammatory or fibrile condition;* of face, ears and forehead, of brief duration, along with strabismus, oscillation of iris, irregularity of pupil, and falling of upper lip, *cerebral affection*.
9. Progressive and marked **emaciation,** *grave subacuate or chronic affection*.
10. **Bulbar hypertrophy of fingers and curving nails** are signs of *interference in functions of circulation;* hypertrophy of spongy portion of bones, or lividity of feet and hands with hypertrophy of connective tissue, *rachitis*.
11 **Pertinacious livity,** or lividity procured by emotion and excitement, if respiration is normal, denotes *heart-fault* or *fault in trunk vessels;* temporary lividity, *grave acute disease*, probably of respiratory organs.
12. Absence of **tears** in children of six month and under is to suspect *disease that will prove fatal;* piercing and acute cries are suggestive of *cerebro-spinal trouble*.
13. **Thick, purulent secretion between the eyelids,** as derived from Meibomian glands, affords evidence of *grave prostration;* and passive congestion of conjunctival vessels, of *approaching death*.
14. **Irregular muscular movements,** partially controlled by the will, *chorea;* contraction of eyebrows and avoidance of light, *cephalalgia*.
15. **When hand is constantly pressed to the head,** or head against parent or nurse, suspect *ear-disease;* if fingers are carried to mouth with great agitation, look for *abnormal condition of larynx;* and if head is constantly turned from side to side, suspect *laryngeal obstruction*.
16. **Hoarse and indistinct voice** is usually indicative of *laryngitis;* feeble and plaintive one, of *abdominal trouble*.
17. **Strong and sonorous cough,** *spasmodic croup;* hoarse and rough, *membranous croup;* suppressed and painful, *pleurisy* or *pneumonia;* convulsive, *pertussis*. Dry and painless cough may accompany *indigestion, difficult dentition, or febrile condition*
18. **Respiration** slow and intermittent, accompanied by sighs, suggests *cerebral disease;* if intermittent and accelerated, *capillary bronchitis;* superficial and accelerated, *inflammatory condition of larynx and trachea*. The normal rate is, two months to two years, 35 per minute; two to six years, 23 per minute; six to twelve years, 20 per minute; twelve to fifteen years, 18 per minute.
19. **Normal pulse,** *in utero*, 140 to 150 per minute; of newborn 130 to 140; first year, 115 to 130; second year, 106 to 115; third year, 95 to 105; fifth to twelfth year, 80 to 90; thirteenth to twenty-first year, 75 to 85; twenty-first to sixtieth year, 70 to 75; in old age, 75 to 85.
20. **Acute fevers** always bring *remissions* in children; chronic fevers, *intermissions*.

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21. **In early childhood** there is no relation between the intensity of the symptoms and the material lesion. The most intense fever, with restlessness, cries, and spasmodic movements, may disappear, without leaving a trace, in less than twenty-four hours.

22. **A child grows** most rapidly during its first year—six to seven inches; from fourth to sixteenth. about *two inches* annually; thence to twentieth, *one inch*. Commonly, a child at two and a half years has attained half its ultimate adult stature. The diseases of youth always accelerate growth.

23. **First Dentition.**—The *central incisors* appear from the fifth to eighth month; *lateral incisors*, from seventh to ninth month; *first molars*, from tenth to twelfth month; *canines*, sixteenth to twentieth month; *second molars*, twentieth to thirtieth month; and, as a rule, teeth in the lower jaw precede corresponding teeth in the upper.

24. **Second Dentition.**—*First molars*, fifth to seventh year; *central incisors*, seventh to eighth year; *lateral incisors*, eighth to ninth year; *first bicuspids* ninth to tenth year; *second bicuspids*, tenth to eleventh year; *canines*, eleventh to twelfth year; *second molars*, twelfth to thirteenth year; *third molars*, seventeenth to twenty-fifth year.

25. N B.—While children bear *cathartics* and *mercurials* better proportionately to age than adults, *narcotics*, on the contrary, they do not bear so well; the latter are especially apt to act *cumulatively*.

26. **Graduated Table for Administering Laudanum.**

	MINIMS		MINIMS.
At birth up to 1 month	1-2 to 1	1 to 10 years	5 to 15
Under 1 year	1-2 to 3	10 to 15 years	10 to 20
1 to 2 years	1 to 5	At 15 years	15 to 20
2 to 5 years	2 to 8	Adult	25 to 30

It is important that *laudanum* be of *known* strength. [Tinct. Opii should always be endorsed, U.S.P., when prescribing. Ed.]

INCOMPATIBILITY.

THIS MAY BE 1, CHEMICAL; 2, PHARMACEUTICAL; 3, THERAPEUTIC AND PHYSIOLOGICAL.

Chemical incompatibility, as has already been pointed out (Posology) need not and does not always signify therapeutic inertness. Substances which decompose others on admixture or are chemically incompatable are sometimes intentionally combined in order to obtain and make use of the resulting compound; such an instance occurs in the old familiar "Black Wash" or Lotio nigra, where Calomel and Lime water react on each other.

The infinite number of combinations possible makes it difficult to give but a few of the most general rules to be observed in exhibiting chemicals in order to avoid incompatibility of admixture.—

Alkalies and alkaline salts precipitate alkaloids and their salts.

Caustic alkalies decompose salts of the metals proper.

Tannic and gallic acids and substances containing them precipitate albumen and alkaloids and form 'inks' with tincture iron chloride.

Glucosides such as digitalin, cannabin, &c., are decomposed or incompatible with free acids and with emulsin.

Pharmaceutical incompatibility. This applies to articles physically incapable of mixing; such as spirits of nitrous ether with tincture of guaicum—a gelatinous mass is the result; fixed oils and copaiba with aqueous liquids—unless excipients accompany; an acid with a quinine and licorice mixture—the acid precipitates the glycyrrhizin of the licorice and as the latter is present merely to mask the taste of the quinine, throwing it out of solution frustrates this object; fluid extracts marked in previous pages as "not miscible with water" contain resinous or other matter which will be precipitated on addition of aqueous liquids—they should be dispensed with acacia or some other emulsifier, or with simple elixir if the presence of alcohol is not contra-indicated.

Therapeutic or physiological incompatibility: Applied to substances which if administered together would neutralize each other's action more or less perfectly. Thus chloral hydrate is physiologically incompatible and should not be prescribed with nux vomica. Antagonists like these are not necessarily incompatible in other respects. They are also sometimes intentionally combined as in the hypodermic administration of morphine, with atropine as a supposed safeguard—entirely a supposition by the way, according to recent authorities.* Space prevents here giving an extended list but very many incompatibles of this class will be found under Poisons and Antidotes, *q. v.*

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*See *Therapeutic Gazette*, Sept. 15, 1887.

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LATIN WORDS, PHRASES, ETC., USED IN WRITING PRESCRIPTIONS; WITH THEIR CONTRACTIONS, AND CORRESPONDING ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.

WORD OR PHRASE.	AS GENERALLY WRITTEN.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT.
Ad (with accus. case)	Ad	To, *or* up to.
Ad duas vices	Ad 2 vic.	At twice taking.
Ad libitum	Ad lib.	At pleasure.
Ad tertiam vicem	Ad 3tiam vic.	For three times.
Adde	Add.	Add.
Ad gratam aciditatem	Ad grat. acid.	To an agreeable sourness.
Adhibendus	Adhib.	To be administered.
Admove	Admov.	Apply.
Alternis horis	Alt. hor.	Every other hour.
Alvo adstricta	Alv. adst.	The bowels being confined.
Ana	℞	Of each.
Ante cibum	Ante cib.	Before eating.
Aqua	Aq.	Water.
Aqua astricta	Aq. astr.	Frozen water.
Aqua bulliens	Aq. bull.	Boiling water.
Aqua fervens	Aq. ferv.	Hot water.
Aqua fontana *or* fontis	Aq. font.	Spring water.
Bene	Bene	Well.
Bis in die, *or* dies	Bis die *or* Bisind.	Twice a day.
Bulliat *or* Bulliant	Bull.	Let boil.
Capiat	Cap.	Let him take.
Caute	Caute	Cautiously.
Cibus	Cib.	Food.
Cochleare magnum	Coch. mag.	A tablespoonful (℥ss).
Cochleare medium, *or* modicum.	Coch. med. *or* mod.	A dessertspoonful (ʒ ij).
Cochleare parvum	Coch. parv.	A teaspoonful (ʒ j).
Cola or Coletur	Col. or Colet.	Strain.
Collyrium	Collyr.	An eye-wash.
Coloretur	Coloret.	Let it be colored.
Congius	Cong.	A gallon.
Continuantur remedia	Cont. rem.	Let the medicines be continued.
Coque, Coquantur	Coq.	Boil, let them be boiled.
Cras, Crastinus	Crast.	To-morrow.
Cras mane sumendus	Cras mane sumend.	To be taken to-morrow morning.
Cujus, Cujus-libet	Cuj.	Of which, of any.
Cum (with abl. case)	C.	With.
Debita spissitudo	Deb. spiss.	A proper consistence
Decubitus	Decub.	Lying down.
De die in diem	De d. in d.	From day to day.
Diebus alternis	Dieb. alt.	Every other day.
Diebus tertiis	Dieb. tert.	Every third day.
Dilue, Dilutus	Dil.	Dilute (thou), Diluted.
Dimidius	Dim.	One-half.
Dividatur in partes æquales	D. in p. æq.	Let it be divided into equal parts.
Donec alvus soluta fuerit	Donec alv. sol. ft.	Until the bowels shall be opened.
Dosis	D.	A dose
Drachma	Dr. *or* ʒ	A drachm (60 grains).
Eadem (fem.)	Ead.	The same.
Ejusdem	Ejusd.	Of the same.
Fac or Fiat	F or Ft.	Make, let be made.
Fac pilulas duodecim	F. pil. xij.	Make 12 pills.
Fiant chartulæ xij	Ft. chart. xij.	Let 12 powders be made.
Fiat emplastrum vesicatorium	Ft. emp. vesic.	Let a blister be made.
Fiat massa, et divide in pilulas xij	Ft. mas. div. in pil. xij.	Let a mass be made, and divide it into 12 pills.
Fiant pilulæ xij	Ft. pil. xij.	Let 12 pills be made.
Fiat pulvis in chartulas xij dividenda	Ft. pulv. in chart. xij div.	Let a powder be made to be divided into xij papers.
Gradatim	Grad.	By degrees, gradually.
Gutta, Guttæ	Gtt.	A drop, Drops.

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WORD OR PHRASE.	AS GENERALLY WRITTEN.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT.
Guttatim	Guttat.	By drops.
Harum pilularum sumantur tres	Har. pil. sum. iij	Let three of these pills be taken.
Haustus	Haust.	A draught.
Horâ decubitûs	Hor. decub.	At bedtime.
Horâ somni	Hor. som.	At the hour of sleep.
Horæ unius spatio	Hor. j spat.	After one hour.
Idem	Id.	The same.
In dies	Ind.	Daily *or* From day to day.
Mane	Mane	In the morning.
Mica panis	Mic. pan.	Crumb of bread.
Misce	M.	Mix.
Mitte	Mitt.	Send.
Modo præscripto	Mod. præsc.	In the manner prescribed.
More dictu	Mor. dict.	In the manner directed.
More solito	Mor. sol.	In the usual manner.
Ne tradas sine nummo	Ne tr. s. num.	Do not deliver without the money.
Nocte maneque	Noct. maneq.	At night, and in the morning.
Non repetatur	Non repetat.	Let it not be repeated.
Nox, Noctis	Nox, Noct.	The night, of the night.
Octarius	O., Oct.	A pint (℥ xvj).
Omni horâ	Omn. hor.	Every hour.
Omni bihorio	Omn. bih.	Every two hours.
Omni quadrante horæ	Omn. quadr. hor.	Every ¼ hour.
Omni mane	Omni mane	Every morning.
Omni nocte	Omn. noct.	Every night.
Partes æquales	Pt. æq.	Equal parts.
Penicillum camelinum	Penicil. cam.	A camel's-hair pencil, or brush.
Per. (with accus. case)	Per	Through, By.
Phiala prius agitata	P. P. A.	The bottle having been first shaken.
Post cibum	Post cib.	After eating.
Pro (with abl. case)	Pro	For.
Pro ratione ætatis	Pro rat. æt.	According to the age of the patient.
Pro re nata	P. r. n.	According to circumstances.
Quantum libet	Q. lib.	As much as you please.
Quantum sufficiat	Q. s.	As much as is sufficient.
Quâquâ horâ	Qq hor.	Every hour.
Quoque	Q q.	Also.
Quorum	Quor.	Of which.
Quotidie	Quotid.	Daily.
Recipe	℞	Take.
Redactus in pulverem	Red. in pulv.	Let it be reduced to powder.
Repetatur	Rept.	Let it be repeated.
Scrupulum	Scrup. or ℈	A scruple (20 grains).
Secundum artem	S. A.	According to art.
Semis, *or* Semissis	Ss.	A half.
Semi-hora	Semih.	Half an hour.
Sesqui	Sesqui	As much again by half.
Sesquihora	Sesqh.	An hour and a half.
Signa	Sig.	Write, *or* Mark (thou).
Simul	Simul	Together.
Sine (with abl. case)	Sin.	Without.
Singulorum	Sing.	Of each.
Si opus sit	Si op. sit	If necessary.
Solve	Solv.	Dissolve.
Spiritus vini rectificatus	Spt. vin. rect.	Rectified spirit of wine (*i.e.* Alcohol).
Statim	Stat.	Immediately.
Stet, *or* Stent	St.	Let it (or them) stand.
Subinde	Subind.	Frequently.
Sumat talem	Sum. tal.	Take one such.
Sumatur	Sum.	Let it be taken.
Summo mane	Summo mane	Early in the morning.
Talis	Tal.	Such a one.
Ter in die, *or* Ter die	T. i. d., *or* T. d.	Thrice daily.
Tussis	Tus	A cough.
Ultimus præscriptus	Ult. præsc.	The last ordered.
Uncia	Unc. *or* ℥	An ounce.
Ut dictum	Ut dict.	As directed.
Vel	Vel	Or.
Vesper, -eris	Vesp.	The evening.

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DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF ERUPTIVE FEVERS.

NAME	PERIOD OF INCUBATION.	OCCURRENCE OF ERUPTION.	CHARACTER OF ERUPTION.	FADING OR DISAPPEARANCE OF ERUPTION.	DURATION OF ILLNESS.
Scarlatina*	4 to 10 days.	Usually second or third day of fever (within thirty six hours of actual commencement of illness).	Bright scarlet and diffused	Fifth day of fever, commonly.	8 to 15 days.
Measles	10 to 14 days.	Fourth day of fever, or after seventy-two hours of illness	Small red dots like flea-bites; crescentic.	On seventh day of fever.	6 to 10 days.
Rötheln	7 to 14 days.	Fourth to sixth day.	Like measles, but less distinct; patches more irregular and brightest near center.	Fourth day after appearance. Often desquamates in bran-like scales, but is uncertain.	8 to 10 days.
Variola	12 days.	Third day of fever.	Small red pimples, becoming vesicular and subsequently pustular; umbilicated.	Pustules mature on eighth or ninth day: scabs follow on tenth or twelfth falling off two days later.	14 to 21 days.
Varicella	4 days.	Second day of fever.	Small rose pimples, becoming vesicles	Slight scabs form on fourth day of fever.	6 or 7 days.
Erysipelas	3 to 7 days.	Second or third day.	Diffuse redness and swelling.	Uncertain.	Uncertain.
Typhus Fever	1 to 12 days.	Fourth to eighth day.	Mulberry color, usually over abdomen.	Uncertain.	14 to 21 days.
Typhoid Fever	10 to 14 days or (sometimes) suddenly.	Seventh to fourteenth day.	Rose colored spots, few in number and far apart.	Uncertain (may be wholly wanting).	20 to 30 days.

* Scarlatina presents a great variety of irregular forms; hence, the practitioner should ever be on his guard.

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Therapeutic Suggestions; or Diseases and their Remedies.

This is necessarily a condensed list as well of the diseases as of their remedies. Pharmaceutical preparations are given only in a very few instances, since not only does space forbid but the physician himself can much better determine the suitability of the several preparations of any desired remedy to the case in hand.

The meaning is given of the majority of the terms used to designate diseases —rendering the list, in this respect, a GLOSSARY of the foregoing pages.

ABORTION, THREATENED.—Black Haw, Black Cohosh, Iron, Opium.

ABSCESS.—Belladonna, Calcium sulphide, Calcium lactophosphate.

ACIDITY OF STOMACH.—Bismuth, Charcoal, Hydrochloric Acid, Liquid Acid Phosphate, Nux vomica, Sodium bicarbonate (temporary only).

ACNE.—Alkalies, Arsenic, Calcium sulphide, Hypophosphites, Phosphorus.

ACUTE MANIA.—Bittersweet, Bromides, Conium, Indian Cannabis, Jamaica Dogwood, Valerian.

ADYNAMIA (Debility; Deficiency of vital power).—Arsenic, Blood-root, Cinchona, Gentian, Golden-seal, Hypophosphites, Iron, Liquid Acid Phosphate, Strychnine.

AFTER-PAINS.—Black Cohosh, Button-snake root, Chloroform (liniment), Ergot, Gelsemium.

AGUE.—See Intermittent Fever.

ALCOHOLISM.—Ajowan, Black Cohosh, Capsicum, Cinchona, Coca, Lupulin.

AMAUROSIS (Impaired vision due to cerebral causes).—Arnica, Santonin, Strychnine.

AMENORRHŒA (Suppression of the menses).—Aconite, Aloes, Apiol, Black Cohosh, Blue Cohosh, Button-snake root, Cantharides, Iron, Potassium permanganate, Pulsatilla, Squaw-vine, Water-pepper.

ANÆMIA (Deficiency or insufficient formation of the red corpuscles of the blood). —Calcium lactophosphate, Hypophosphites, Iron, Quinine, Strychnine.

ANEURISM (An abnormal dilatation or rupture of the coats of an artery; also dilatation of the walls of the heart).—American Hellebore, Ergot, Foxglove, Potassium iodide.

ANGINA PECTORIS (An affection often connected with ossification of the heart or great vessels, characterized by most excruciating pain in chest and arms).—Aconite, Amyl nitrite, Arsenic, Nitroglycerin, Sodium nitrite.

APHONIA (Loss of voice).—Atropine, Borax, Ignatia, Ipecac, Inhalants—see page 211.

APHTHÆ (Small white ulcers confined to lips, mouth and intestinal canal).—Alum root, Agrimony, Baycuru, Borax, Potassium chlorate, Rhatany, Tonics.

APOPLEXY (Effusion of blood into the substance of any organ, but generally applied to the brain—producing unconsciousness, loss of sensation and voluntary motion).—Aconite, Colocynth, Croton oil, Elaterium.

ARTHRITIS (Inflammation of the joints).—Arsenic, Cod-liver oil, Iodine, Oil of Wintergreen, Salicylates.

ASCARIDES (Ascaris lumbricoides—Round worm; Ascaris vermicularis—Thread worm).—American Wormseed, Pink-root, Santonin, Yerba buena.

ASCITES (Accumulation of serous fluid in the cavity of the peritoneum).—American Ivy, Canadian Hemp, Elaterium, Flowering spurge, Foxglove, Gravel plant, Hair-cap moss, Nettle, Plantain, Purslane.

ASTHMA (Spasmodic stricture of the bronchial muscle surrounding the excretory ducts or smaller bronchial tubes).—Ailantus glandulosa, Amyl nitrite, Ammoniac, Black Cohosh, Blood-root, Euphorbia pilulifera, Grindelia robusta, Musk-root, Quebracho, Sundew, Water Fennel, Yerba santa.

BILIOUSNESS.—Aloes, Blue Flag, Boldo, Jurubeba, Lime-juice and Pepsin, Mandrake, Mercury, Mineral acids, Wahoo.

BLADDER, CATARRH OF.—Balsam Fir, Balsam Poplar, Boldo, Buchu, Cantharides, Cubeb, Eucalyptus, Juniper berries, Kava Kava, Manzanita, Marshmallow, Pareira Brava, Pichi, Pipsissewa, Queen of the Meadow, Rhus aromatica, Stone root, Uva ursi.

BLADDER, IRRITABLE.—Belladonna, Buchu, Couch-grass, Cubeb, Indian Cannabis, Pichi, Stavesacre

BOILS.—Arsenic, Calcium sulphide, Hypophosphites, Silver nitrate (to abort), Syrup Trifolium comp.

BREATH, FETID.—Charcoal, Eucalyptus, Potassium permanganate (as a wash for the mouth).

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BRIGHT'S DISEASE.—Aconite; Ammonium and Potassium bromides, for restlessness (no opiates); Button-snake root, Foxglove, Indian Cannabis, Milk diet, Tincture Iron chloride.

BRONCHIECTASIS (Dilatation of the bronchi).—Hypophosphites, Liquid Acid Phosphate, Quinine.

BRONCHITIS (Inflammation of the bronchi).—Aconite, Abscess root, Agrimony, Ammoniac, Ammonium carbonate and chloride, Angelica, Apomorphine (the best of all expectorants), Asafetida, Balsam Fir, Balsam of Peru, Balsam Poplar, Benzoin, Black Cohosh, Blood-root, Button-bush, Chekan, Eucalyptus, Grindelia robusta, Inhalations (see page 211), Indian Turnip, Ipecac, Kava Kava, Lippia Mexicana, Lobelia, Squill, Tolu, Yerba santa.

BRONCHORRHŒA (Catarrh of the bronchi, chronic bronchitis).—Asafetida, Ammonium iodide with Arsenic, Beth root, Eucalyptus, Grindelia robusta, Myrtol.

BRUISES.—Arnica, Distilled Ext. Witch Hazel.

BUNION.—Iodine tincture, Mercury plaster, Silver nitrate.

CACHEXIA (A vitiated or bad condition or habit of the body).—Arnica, Arsenic, Black Walnut, Cod-liver oil, Hypophosphites, Iron Quinine and Strychnine, Liquid Acid Phosphate, Syrup Trifolium Comp. (see Red Clover, page 149.)

CALCULI, BILIARY (Gall stones).—Alkaline mineral water, Sodium choleate, Sodium phosphate.

CALCULI, RENAL AND VESICAL (Gravel).—Ammonium benzoate, Buchu, Button-bush, Corn-silk, Dwarf Elder, Gravel-plant, Hair-cap Moss, Hydrangea, Iron succinate, Pichi, Potassium citrate.

CANCER.—Alveloz milk, Chian turpentine, Iodoform, Syrup Trifolium Comp. for systemic treatment (see Red Clover, page 149).

CATARRH, ACUTE NASAL (Coryza).—Aconite, Black cohosh, Eyebright, Jaborandi.

CATARRH, CHRONIC NASAL (Ozæna).—Ammoniac, Blood-root, Golden-seal, Inhalations (see page 211), Senega, Virginia Stone-crop.

CEREBRAL ANÆMIA.—Amyl nitrite, Hypophosphites, Iron, Liquid Acid Phosphate, Phosphorus, Sanguis bovinus exsiccatus.

CEREBRAL CONGESTION.—Aconite, American Hellebore, Belledonna, Bromides in large doses, Blood-letting occasionally serviceable, Cathartics, Gelsemium.

CHILBLAINS.—Tincture of Benzoin Comp., Tincture Iodine diluted, Turpentine.

CHLOROSIS (The green sickness; owing to deficiency of red blood-corpuscles. See also anæmia)—Arsenic, Hypophosphites, Iron Quinine and Strychnine, Phosphorus, Syrup Trifolium Comp.

CHOLERA and CHOLERA MORBUS.—Ajowan, Camphor, Chlor-anodyne, Coto-bark, Ginger, Jamaica Dogwood, Musk-root, Tincture Opium Comp.

CHOREA. (Involuntary motions of the muscles).—Ailantus glandulosa, Asafetida, Black Cohosh, Calabar bean, Cod-liver oil, Conium, Henbane, Hypophosphites with iron, Indian Cannabis, Iron, Ladies' Slipper, Mistletoe, Mugwort, Musk-root, Scullcap, Skunk Cabbage, Strychnine, Valerian.

COLIC INTESTINAL.—Ajowan, Asafetida, Blue Cohosh, Capsicum, Chamomile oil, Chloranodyne, Chloroform, Crawley root, Dewee's Carminative (for infants), Fish-berries, Jamaica Dogwood, Nux Vomica, Spirits of ammonia.

CONSTIPATION.—Aloes, Belladonna, Berberis aquifolium, Buckeye bark, Butternut, Calabar bean, Cascara sagrada, Culver's root, Five-flowered Gentian, Golden-seal, Jurubeba, Mandrake, Nux vomica, Wahoo.

CONVALESCENCE.—American Centaury, American Columbo, Balmony, Blue Gentian, Boneset, Buckhorn Brake, Coca elixir, Eucalyptus, Fringe-tree, Golden-seal, Guarana, Hypophosphites, Liquid Acid Phosphate, Quinine.

COUGH.—Arbor vitæ, Blood-root, "Bronchial Sedative," "Bronchial" Lozenges. Buckhorn Brake, Button-bush, Gelsemium, Grindelia robusta, Helianthella tenuifolia, Ipecac, Lobelia, Pulsatilla, Senega, Soap-tree, Squill, Wild Cherry, Yerba santa.

CROUP, MEMBRANOUS.—Alum (as an emetic dislodges false membrane and prevents it reforming), Belladonna, Blood-root, Hot fomentations, Ipecac, Mercury subsulphate, Potassium chlorate with Iron chloride.

CYANOSIS (The general venous congestion with bluish appearance consequent upon affections of the lungs or heart).—Amyl nitrite, Quebracho.

CYSTITIS (Inflammation of the bladder).—Buchu, Cantharides, Corn-silk, Couch-grass, Cubeb, Eucalyptus, Kava Kava, Pareira Brava, Pichi, Pipsissewa, Uva ursi

DELIRIUM TREMENS.—Belladonna, Black Cohosh, Capsicum, Henbane, Hops, Indian Cannabis, Jamaica Dogwood, Musk-root, Stramonium, Strychnine.

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DIABETES INSIPIDUS (Excessive production of urine).—Alum root, Cantharides, Ergot, Jaborandi, Opium with gallic acid.

DIABETES MELLITUS (Saccharine urine).—Jambul seed, Rhus aromatica, Milk diet, Starches and sugars forbidden.

DIARRHŒA.—Agrimony, Ailantus glandulosa, Bael, Baycuru, Beech-drop (Cancer root), Bistort, Black Alder, Blackberry, Buckhorn Brake, Canada Thistle, Cascarilla, Catechu, Chlor-anodyne, Coto bark, Cranesbill, Hardhack, Ipecac, Judas-tree, Kino, Logwood, Mountain Laurel, Musk-root, Opium, Plantain, Rhatany, Rhubarb, Rhus aromatica, Squaw vine, Sumach, Trumpet plant, White Oak, White Pond-lily, Willow herb.

DIPHTHERIA.—Belladonna, Brandy (as a stimulant freely), Carica Papaya, Corrosive Sublimate; Inhalants (see page 211), Pepsin, Potassium chlorate and iron, Sedum acre.

DROPSY.—American Ivy, Arsenic, Blue Cohosh, Blue Flag, Bryonia, Broom, Buchu, Buckthorn berries, Canadian Hemp, Cantharides, Carpenter's Square, Colocynth, Digitalis, Dwarf Elder, Elaterium, Flowering spurge, Hair-cap moss, Hellebore, Jalap, Juniper berries, Pipsissewa, Shepherd's Purse, Silkweed, Squill, Strophanthus, White Bryony.

DYSENTERY (An affection of the mucous membrane of the large intestine, characterized by frequent bloody or mucous stools) —Ailantus glandulosa, Angustura, Bael, Benne, Benzoin, Blackberry, Buckhorn Brake, Canada Thistle, Cascarilla, Castor oil, Coto bark, Cranesbill, Ergot, Hardhack, Ipecac, Logwood, New Jersey tea, Nux vomica, Opium, Plantain, Rhus aromatica, Willow herb, Witch-Hazel, Yarrow.

DYSMENORRHŒA (Painful menstruation).—Aconite, Apiol, Belladonna, Black Cohosh, Black-haw, Black Willow, Blue Cohosh, Button-snake root, Cramp bark, Gelsemium, Helonias, Life-root, Squaw-vine.

DYSPEPSIA (Difficult or depraved digestion).—Ajowan, Angustura, Bismuth and charcoal lozenges, Blood-root, Boneset, Buckbean, Carica Papaya (Papain and Papayotin), Cascara sagrada, Chamomile oil, Chirata, Gentian, Golden-seal, Helonias, Nux vomica, Mercury yellow oxide (tablets), Pancreatin, Pepsin, Pulsatilla, Sweet-flag.

DYSPNŒA (Difficulty in breathing).—Amyl nitrite, Asafetida, Black Cohosh, Chloroform (a few inhalations), Grindelia robusta.

DYSURIA (Strangury; Difficulty or pain in passing urine).—Cantharides, Gelsemium, Indian Cannabis, Pipsissewa, Potassium citrate, Rhus aromatica, Spirits Nitrous Ether, Squill, Wintergreen.

ECCHYMOSIS (Livid or black marking on the skin from extravasation of blood).—Ammonium chloride, Arnica, Witch-Hazel.

ECZEMA (An eruption of very minute aggregated vesicles on an inflammed base).—Arsenic, Burdock seed, Cascara amarga, Cod-liver oil (internally and externally), Oil of Cade (externally—diluted with castor oil), Pansy (viola tricolor).

ENTERITIS (Inflammation of the intestines).—Aconite, Jamaica Dogwood, Opium.

ENURESIS (Incontinency of urine).—Belladonna, Buchu, Cantharides, Iron iodide, Rhus aromatica, Scullcap.

EPILEPSY (Convulsions accompanied with unconsciousness).—Amyl nitrite, Ailantus glandulosa, Blue Cohosh, Chloroform (inhalations), Fish-berries, Ignata, Indian Cannabis, Mistletoe, Mugwort, Nitroglycerin, Strychnine, Valerian.

EPISTAXIS (Hemorrhage from the nose).—Aconite, Alum root, Belladonna, Cranesbill, Ipecac, Witch-Hazel distilled extract (internally and externally).

ERYSIPELAS (An unhealthy form of contagious inflammation). — Aconite, Ammonium carbonate, Beech-drop (Cancer root), Belladonna, Crawley root, Iodized collodion, Poison oak, Silver nitrate lotion (20 grains to the fluidounce), Tincture iron chloride.

FEVER.—Acetanilid, Acid drinks, Aconite, American Hellebore, Antipyrin, Arsenic, Belladonna, Gelsemium, Quinine.

FLATULENCE.—Ajowan, Anise, Buchu, Columbo, Crawley root, Eucalyptus oil, Ginger, Nux vomica, Pepsin (to promote digestion), Wintergreen oil.

GASTRALGIA (Cardialgia or Heartburn).—Ajowan, Arsenic, Bismuth, Nux vomica, Pepsin, Soda mint tablets, Trumpet plant.

GASTRODYNIA (Spasmodic or neuralgic pain in the stomach).—Belladonna, Chloral, Jamaica Dogwood, Nitroglycerin, Nux vomica, Opium, Sulphuric Ether.

GASTRIC DILATATION.—Bismuth with Magnesia, Eucalyptus oil, Ignatia, Nux vomica, Wintergreen oil, Concentrated food free of starches and sugars.

GLANDS, ENLARGED (Parotitis).—Bearsfoot, Bitter Bugleweed, Calcium sulphide, Carpenter's Square, Corrosive sublimate, Golden-seal, Iodine and the iodides, Syrup Trifolium Comp.

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GLEET (A serous, mucous, or muco-purulent discharge from the urethra, not accompanied with scalding).—Balsam Fir, Balsam Poplar, Beech-drop (Cancer root), Buchu, Button-snake root, Cantharides, Copaiba, Judas-tree, Kava Kava, Sandalwood oil, Scouring-rush, Yerba Reuma.

GONORRHŒA (A contagious discharge of muco-pus from the mucous membranes of the generative organs and accompanied with scalding).—Aconite (acute stage) Balsam Fir, Balsam of Peru, Balsam Poplar, Boldo, Buchu, Button-snake root, Chewstick, Copaiba, Golden-seal (Fluid Golden-seal Colorless best for injections), Gurjun balsam, Indian Cannabis, Iron chloride tincture, Manzanita, Matico, Pareira Brava, Pipsissewa, Pulsatilla, Sandalwood, Scouring-rush, Uva ursi, White Poplar, Yerba Reuma.

GOUT (An inflammation of the fibrous and ligamentous parts of the joints).—Aconite, Belladonna, Bittersweet, Burdock, Colchicum, Guaiac, Lithium citrate, Potassium iodide, Strychnine, Sulphides.

HAY FEVER.—Aconite, Arsenic, Belladonna, Cocaine (solution 4 to 20 per cent. painted or sprayed), Eyebright, Grindelia robusta, Ignatia, Ipecac, Lobelia, Quinine.

HEART DISEASE.—Aconite, Adonis vernalis, Amyl nitrite, American Hellebore, Arsenic, Black Cohosh (safer than Digitalis), Digitalis, Lily of the valley, Night-blooming Cereus, Strophanthus.

HEMATEMESIS (Vomiting of blood).—Alum, Ergot, Gallic acid, Ipecac, Iron subsulphate (Monsel's salt), Lead acetate, Tannin, Turpentine, Witch-Hazel.

HEMATURIA (Bloody urine).—Buchu, Ergot (Ergotin hypodermically), Gallic acid, Ipecac, Indian Cannabis, Iron chloride tincture, Pipsissewa, Queen of the Meadow, Scouring-rush, Sulphuric acid with gallic, Witch-Hazel.

HEMOPTYSIS (Spitting of blood).—Aconite, Arnica, Beth root, Bugleweed, Iron (sprayed), Water Fennel, also in addition remedies above under Hematemesis.

HEMORRHOIDS ("Piles").—Alum root, Black Oak, Buckthorn bark, Ergot, Golden-seal (internally and externally), Iron subsulphate (Monsel's salt), Nutgall, Nux vomica, Opium (externally), Saraca Indica, Stillingia, Sulphur and Sulphides, Witch-Hazel (distilled extract).

HEPATIC DISORDERS.—Aconite (in acute inflammation), Ammonium chloride (in chronic torpidity—20 grains every 4 hours), Balmony, Barberry, Bitter root, Blue Flag, Boldo, Buckeye, Butternut, Colchicum, Colocynth, Culver's root, Five-flowered Gentian, Garden Celandine, Grindelia squarrosa, Ipecac, Stillingia, Wahoo, White Bryony, Wood Betony.

HYPOCHONDRIASIS (A species of mental alienation).—Arsenic, Asafetida, Black Cohosh, Bromides, Coca, Conium, Henbane, Ignatia, Jamaica Dogwood, Musk-root, Opium (stimulant doses), Valerian.

HYSTERIA.—Arsenic, Asafetida, Black Cohosh, Blood-root (in hysteria from chronic hepatitis), Blue Cohosh, Chamomile oil, Ether, Eucalyptus, Ignatia, Indian Cannabis, Iron, Ladies' Slipper, Musk-root, Phosphorus, Potassium bromide, Scullcap, Skunk Cabbage, Valerian, Zinc valerianate.

IMPOTENCE.—Arsenic, Blood-root, Cantharides, Coca, Damiana, Indian Cannabis, Iron, Liquid Acid Phosphate, Phosphorus, Strychnine, Water-pepper.

INSOMNIA (Sleeplessness).—Belladonna, Bromides, Chamomile, Chloral, Henbane, Hops, Hypnone, Ignatia, Indian Cannabis, Jamaica Dogwood, Ladies' Slipper, Musk-root, Paraldehyde, Phosphorus, Scullcap.

INTERMITTENT FEVER.—Alstonia constricta, American Centaury, Apiol, Apple-tree bark, Arbor vitæ, Arsenic, Boneset, Black Alder, Black Cohosh, Button-bush, California Fever-bush, Canadian hemp, Cascarilla, Cedron seed, Cinchona, Dita, Five-flowered Gentian, Golden-seal, Grindelia squarrosa, Nux vomica, Quinine flower, Salicin, Spice bush, Warburg's Tincture, White Poplar.

IRRITABILITY.—Asafetida, Black Cohosh, Bugleweed, Catnep, Chamomile, Ignatia, Ladies' Slipper, Pulsatilla, Scullcap, Skunk Cabbage, Strychnine, Twin-leaf.

JAUNDICE (Icterus; diffusion of bile into the blood).—Arsenic, Ammonium chloride, Balmony, Barberry, Bayberry, Bitter root, Blue Flag, Boldo, Carpenter's Square, Colocynth, Culvers' root, Garden Celandine, Golden-seal, Ipecac, Jurubeba, Rhubarb (chiefly for children), Sodium Phosphate, Stillingia, Wahoo.

LACTATION (Secretion of milk).—*Diminishing flow:* Belladonna, Camphor (saturated solution in oil), Potassium iodide, Quinine, Sulphuric acid (diluted), Tannin. *Increasing flow:* Anise, Carica Papaya, Castor-oil plant, Jaborandi, Tea (black), Prickly ash, Wintergreen.

LARYNGITIS (Inflammation of the larynx).—Abscess root, Aconite, Belladonna, Catechu, Indian Turnip, Inhalants (page 211), Ipecac, Sumach, Virginia Stonecrop, Water Eryngo, Water Fennel.

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LEUCORRHŒA (A whitish or colorless discharge from the vagina).—Agrimony, Balsam of Peru, Bayberry, Beech-drop (Cancer root), Bistort, Button-snake root, Canada Thistle, Cantharides, Ergot, Golden-seal, Helonias, Hemlock, Judas-tree, Manzanita, Matico, Musk-root, Pulsatilla, Rhus aromatica, Sumach, Virginia Stone-crop, Water Avens, White Pond Lily, White-oak Bark, Willow herb, Witch-Hazel, Yerba Reuma.

LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA (Loss of power to coördinate voluntary motion).—Belladonna, Calabar bean, Electricity, Phosphorus, Potassium iodide, Silver nitrate, Strychnine, Systemic tonics—cod-liver oil, iron, etc.

LUMBAGO (Rheumatism of the loins).—Aconite (internally and externally), American Hellebore, Belladonna plaster, Black Cohosh, Capsicum (externally), Chloroform liniment, Electricity, Jamaica Dogwood, Morphine with atropine, Poison Oak, Potassium iodide (if of syphilitic origin), Potassium nitrate (10 grain doses if the urine is dark colored). Good diet and rest.

MANIA (Insanity).—American Hellebore, Belladonna, Black Cohosh, Chloral, Digitalis, Duboisia, Ergot, Gelsemium, Henbane, Hops, Indian Cannabis, Jamaica Dogwood, Potassium bromide, Stramonium.

MASTITIS (Inflammation of the breasts).—Belladonna (internally and externally), Conium, Iodine (to remove consequent induration), Poke-root (internally and externally).

MELANCHOLIA.—Black Cohosh, Caffeine citrate, Camphor monobromated, Chloral, Coca, Ignatia, Indian Cannabis, Iron chloride tincture, Liquid Acid Phosphate, Opium (in stimulant doses), Potassium bromide, Valerian.

MENINGITIS (Inflammation of brain membrane).—Aconite, American Hellebore, Belladonna, Calabar bean, California Laurel, Ergot, Gelsemium, Henbane, Opium, Potassium bromide, Potassium iodide, Pulsatilla. Depletion; purgatives; cold.

MENORRHAGIA (Profuse menstruation).—Aloes with iron, Black Cohosh, Black Haw, Cotton-root bark, Digitalis, Ergot, Fleabane oil, Indian Cannabis, Ipecac, Iron, Kino, Potassium bromide, Quinine, Rhatany, Saraca Indica, Witch-hazel.

MYALGIA (Muscular pain, cramp).—Ammonium chloride, Arnica (internally and externally), Belladonna with opium (externally), Black Cohosh, Coca, Chloroform liniment, Jamaica Dogwood, Prickly Ash.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.—Aromatic spirits of ammonia, Caffeine citrate, Coca, Hypophosphites, Liquid Acid Phosphate, Strychnine, Valerian, Zinc oxide.

NEURALGIA.—Aconite (internally and externally), Alligator pear (intercostal neuralgia), American Hellebore, Arsenic, Belladonna, Black Cohosh, Calabar bean (neuralgia of the eye-ball), California Laurel, Chamomile, Gelsemium, Horse-chestnut, Ignatia, Indian Cannabis, Jamaica Dogwood, Menthol, Osmic Acid, Phosphorus, Pink-root, Quinine, Saw Palmetto, Scullcap, Strychnine, Tonga, Zinc valerianate.

NIGHT-SWEATS.—Belladonna, Crawley root, Duboisia, Ergot, White Agaric.

NYMPHOMANIA.—Bittersweet, Black Willow, Bromides, Camphor monobromated, Henbane, Hops, Stramonium.

OBESITY.—Alkaline mineral waters, Bladder-wrack, Potassium permanganate, Avoidance of starches and sugars.

ODONTALGIA (Toothache).—Aconite, California Laurel, Cocaine, Coto, Etherial solution of tannin, Jamaica Dogwood.

PARALYSIS (Loss of the power of voluntary motion or sensation).—Belladonna, Calabar bean, Cantharides, Colocynth, Conium, Ergot, Fish-berries, Gelsemium, Henbane, Hoang-nan, Ignatia, Indian Cannabis, Mistletoe, Poison Oak, Phosphorus with cod-liver oil, Strychnine.

PERTUSSIS (Whooping-cough).—Ammonium bromide, Asafetida, Belladonna, Button-bush, Cochineal, Conium, Duboisia, Gelsemium, Horse-chestnut, Indian Turnip, Jamaica Dogwood, Lobelia, Pulsatilla, Saw Palmetto, Skunk Cabbage, Stramonium.

PHARYNGITIS (Inflammation of the pharynx).—Ammonium chloride, Black Cohosh, Glycerin pure or with Tannin (externally), Golden-seal (internally and externally), Inhalation (see Inhalants page 211), Pomegranate bark (gargle), Potassium chlorate, Prickly Ash, Virginia Stone-crop, Zinc sulphate (gargle).

PHTHISIS (Consumption).—Arsenic, Belladonna, Black Cohosh, Cod-liver oil, Eulachon oil, Inhalation (see Inhalants page 211), Iodine (internally and externally, Iron iodide, Mullein, Quebracho, Sundew, Water Fennel.

PLEURITIS (Pleurisy).—Abscess root; Aconite, American Hellebore, Crawley root, Digitalis, Iodine, Jaborandi, Opium, Pleurisy root, Potassium iodide, Squill, Sinapisms, White Bryony.

PNEUMONIA (Inflammation of lung substance).—Aconite, American Hellebore, Ammonium carbonate, Antipyrin (for pyrexia), Blood-root, Digitalis, Iodine and iodides, Ipecac, Opium, Phosphorus, Senega, Serpentaria.

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POLYURIA.—See Diabetes insipidus.

PSORIASIS (A cutaneous scaly disease of rough amorphous scales, generally chapped or fissured).—Arsenic, Berberis aquifolium, Burdock seed, Goa powder, Phosphorus, Tar.

PTYALISM (Salivation).—Belladonna, Iodine tincture (gargle) Sulphuric acid dilute (gargle), Tannin (gargle), Potassium chlorate.

PUERPERAL CONVULSIONS.—Aconite, American Hellebore, Amyl nitrite, Belladonna, Chloral, Chloroform inhalations.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—Aconite, American Hellebore, Opium, Stramonium, Warburg's Tincture.

PUERPERAL MANIA.—Aconite, Black Cohosh, Iron chloride tincture, Jamaica Dogwood, Potassium bromide, Stramonium.

PYÆMIA (Septicæmia, or blood-poisoning).—Potassium permanganate, Quinine, Salicin, Salicylic acid, Stimulants.

PYROSIS (Waterbrash; a hot sensation in the stomach with eructions of an acrid, burning liquid causing distressing sensations in the parts over which it passes).—Ajowan, Bismuth with Magnesia, Capsicum, Pulsatilla, Strychnine.

RACHITIS ("Rickets").—Cod-liver oil, Iron iodide, Lime-water, Sweet Fern, Phosphatic foods.

REMITTENT FEVER.—Aconite, Alstonia constricta, American Centaury, Black Cohosh, Button-bush, Canadian Hemp, Gelsemium, Morphine (hypodermically), Quinine, Serpentaria, Warburg's Tincture.

RHEUMATIC ARTHRITIS (An affection characterized by pain, stiffness, and deformity of the joints, associated with deposition of new bone around them).—Aconite (internally and externally). Arsenic, Black Cohosh, Cod-liver oil, Colchicum, Guaiac, Iodine and iodides, Lithium salts, Manaca.

RHEUMATISM (Inflammation of the fibrous tissue).—Aconite, American Hellebore, Arnica, Belladonna, Bitter-sweet, Black Cohosh, Blue Cohosh, Buchu, Burdock, California Laurel, Chaulmoogra oil, Cod-liver oil (internally and externally), Colchicum, Conium, Coto, Digitalis, Guaiac, Hydriodic acid (syrup), Iron chloride tincture, Jaborandi, Kava Kava, Lithium salts, Manaca, Mezereum, Nettle, Poke-root, Poison Oak, Pongamia glabra oil, Potassium bicarbonate, Potassium iodide, Prickly Ash, Pulsatilla, Salicin, Salicylic acid and salicylates, Soapwort, Yellow Parilla, White Bryony.

SCABIES (The Itch).—Balsam of Peru, Ichthyol, Stavesacre, Sulphur, Sulphurous acid (gaseous), Tar ointment.

SCARLATINA (Scarlet fever).—Aconite, Ammonium carbonate, Chlorinated soda solution in "sloughing," Digitalis, Iron chloride tincture, Potassium chlorate, Potassium iodide, Potassium permanganate (internally and also locally to throat), Quinine, Sodium benzoate, Sulphurous acid inhalation.

SCIATICA (Pain which follows the course of the sciatic nerve).—Aconite, Belladonna (or preferably Atropine with Morphine hypodermically), Black Cohosh, Cocaine hypodermically, Guaiacum, Iodides, Osmic acid, Poison Oak, Tonga. Aquapuncture, Acupuncture.

SCROFULOSIS (Scrofula; a condition of constitutional debility with a tendency to ulcerative diseases).—American Sarsaparilla, Bayberry, Berberis aquifolium, Bittersweet, Black Walnut, Burdock, Button-snake root, Carpenter's Square, Carrion flower, Cod-liver oil, Eulachon oil. False Bittersweet, Hoang-nan, Iodides, Mezereum, Mountain Laurel, Poke-root, Prickly Ash bark, Red Clover tops, Sarsaparilla, Soapwort, Stillingia, Tag Alder, Turkey-corn, Twin-leaf, Water Eryngo, White Pond-lily. Yellow Dock, Yellow Parilla.

SPERMATORRHŒA (Involuntary emissions of spermatic fluid)—Belladonna, Black Cohosh, Black Willow, Cantharides, Conium, Damiana, Digitalis, Gelsemium, Helonias, Hops, Hygienic measures, Hypophosphites, Kava Kava, Potassium bromide, Star grass, Strychnine.

SPLEEN, ENLARGED.—Bearsfoot, Belladonna, Bitter Bugleweed, Ergot, Grindelia squarrosa, Iodine, Quinine.

SPRAINS.—Aconite, Ammonium chloride, Arnica, Mugwort, Witch-hazel (distilled extract).

STERILITY.—Damiana, Gold chloride, Hypophosphites. Os dilatation.

STOMATITIS (Inflammation of the mouth)—Bismuth subnitrate, Blackberry, Cranesbill, Eucalyptus, Golden-seal, Potassium chlorate in solution, Khatany. Compressed Tablets, Borax, Potassium chlorate, Potassium chlorate and borax.

SYCOSIS (Barber's Itch).—Boracic acid locally, Donovan's solution internally, Mercurial ointment or oleate externally. Sodium sulphite lotion.

SYNCOPE (Diminution or suspension of the heart's action, accompanied with cessation of respiration, and loss of sensation).—Ammonia (internally or inhaled), Amyl nitrite, Atropine hypodermically, Stimulants.

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SYPHILIS (A virulent and specific venereal affection, dependent upon a distinct morbid poison; contagious).—Bamboo Brier, Berberis aquifolium, Burdock, Carnauba, Caroba, Cascara amarga, Iodides, Manaca, Mercurials, Mountain Laurel, Poke-root, Pulsatilla, Stillingia, Syrup Trifolium Comp. (see page 150), White Indian hemp, Yellow Dock, Yellow Parilla, Yerba buena,

TETANUS (Characterized by the permanent contraction of some or all of the muscles without alteration or relaxation).—Aconite, Belladonna, Calabar bean, Chloral, Curare, Gelsemium, Henbane, Hoang-nan, Indian Cannabis, Potassium bromide, Strychnine.

TIC DOULOUREUX (Neuralgia of the branches of the fifth pair of nerves).—Aconite, Black Cohosh, Gelsemium, Phosphorus, Pink-root, Tonga (also see neuralgia).

TONSILITIS (Inflammation of the tonsils). — Aconite, Gargles of alum, tannin or capsicum, Guaiac, Silver nitrate (locally), Compressed tablets of Ammonium chloride or Potassium chlorate.

TYMPANITES (Inflammation of the lining membrane of the tympanum).—Asafetida, Capsicum, Fish-berries, Ginger, Opium, Turpentine.

TYPHOID FEVER.—Acetanilid or antipyrin for reducing hyperpyrexia, American Hellebore, Arnica, Belladonna, Boneset, Cinchona, Digitalis, Ergot, Golden-seal (for excessive sweating), Ipecac, Nitro-hydrochloric acid, Potassium bromide, Serpentaria, Turpentine, Wild Indigo. Scalded-milk diet.

ULCERS.—Systemic remedies; Arsenic, Belladonna, Golden-seal, Syrup Trifolium Comp. (see page 150.) Local remedies; Chlorinated solution, Poke-root, Potassium chlorate, Witch-Hazel (distilled extract), Zinc sulphate, Zinc chloride (a very strong caustic).

URÆMIA (A condition of the blood in which it contains urea) —Colchicum, Digitalis, Hydragogue and saline cathartics, Manaca, Diaphoresis, Transfusion.

URTICARIA (Hives; distinguished by those elevations of the cuticle called *wheals*).—Acetic or Nitric acil largely diluted as a lotion, Benzoin Compound Tincture externally, Sodium salicylate, Strychnine.

UVULA RELAXED.— Bistort, Cranesbill, etc. diluted as gargles. Lozenges; Alum and Kino, Rose-leaf and Tannin. Amputation of part.

VARICOSIS (Varicose or enlarged and tortuous condition of a vein or veins.)—Bandaging, Ergot, Witch Hazel (distilled extract).

VARIOLA (Small-pox).—Systemic remedies; Belladonna, Black Cohosh, Quinine. Ectrotic measures; Tincture of Iodine, Mercurial ointment, Collodion, Silver nitrate solution (20 grains to the fluidounce).

VERTIGO (An affection in which all objects appear to be turning round, and the individual affected finds difficulty in maintaining an erect posture).—Bromides, Cod-liver oil, Digitalis, Fish-berries, Skunk Cabbage, Strychnine with iron.

VOMITING.—Aconite, Adrue, Arsenic, Capsicum, Cerium oxalate, Golden-seal, Hydrocyanic acid, Quinine, Stavesacre.

OBSTETRIC CALENDAR.

NINE CALENDAR MONTHS.				TEN LUNAR MONTHS.	
FROM.	TO		DAYS.	TO	DAYS.
January	1	September	30	273	October 7	280
February	1	October	31	273	November 7	280
March	1	November	30	275	December 5	280
April	1	December	31	275	January 5	280
May	1	January	31	276	February 4	280
June	1	February	28	273	March 7	280
July	1	March	31	274	April 6	280
August	1	April	30	273	May 7	280
September	1	May	31	273	June 7	280
October	1	June	30	273	July 7	280
November	1	July	31	273	August 7	280
December	1	August	31	274	September 6	280

The above calendar may be read as follows: a patient has ceased to menstruate on the 1st of July; her confinement may be expected at soonest, about the 31st of March, [*the end of nine calendar months*] or, at latest, on the 6th of April [*the end of ten lunar months*]. Another has ceased to menstruate on the 20th of January, her confinement may be expected on the 30th of September, plus 20 days, [*the end of nine calendar months*], at soonest; or on the 7th of October, plus 20 days, [*the end of ten lunar months*], at latest.

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POISONS AND ANTIDOTES.

Stomach-pump to be employed when available.

POISON.	ANTIDOTE.
ACIDS, MINERAL	Chalk; magnesia (plaster off wall in emergency); solution carbonate of soda; emollient drinks; fixed oils.
ACONITE	Emetics; stimulants externally and internally, atropine, hypodermically, or fluid extract belladonna by mouth.
ANTIMONY TARTRATE	Vegetable acids; tannic acid; catechu; strong coffee.
ARSENIC	Moist peroxide of iron (perchloride of iron and calcined magnesia); dialyzed iron; charcoal; ammonia; artificial respiration; cold affusion; stimulants.
ATROPINE	See BELLADONNA.
ARGENTI NIT. (silver nitrate)	Solution of common salt in demulcent fluid.
BELLADONNA	Emetics; cold affusion, ammonia and other stimulants externally and internally; pilocarpine; opium.
CANNABIS INDICA	See INDIAN CANNABIS.
CANTHARIDES	Emetics; emollient drinks; opiates by mouth and rectum.
CARBOLIC ACID	Fixed oils; white of egg; stimulants; amyl nitrite inhalations; atropine hypodermically.
CHLOROFORM INHALATION	Artificial respiration; galvanism (interrupted current from stomach to larynx); amyl nitrite inhalation. Keep head lower than the rest of the body.
COLCHICUM	Emetics, followed by demulcent drinks and tannin frequently, or very strong tea. If *coma* supervene, brandy; ammonia; coffee.
CONIUM	Emetics; tannin; stimulants externally and internally; persistent artificial respiration.
CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE	Emetics; albumen (white of 1 egg to 4 grs. of sublimate); flour: milk.
CROTON OIL	Emetics, followed by mucilaginous fluids, containing opium.
COPPER SULPH	Albumen or white of egg; milk.
DIGITALIS	Recumbent posture after emetics; tannin; stimulants internally and externally.
ELATERIUM	Demulcent drinks and enemata; small doses of opium, and the warm bath.
FOXGLOVE	See DIGITALIS.
HYDROCYANIC ACID	Artificial respiration, with cold affusion; atropine hypodermically; interrupted galvanic current to heart region.
HYOSCYAMUS	See BELLADONNA.
INDIAN CANNABIS	Faradization of respiratory muscles and strychnine cautiously. Not often fatal.
IODINE	Emetics and demulcent drinks,—starch or flour diffused in water; amyl nitrite inhalations.

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POISON.	ANTIDOTE.
LEAD SALTS	Sulphate or phosphate of soda; dilute sulphuric acid; epsom salts; emetics; afterwards opium and milk.
LOBELIA	Tannin; stimulants externally and internally. Recumbent position.
MORPHINE	Same as OPIUM.
NUX VOMICA	See STRYCHNINE.
OPIUM	Emetic; stimulants externally and internally; strong coffee injection; cold affusion; galvanism; amyl nitrite inhalations; artificial respiration; forced exercise; atropine hypodermically.
PHOSPHORUS	Magnesia: emetics; epsom salts as a purgative.
POTASH AND SODA SALTS	Dilute acetic acid; vegetable acids; fixed oils; demulcents.
STRAMONIUM	See BELLADONNA.
STRYCHNINE	Iodine, followed by emetics; chloroform inhalations; belladonna; amyl nitrite inhalations; tobacco; chloral and potassium bromide.
TOBACCO	Emetic; stimulants externally and internally; strychnine.
ZINC SALTS	Carbonate of soda; emetics, afterwards tannin and warm demulcent drinks. Morphine.

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ADDENDA.

ADHATODA VASICA, *Nees.* (Leaves.) *Synonym*—Malabar Nut. Recently attention has been drawn to the valuable property possessed by the alkaloid of the leaves in destroying the lower vegetable organisms. Great value attaches to the practical application of this property in the treatment of diseases depending on the presence of fungi, bacteria, etc. In India the leaves are extensively used in catarrhal and pulmonary complaints.

Fluid Extract Adhatoda Vasica.—Miscible with water.
Dose, when taken as an expectorant, 1-4 to 1-2 fluidrachm (1 to 2 C. c.).

ALKANET ROOT.—(See page 5.) We are now prepared to supply this root compressed in pound packages for the convenience of retailing purposes.

ALOES.—(See page 6.) Botanical source now said to be the Aloe Perryi, *Baker;* see Botany of Socotra; Balfour, London, 1888, p. 291.

ANHALONIUM LEWINII, *Henning.* (The plant.) Resembles strychnine in its action. The drug causes on the lower animals acute muscular spasms, especially of the diaphragm and the abdominal muscles, in some cases the normal conditions returning soon after the tetanic convulsions. We introduce this tincture as the most desirable form of a drug believed to possess toxic properties.

Tincture Anhalonium Lewinii. Each 16 fluidounces represents 2 av. ozs. of drug. Miscible with water.
Dose, 2 to 10 drops (0.013 to 0.6 C. c.) cautiously increased.

BALSAM APPLE. Momordica Balsamina, *Linné.* (The fruit.) Its use has been favorably reported upon in colic, and also as an expectorant in coughs, locally it may be found serviceable in sprains, bruises, etc.

Fluid Extract Balsam Apple. Miscible with water.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.)

BELLADONNA.—(See page 18.)

Powdered Extract Belladonna root.—One part equals 5 of the root. Of the same strength as the solid extract of the root; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Belladonna root. Dose, 1-8 to 1-2 grain (0.008 to 0.08 Gm.).

Solid Extract Belladonna root.—One part equals 5 of the root. Dose, 1-8 to 1-2 grain (0.008 to 0.08 Gm.).

BLACK WILLOW.—(See page 28.) Lately reported on most favorably in cases of ovarian hyperæsthesia, uterine neuralgia, spermatorrhœa and nocturnal pollution. We have in addition to the fluid extract of the buds, placed upon our list:

Fluid Extract Black Willow bark.—Not miscible with water.
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

BLOOD-ROOT.—(See page 29.)

Powdered Extract Blood-root.—Of the same strength as the solid extract, prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Blood-root. Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.13 Gm.)

BROOM-CORN, Sorghum saccharatum, *Persoon.* (The seeds.) Diuretic, sedative, demulcent and soothing to the irritated urinary organs in vesical catarrh, cystitis and irritable bladder. To the aged who are compelled to rise frequently at night to void their urine, it has been found to afford great relief.

Fluid Extract Broom-corn seed. Miscible with water without material precipitation. Dose, 1 fluidrachm (4 C. c.), three to five times daily.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—(See page 44.) Having been instrumental in the introduction of Cascara Sagrada and identified with it since its advent in 1877, we long since recognized the necessity of a more thorough acquaintance with the true constitution of this valuable remedy. It is to be regretted that the many insiduous attacks by interested parties upon its therapeutic merits, and upon our preparations of it, have raised a question of doubt as to the actual identity and properties of the drug in the minds of many physicians unfamiliar with its use. The statement has been made that preparations alleged to be from Cascara Sagrada are really compounds of Rhamus Frangula, aloes, nux vomica and other improper additions. Cases of miscarriage, attributable to the use of certain preparations in the market purporting to be from Cascara Sagrada, have been clearly traced to the action of aloes. That certain preparations of Cascara in the market do contain aloes, we are in a position to prove. We are confident that our reputation is a sufficient guarantee that preparations which we offer are free from any foreign admixture. With this

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CASCARA SAGRADA—Continued.

by way of apology, we have no hesitancy in asking the attention of physicians to what we further state upon the subject.

As the result of an exhaustive study of this drug we have been successful in overcoming the objectionable bitterness of Cascara, but inasmuch as preparations in which the bitterness has been developed may at times be preferable or desirable, we shall continue to manufacture preparations of Cascara Sagrada by our old formulæ, which preparations can always be obtained from us or from the trade generally by proper specification. But that there may be no misunderstanding or confusion we shall designate our improved preparations, "manufactured after the formula of 1887."

The announcement of the detail of our work, and the results thereof, appeared in the *American Journal of Pharmacy*, of Philadelphia, February, 1888, and to those who are interested in the progress of pharmacy, or in the study of Cascara Sagrada, we will on request gladly mail, without charge, a reprint of this article. We now offer these improved preparations, formulæ of 1887, as follows:

Fluid Extract Cascara Sagrada (Formula of 1887).—Permanent, will not precipitate on standing, free from inert matter, not bitter, entirely soluble in water, and a true representative of the bark. Dose, same as fluid extract old formula, see page 45.

Solid Extract Cascara Sagrada (Formula of 1887).—Permanent; will make a pill-mass which does not soften or decompose on keeping, and has the advantage of being readily soluble in water and in the liquids of the gastric juice. When made into pills alone, the only excipient needed is a small quantity of powdered marsh-mallow. Tragacanth, recommended by some, should be avoided, as pills made with it harden gradually, with impairment of their solubility. Dose, same as solid extract old formula, see page 46.

Cascarin (Concentration; in *Scale Form;* Formula of 1887).—Not hygroscopic, readily reduced to powder, almost tasteless, soluble in water and contains only the really active constituents. Dose, as a laxative, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 Gm.); as a cathartic, 3 to 8 grains (0.2 to 0.5 Gm.).

CHAMOMILE, *Roman.* (See page 49.) We are now prepared to supply the flowers compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

DEWBERRY.—Rubus canadensis, *Linné.* (Root.) *Synonym.*—Low Blackberry. Tonic and strongly astringent. May be employed with advantage wherever a vegetable astringent is indicated, but chiefly in summer complaint and infantile diarrhœa. It very closely resembles Blackberry (*q. v.*) in its medicinal properties.

PREPARATION AND FORMULA.

Fluid Extract Dewberry root.—Not miscible with water. Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C. c.).

Syrup Dewberry root.—The popular form of its exhibition.

Fluid Extract Dewberry root, P., D. & Co.'s..... 4 fluidounces.
Simple syrup..... 12 fluidounces.
Dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 15 C.c.).

ECHINACEA. Echinacea angustifolia, *DeCandolle.* (Root.) *Synonym.*—Black Sampson. Very strong claims have been recently made for this drug as an alterative of great value in all strumous and syphilitic indications.

It is also stated to be a specific remedy in the treatment of blood-poisoning, of snake bites, and as a prophylactic and also curative agent in hydrophobia.

Fluid Extract Echinacea. Miscible with water without material precipitation. Dose, 1-4 to 1-2 fluidrachm (1 to 2 C.c.).

EMBELIA RIBES, *Burman.* (Fruit.) Said to be effective as an anthelmintic in cases of tænia solium; also reported as beneficial in rheumatism and as an alterative in chronic skin diseases.

Fluid Extract Embelia Ribes. Miscible with water. Dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 15 C.c.)

ESCHSCHOLTZIA. Eschscholtzia californica, *Chamisso.* (Plant.) *Synonym*—California Poppy. "An excellent soporific and analgesic, and above all, harmless." A very useful anodyne in certain cases and a good substitute for opium for administration to children.

Fluid Extract Eschscholtzia. Not miscible with water. Dose, 15 to 30 minims (1 to 2 C.c.).

FIT-ROOT. Monotropa uniflora, *Linné.* (Herb.) Astringent, tonic, diuretic and nervine. Used in epilepsy, nervous irritability, etc.

Fit-root plant compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

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GELSEMIUM.—(See page 84.)

Powdered Extract Gelsemium.—Of the same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract and replacing the moisture with powdered Gelsemium. Dose, 1-5 to 2 grains (0.013 to 0.13 Gm.).

GLYCERIN SUPPOSITORIES, containing 95% glycerin. A convenient substitute for glycerin enemata. These suppositories have been successfully employed in the treatment of certain forms of constipation, both in adults and children. Experience has shown that perfect solution is not indispensable to their activity, but that they are capable of producing a laxative effect without any considerable loss of weight. They are therefore insoluble in water at the temperature of the body, and we direct special attention to the fact that their activity is not dependent upon their ready solubility. They can be safely employed for infants as well as adults, producing easy and copious evacuations. Each suppository contains about 3 grammes (46 grains) glycerin; we make only one size, this may be cut to any required size for children.

GOANESE IPECAC. Naregamia alata, *Wight & Arnott.* (Root and stem.) Largely employed in India for the same purpose and in the same indications which determine the use of Ipecac.

Fluid Extract Goanese Ipecacuanha. Miscible with water. Dose, as an alterative and expectorant 5 to 10 minims (0.3 to 0.6 C. c.); as an emetic 1-4 to 1-2 fluidrachm (1 to 2 C. c.).

GOLDEN-SEAL.—(See page 87.)

Berberine acid sulphate (crystals).—Not so soluble a salt as the neutral sulphate, but otherwise of the same medicinal value. Solubility, 1:75. Dose, 1 to 4 grains (0.065 to 0.26 Gm.).

JATROPHA. Jatropha macrorhiza, *Bentham.* (Root.) A laxative, alterative and cholagogue, a household remedy of the Mexicans. Dr. A. H. Noon has recently drawn attention to the desirability of the remedy as a laxative in this country on account of its comparative tastelessness.

Fluid Extract Jatropha. Miscible with water without material precipitation. Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C. c.).

JURUBEBA.—Solanum paniculatum, *Linné.* (?) (Root.) *Synonyms.*—Juuna, Jupeba nili. *Properties.*—Much valued in Brazil, its native country, as a remedy in all cases of obstruction of the abdominal viscera, particularly of the liver, and in vesical catarrh. It is used largely, and indeed its chief use is, in constipation. In larger doses it is employed as an active laxative, and as a diuretic and hydragogue cathartic, in jaundice and dropsical affections. In small doses it is claimed to be tonic, alterative, antiblenorrhagic and antisyphilitic. Combined with iron, Brazilians call it the "Tonico por excellencia."

Fluid Extract Jurubeba.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation. Dose, 5 to 30 minims (0.3 to 2 C.c.).

LAMIUM ALBUM, *Linné.* (Flowers.) *Synonym.*—Dead Nettle. Said to possess considerable merit as a hemostatic; has been long in use on the continent of Europe for this purpose.

Tincture Lamium album. Miscible with water. Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

LIQUOR SEDANS.—Each fluidounce represents: Black Haw and Golden-seal, 60 grs. each; Jamaica dogwood, 30 grs., combined with aromatics q. s. A utero-ovarian sedative and anodyne. A scientific substitute for certain copyrighted preparations in the market. Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

MANDRAKE.—(See page 118.)

Soluble Podophyllin, in scales. This is a definite chemical compound, obtained from ordinary podophyllin, but differing from the latter in that it is readily soluble in aqueous fluids. It is not particularly objectionable to the taste, while its ready solubility in water and certain vehicles, such as Cascara Cordial renders its administration in liquid form practicable. Dose, 1-4 to 2 grains (0.016 to 0.13 Gm.)

MASTERWORT.—(See page 121.)

Masterwort leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes,

MUIRAPUAMA. Botanical source not yet determined. (Root.) Assurance comes to us from Brazil that this plant is more highly valued there as an aphrodisiac and nerve stimulant than is Damiana with us in North America.

Fluid Extract Muirapuama. Miscible with water without material precipitation. Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.)

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MUTISIA VICIÆFOLIA, *Cavanilles.* (Flowers.) *Synonym.*—Chinchircoma (Span.) This drug is employed in the countries of its habitat as the standard resource in the treatment of the cardiac weakness brought on by over-exertion in the ratified atmosphere of the higher elevations.
It is also much used as a sedative and antispasmodic (deprimento) for all hysterical indications and in allaying the irritability of respiratory affections attended with convulsive cough.

Fluid Extract Mutisia viciæfolia. Not miscible with water without some precipitation. Dose, as experimentally established, ¼ to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.).

NEWBOULDIA LÆVIS, *Seemann.* (Bark.) Brought to the attention of European practitioners as an astringent of somewhat specific value in dysentery and diarrhœa. It is a native of Tropical Africa and in its habitat is credited with having effected cures in these troublesome and dangerous diseases when all other astringents had failed. Useful in menorrhagia and wherever a venous astringent is indicated.

Fluid Extract Newbouldia laevis. Miscible with water. Dose, 20 to 60 minims (1.3 to 4 C.c.).

ORTHOSIPHON STAMINEUS, *Bentham.* (Leaves.) *Synonym*—Java Tea. This drug, now receiving some attention in Europe, has long been known and used in Java for its action on the kidneys and bladder. Dr. C. L. Van der Burg, at Batavia, Java, speaks very highly of this plant as a diuretic, and especially of its beneficial effects in gravel, chronic cystitis and pyonephrosis.

Fluid Extract Orthosiphon stamineus. Miscible with water. Dose, 20 to 30 minims (1.3 to 2 C.c.), largely diluted.

OX-EYE DAISY. Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum, *Linné.* (Root.) Dr. Geo. Ben Johnson, Richmond, Va., reports having used it successfully in many cases in checking the night sweats in phthisis. This property is a valuable one, and with a view of permitting further investigations as to the medicinal value, we introduce the fluid extract as representing the activity of the drug.

Fluid Extract Ox-eye Daisy root. Miscible with water. Dose, ¼ to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.)

PENGAWAR DJAMBI. The stem hairs of several species of Java ferns. A mechanical or absorbent hæmostatic, formerly much used, but to which interest has been again directed by recent articles in the European press.
It is claimed to have been used with advantage in many cases of capillary hæmorrhage, and bleeding from small vessels, either cut, torn, or laid open by sloughing—in some instances even on very extensive surfaces—and for plugging.
It is recommended to be slightly crushed before using.

PEPSIN.—(See page 138.)

Pepsin Cordial. This is an artificial gastric juice containing all of the elements which are essential to gastric digestion. In point of activity it surpasses the elixirs, essences and wines of pepsin commonly met with in the market. Aside from its proteolytic action, it possesses the property of curdling milk, and is therefore useful for the preparation of Junket or Curd and Whey. One fluidrachm will dissolve 1,000 grains of albumen under the conditions specified in our modification of the official test for determining the value of pepsin. Dose, ½ to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.).

PICHI.—(See page 140.)

Capsule, Pichi Solid Extract, 5 grs., in soft gelatin.

Solid Extract Pichi.—One part equals 5 of drug. Dose, 2 to 10 grains (0.13 to 0.65 Gm.)

RHAMNUS WIGHTII, *Wight & Arnott.* (Bark.) Reported to be a tonic and astringent, and from chemical examinations made of the bark it has been suggested that it may have properties not unlike other medicinal barks of the ame order, viz:—buckthorn and cascara sagrada.

Fluid Extract Rhamnus Wightii. Not miscible with water without some precipitation. Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.65 to 2 C.c.)

SALICYLIC ACID.—(See White Willow, page 192.)

Salicylic Acid Comp. Elixir.—Each fluidounce represents: Salicylic acid, 40 grs.; Black Cohosh, 15 grs.; Gelsemium, 15 grs.; Potassium iodide, 4 grs. An efficient and convenient compound for many cases of rheumatism, gout, myalgia, etc. Each remedy well-known to be effective for these indications when taken singly has its powers intensified by the combination. Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

SASSAFRAS.—(See page 158.)

Sassafras bark, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

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SENNA.—(See page 162.)
The use of the pods has been recently advocated. It is stated that this part of the plant contains 25% more cathartin than the leaves and it is thereby more active; preparations made from the pods are also said to be less nauseous nd to possess le-s tendency to cause griping pains than is the case with those made from the leaves.

Fluid Extract Senna Pods. Miscible with water. Dose, ½ to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C c.).

SOLIDAGO VIRGAUREA, *Lin.* Virga latifolia. (Flowering herb.) This has been recently very successfully used in Europe as a diuretic. Its most beneficial effect in ascites arising from cirrhosis of the liver recommends it to the attention of physicians. Diuresis has been obtained from its use in cases of heart disease when other diuretics have failed.

Fluid Extract Solidago Virgaurea. Miscible with water. Dose, for diuretic effects, ½ to 1 fluidounce (15 to 30 C.c.), extended over the twenty-four hours.

TERPIN HYDRATE.—(See page 183.)

Pill, Terpin Hydrate, 2 grs., Sugar and gelatin coated.

THIOCAMPH. It is well known that sulphurous acid is an efficient disinfectant, but owing to its gaseous condition its employment has been attended with many objectionable features

The new disinfectant, Thiocamph is a combination of camphor with sulphurous acid, containing over 60 times its volume of sulphurous acid gas, which, upon its exposure in a warm room is gradually evolved

The property of camphor to absorb sulphurous acid with the formation of a new chemical compound was pointed out some time ago by H. M. Schultze in *Jour. f pr. Chemie*, II, 24, 17.

Thiocamph is a liquid, and may be employed in a pure condition or dissolved in alcohol, in which it is readily soluble.

We are the first to offer Thiocamph to the profession and trade of America, which insures its being preserved to science unhampered by trademark, copyright or other proprietary scheme to secure a monopoly in its production and sale.

"WARBURG'S TINCTURE."—Without aloes.

Pill, Warburg's Tincture, each pill representing 1 fluidrachm of the tincture without aloes. Sugar and gelatin-coated

WILD CARROT. Daucus Carota, *Lin.* (Leaves.) Stimulant, carminative and diuretic.

Wild Carrot leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

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For the sake of brevity, pharmaceutical preparations of articles of organic materia medica, except in a few special instances, are not here indicated—these will easily be found either by referring to the group class of preparations, or under the name of the drug from which it is prepared. References, however, are given in the case of articles of an inorganic nature, since they are not treated of individually in the foregoing pages.

Cross-references are withheld whenever it is considered no inconvenience will be occasioned thereby. ACIDS, OILS, etc., are indexed under the adjective or qualifying part of their names—thus, Oil of Peppermint is placed under Peppermint only, Carbolic acid under Carbolic only; SALTS are placed only once, under the basic name—thus, Ammonium bromide is indexed under Ammonium only. The U. S. Pharmacopœial names are not generally given, especially when they only differ in a Latinized termination from the name by which they are already indexed.

This index aims to be a complete Botanical Reference to all the plants mentioned in this work, or, in other words, of all those articles of organic materia medica handled by Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. The Latin or botanical name of a plant may be found by looking up the vernacular or English name, or *vice versa*, the popular name may be found by referring to the botanical one. If an article is sought for under an English synonym it is referred immediately to that name in the index to which the botanical name is attached. Botanical synonyms are in *italics*.

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